

THE WORKERS' CALL.

"Workingmen of all countries unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains; you have a world to gain."

SECOND YEAR—WHOLE NO. 96.

CHICAGO, ILL., JANUARY 5, 1901.

PRICE ONE CENT

THE INTERNATIONAL

A Central Socialist Bureau is to Be Established.

HEADQUARTERS AT BRUSSELS.

Socialist Organizations of the World to Be Permanently Connected by a Universal Center.

The following outline of the establishment, constitution, aims and objects of the International Socialist Bureau, which was decided upon at the recent international congress at Paris, is published at the request of the executive members of the bureau, for the information of all Socialist comrades throughout the world:

Dear Comrades:

We have the pleasure to announce to you the definite constitution of the International Socialist Bureau. Most of the countries of Europe have already chosen their delegates, and other countries will do so in a few weeks. The seat of the bureau is established at the "Maison du Peuple," Joseph Stevens street, Brussels, Belgium. The nomination of Comrade Victor Serwy as secretary has been ratified by many nationalities, and unanimously by the congress of the Labor party of Belgium, on the 18th of November last. The designation of Edward Anseele and Emil Vandervelde as delegates has also been approved. Those willing to bear their quota of the expense of establishing the secretariat can address him as follows: "Edward Anseele, Rue de Jambon, Gand."

We believe it is necessary to call attention in this first circular to the terms of the resolution of the congress establishing the International Bureau, defining precisely its powers and duties:

RESOLUTION ONE.

The International Socialist Congress at Paris considers

That as the International Congresses are destined to become the parliament of the proletariat, it is necessary to formulate resolutions for the guidance of the proletariat in their struggle for freedom.

That these resolutions, resulting from international agreement, should be translated into acts. The following measures are decided upon:

1. An organization committee shall be named as soon as possible by the Socialist organizations of the country where the next congress is to be held.
2. A permanent committee consisting of two delegates from each country shall be formed to handle the necessary funds. They shall regulate the order of proceedings in the next congress, and shall receive the reports from each national organization connected with the congress.
3. The committee shall choose a salaried general secretary, who shall (a) Procure all necessary information.
- (b) Edit an explanatory code of the resolutions passed by previous congresses.
- (c) Distribute the reports of the Socialist movement of each country two months before the next congress meets.
- (d) Furnish a general summary of reports on the questions discussed by the congress.
- (e) Publish at different times leaflets and pamphlets on questions of fact and of general interest; also on important reforms, and essays upon serious political and economic questions.
- (f) Take all necessary measures to facilitate the international organization of the proletariat of all countries.

RESOLUTION TWO.

The International Socialist Committee shall form from the national organizations of Socialists in parliament, a special inter-parliamentary commission to facilitate common action on great political questions and international economic. This commission shall work in unity with the International Socialist Committee.

RESOLUTION THREE.

The International Secretariat located at Brussels shall have the custody of the international archives of socialism, and shall collect all books, documents and reports concerning the labor movement in different nations.

The congress has also decided that the nomination of two delegates from each country shall be subject to the ratification of the proletariat of those countries. They have fixed the budget of the International Bureau at 10,000 francs (\$1,000). The principal countries, (Germany, England, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Holland, Italy, Switzerland, United States), shall each furnish \$50 francs, (\$100), of this amount, the other countries (Norway, Argentina, Bohemia, Bulgaria, Roumania, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Russia, Japan, Serbia, Sweden, Hungary, Australia, etc.), shall each contribute \$30 francs, (\$60).

There are other proposals in accordance with the above which your committee has prepared with the assistance of our Socialist friends from all nations. Already we have received from many delegates, different proposals, which we are now examining and, upon which we shall consult you.

At present we think that the most important tasks before your bureau are as follows: (1) To establish communication with all Socialist organizations, labor parties, parliamentary groups, press, etc. (2) The codification

of resolutions of the congress and putting them into execution.

In the meantime we ask you to indicate the questions which, in your judgment, are of a nature to render more efficient the work of our bureau. Finally, we would ask all those organizations which have not yet been heard from to send us:

1st. The names and addresses of their delegates.

2nd. The name and address of their correspondent.

3rd. The name and address of their party secretary.

4th. The name and address of the party treasurer.

5th. The place of meeting of their organization.

6th. The names and addresses of their principal newspapers and reviews.

Through us the Belgian Labor party thank most heartily the comrades of all countries for the confidence and trust they have reposed in us by choosing our country as the seat of the International Bureau. We shall strive to show ourselves worthy of the task which has been assigned to us. "Vive l'International!"

"Les Membres Du Bureau Executif,"

Edouard Anseele,

Emile Vandervelde,

Victor Serwy, Secretaire.

Important Notice.

Secretaries of branches will please take notice that the constitution and resolutions adopted by the Provisional Central Committee and ordered submitted to referendum have been mailed to them. No time should be lost in voting on it, as it must be in by the 12th of January. It is that the Committee can organize itself permanently. In case no regular meeting of the branch will take place between now and the 12th, they should call a special meeting.

All members should please take note of this and be on hand to vote upon this important matter.

Fraternally,

Joe B. Smiley,

A. A. Somerville,

Joe S. Smith,

Sub-committee.

Neither Money nor Marbles.

A plan for making glass marbles by a new process was recently established at Steubenville, Ohio. Although the product was harder, more beautiful, and in every way superior to the German article which had heretofore supplied the American market, the concern failed. The reason given for this is highly illustrative of the manner in which inventors fare under capitalism. The press reports say that everything was proceeding most satisfactorily, "until the inventor of the process, J. Harvey Lighton, began to ask for his share of the proceeds, and failing to get a satisfactory accounting, had asked for a receiver."

Those who are extremely anxious to know how socialism would treat inventors might try to find out why trouble arises when the inventor "begins to ask for his share" under capitalism.

Coming Crisis Gives Warning.

The first rumblings of the impending crash in the commercial world have been heard in Germany and England, and their corollaries of gloom, pessimism and anxiety have impressed themselves on the spokesmen of capitalism to such an extent that hardly one American newspaper, having foreign correspondents, has not some account of the dire straits in which the ruling classes of Europe find themselves.

Instructed by evolutionary events, the Socialists have predicted more than in a general way what is now taking place in Europe.

Some of the headlines in the newspapers convey startling intelligence. "Nations Quake at World Crisis," "All Europe is Unhappy," "England Ends Year in Gloom," are some of them. The present phase of things we are told, is causing panics as well as individuals to devote themselves to "serious introspection," and the London Spectator states that the cause of England's woes is the growing industrial supremacy of the United States. Competition of course being international will wipe out the weaker nations after the weaker individuals within nations are disposed of, and England is beginning to feel the pressure.

First and Last.

Much controversy has been waged over the question as to whether Russians, British, French, German or American troops were first to enter the Forbidden City in Peking. A letter has been received at the Navy Department "establishing the claims of the Americans to have been first on the ground." The next struggle of the "allied" powers will determine who will be the last to remain on it.

The sale of literature at Brand's Hall on Saturday evening, January 5th, is reserved for the Workers' Call board.

There has been a notable increase in wealth, trade, commerce, murder, suicide, and insanity, in the year 1900, according to capitalist statistics.

THE HOLIDAY BOOM

How the Big Department Stores Scooped the Profits.

PREPARE FOR RUSHING TRADE.

How the "Reserve Army of Industry" Are Utilized for a Temporary Period of Abnormal Profit Making.

The holiday season just passed has recorded the greatest success ever achieved by the great department stores of Chicago. Their sales far surpassed those of any previous year, and their owners at least have no reason to deny the prosperity which is alleged to be the common heritage of all under the present administration. Of course the particular success of the department store is wholly due to the "business ability" of those who own and control these immense establishments, and these parties through their meritorious efforts will be enabled to shine in "society" and aid in movements to mitigate the pangs of poverty, by well-timed charitable donations, which will be duly accredited in the columns of the daily press, with flattering notices of the generous donors.

There is another side to the picture, however, one which is not dwelt upon to any great extent in the public journals, but which could have readily been observed by anyone of average reasoning power who showed any desire to discover the modus operandi by which wealth is accumulated in the distribution of goods during the festive season. An inquiry would show at once that the "business ability" displayed consisted mainly in the merciless exploitation of thousands of wretched poverty-stricken human beings, whose temporary services were utilized to the limit of physical endurance by those who had purchased them.

An immense number of these are engaged at a low price for the holiday season, and are worked remorselessly while it lasts. The hope of an "steady" employment continually urged them to outdo their fellow wage slaves who appear in the role of "permanent employees," and in consequence an extraordinary activity is generated in the entire mass, and "business" drives along at top speed during the so-called "festive" season.

At the close of this period, from one-half to two-thirds are discharged, and in this process the "business ability" again asserts itself. Many who were employed regularly for years and who had attained the generous remuneration of six or seven dollars per week, and considered themselves steady employees, find themselves displaced by their cheaper brother and sister wage slaves, whose activity during the term of their temporary employment had favorably impressed some petty driver or overseer who knew that his own job depended upon his exertions in seeing that the utmost was extracted from those under his immediate supervision.

Towards the close of the holidays, the writer made systematic tours of these profit-grinding mills during the days when the final purchases of Christmas "gifts" were being made. The clerks who had received their "Christmas gift" in the form of discharge were easily recognizable. Everywhere might be seen scores of exhausted creatures of both sexes whose faces and motions bore unmistakable evidence of the fact that a "thriving business" had been driven for the previous week. At many of the out-of-the-way counters where business was slack traces of recent tears might have been observed on the faces of the girls in attendance, due partly to physical exhaustion and partly to the knowledge that on Christmas eve they would almost certainly walk out of the establishment to enjoy the prospective good cheer that falls to the lot of those enrolled in the army of the unemployed. Everywhere was evidence that the bodily and mental torture of one class was being used to build up the fortunes of another.

But "business" was prosperous. A new record had been made. New improvements suggestive of greater economy were sure to result from the feverish rush of the preceding week. Displacement of more highly paid by cheaper employees was in order. The presence of hundreds of supernumerary help, gave an opportunity for "natural selection" so that the "survival of the fittest" might be assured—a process which in "business" always proceeds from the exigencies of profit-making.

But the "public" got cheaper and more efficient service just as did the owners of the establishments, and the small "business" man, whose business grows smaller year by year and who desperately strives to save off the bankruptcy which constantly threatens him, may protest in vain. The improved machine has come to stay. Its ultimate ownership however is another matter.

But how proud the workers should feel that "business" was good.

B. B.

FALLEN FROM GRACE

British Trades Unionists, Losing Their "Respectability."

WON'T WORK FAST ENOUGH.

Capitalist Anger Over Lost Markets Accuses Workmen of Degeneracy and Dishonesty.

In commenting upon the decline of British manufactures in competition with those of the United States, the Associated Press correspondent quotes approvingly the following typical rant from a British newspaper:

The Spectator today goes to the root of British industrial degeneracy—namely, the refusal of English workmen, under trade union influence, to render an honest equivalent for their wages. The Spectator concludes: "We believe if a deputation of British trades unionists of the best type were to visit America and conduct a thorough investigation of trade conditions there they would return convinced that their duty to their countrymen in future would be best discharged by encouraging the universal practice of the best and hardest work compatible with health during recognized working hours."

In the first place it will be noticed that the upholders of capitalist exploitation appropriate a scientific term to describe the workman who refuses to be driven constantly at top speed. Such a one is a "degenerate" and a thief into the bargain. We would like to know what is an "honest equivalent" for wages received, and who is to decide the matter. The capitalist will of course contend that every atom of labor power which can be extracted during a given time is his just due. He bought it and considers himself entitled to it. On the other hand the workman, if he has an atom of sense, knows that it is not his interest to expend his labor power recklessly. He wants to work leisurely and comfortably. He knows that unless he produces more than an equivalent for the wages paid him that he will not be employed. He knows also that when his employer charges him with not rendering an equivalent for his wages, and still continues to employ him, that his employer is, to put it plainly, lying. The complaint of the British employer against the workman is therefore not that he does not produce more than his wages, but that he does not produce over and above his wages as much as the American workman. From the employer's standpoint, no workman produces enough who does not produce at least as much as the workman employed by his competitor. It is a quibble, not about surplus value, but about the amount of surplus value. It is also an admission that the accumulation of capital is only possible when the workman can be driven to the utmost limit of his labor power. If he will not submit to this he violates every canon of capitalist morality, and becomes a thief and a "degenerate," when judged by that standard.

The surplus value produced by British laborers has for more than 100 years made the British capitalist industrially supreme in the world's markets. Now however that the American capitalist is in possession of a wage slave who can be exploited with still greater intensity, the Briton becomes a "degenerate" because he will not and can not be made to keep pace with the other. Such is the magnitude of capitalism. Let some rising national competitor find means to drive his workers at a greater speed than the American wage earner can be driven and the latter would also be accused of theft and degeneracy by his masters.

The "best type" of workman, as the Spectator doubtless considers, is composed of those who will submit without protest to the "speeding-up" process. But it is absolutely certain that the workmen themselves would disagree with their employers upon this matter. "Their duty to their countrymen." Well, who are their countrymen? The capitalist class alone of course. Wage earners are not "countrymen" to each other. Of course not. The Average British workman is perhaps thick-headed, but not sufficiently so that he could be convinced that his duty to his fellow wage earners consisted in acting as pacesetter for them.

Then comes the last hypocritical assertion, that what is desirable is the "best and hardest work compatible with health, etc." And this abominable cant comes from a land where the health of the working class is the very last consideration! A land where physical degeneracy from brutal overwork has set its seal upon millions of the population, so much so that the standard for military fitness has to be constantly lowered so that the ranks which once were supplied with giants, now are with difficulty filled with dwarfs and stunted specimens of manhood. No one who is in the least acquainted with the industrial history of England need be told of the horrors which accompanied the attainment of the world's markets. It is not necessary to recount the history of the passing of remedial acts of legis-

lation nor the bitter opposition with which they were fought by those who now appear so solicitous for the health of the workers, acts which only became laws when it was conclusively shown that the laborers were in actual danger of extermination. The British workmen of the present day are supposed to be ignorant of the poisoning of thousands of pottery operatives, white lead workers, match factory girls, and others, whose short unwholesome and diseased lives gave evidence of the fact that they were doing their "duty to their countrymen," who were so very considerate of the health of their victims.

So the "trades union influence" now breeds dishonesty and "degeneracy," according to the British possessing classes. Before American and German competition were seriously felt, British trades unionism had attained a position of "respectability," and was graciously patronized by the very people who now condemn its influence as immoral. While French and German workmen were considering theories of socialism, the Briton stuck doggedly to the trades union, and was commended by his masters as a practical hard-headed fellow, who couldn't be fooled with theories formulated by foreign demagogues and dreamers.

But all this is changing and will continue to change. It was well enough while the British workman produced more than any foreign competitor. Now that he is falling behind he must be spurred to further effort. He is inclined to resent this operation and depends upon his union for power to enable him to do so effectively. Therefore a struggle looms ahead in the immediate future.

The unions may issue from it with their "respectability" in tatters, but they will have obtained valuable knowledge as to the reality of the class struggle. If the American laborer doesn't know enough yet to resist the intensity of his exploitation, he will at least while keeping it, do his part towards impressing upon his British fellow workman the necessity of adopting the socialism which he had heretofore scouted as visionary and impracticable.

The Workers' Call is the organ of the SOCIALIST PARTY.

Very Much "Reserved."

This is what Ex-president Harrison said in a speech delivered at Indianapolis on December 31st, 1900:

"Columbia should have been the name of the Western Hemisphere—the republican half of the world, the hemisphere without a king on the ground, the reserved world where God sent the trodden spirits of all to be revived; to find, where all things were primitive, man's primitive rights."

And this is how the state of Louisiana illustrated the truth of his remark on January 1st, 1901:

New Orleans, La., Jan. 1, 3 a. m.—Today fully 25,000 voters will be declared disfranchised in New Orleans. The vote of New Orleans is about 41,000, and to prevent disfranchisement every voter under the age of 60 was required to pay his poll tax by yesterday or be barred from voting for two years. Not more than 10,000 complied with the law.

Twenty-five thousand "trodden spirits" sent chasing after their "primitive rights" is not a bad record for one day's work. The "reserved world" seems to be reserved for those who are able to pay a poll tax.

"Reward of Abstinence."

The newspapers give a list of twenty-three persons who are said to have "made" \$271,000,000 last year. As the names of Russell Sage and Henry Green are included amongst the twenty-three it might seem that part of this vast sum at least could be accounted for as the "reward of abstinence." As a general rule, however, the "abstinence" of the laborer forms the "reward" of the capitalist.

"Missouri Socialist."

The Socialists of St. Louis are determined not to let the twentieth century open without helping along the movement whose consummation will be its most remarkable feature. They have added another Socialist weekly in the English language to the rapidly growing number of Socialist publications already in existence. The "Missouri Socialist," as the new arrival is called, is a four-page weekly of about the same size as this paper, of good typographical appearance, and, better than all, filled with straight class-conscious, revolutionary socialism from beginning to end. We welcome the coming of the "Missouri Socialist," realizing that it has a vast field to work in amongst the fourteen or fifteen million laborers who yet listen to the siren song of capitalist politicians. There is an ample harvest for the Socialist reapers, and every assistance which helps overthrow capitalism brings the social revolution, which is our common object, ever nearer.

The wool business of 1900 is reported as being very unfavorable. This is rather strange in a presidential year, when large quantities of it are required to pull over the eyes of the working class.

Socialist Pointers

The machine must be made the servant of man instead of being the master.

The mission of the twentieth century is to bring industrial freedom to the race.

The bankers and the bosses are not going to contribute to our campaign fund.

Like all reformers Frank Hall wants someone other than himself to be made to be good.

Start the new year right by sending in a few subscribers each week to the Workers' Call.

Mayor Jones has remained quiet so long that he may be meditating over his recent mistakes.

The erring brothers who think that a part is greater than the whole will learn better some day.

The agitation which bears the best fruits is that which is conducted when there is no campaign on.

The legislature will see to it that the spring campaign for municipal gas is an entirely harmless one.

Your neighbor may not know that John Collins is running for mayor, and it is up to you to post him.

Stock manipulation is a much more politic word than confiscation, but it is not nearly so honest a one.

Socialists of Chicago really ought to start the new century by doubling their vote at the spring election.

Isn't it strange that the city can find men enough to shovel snow when every man who wants work has a job?

Capitalist reviewers of the century, if they notice socialism at all, only treat it as a passing freak of the hour.

It seems strange that none of the critics listed Coyn's "Financial School" as one of the great books of the century.

Socialist party is surely a good name for an organization that stands for socialism alone without any modifications.

The average minister and grand juror are careful not to look too closely for the causes of vice. Their class interests might suffer.

The work of making Socialists is not an ungrateful task, for the man you convert will be thankful to you all the rest of his life.

Russell Sage thinks we will still have rich men at the end of the century. Russell had better go and read the signs of the times again.

Even when they are convicted the bankers generally get a pardon, which goes to prove some more that there are no classes in this country.

Socialism will be accomplished by a peaceful and bloodless revolution. It is only men who do not know what they want who take up the sword.

The rank and file of the Democratic party must be amazed at the suggestion that their warring leaders are going to leave any question to them to settle.

Come to think of it, it is very appropriate for the Democratic party to hark back to a man who has been dead nearly a hundred years for its principles.

What a joke it would be if we were to grow so strong that the Republicans would be forced to endorse Bryan four years from now in an effort to stem the tide.

The business interests of the country get what it wants at the hands of the legislatures and congress, because it nominates the candidates for the workmen to vote for.

Four women are employed in factories where one was fifty years ago. That is a part of the great progress of the latter part of the nineteenth century that we hear so much about.

Bird E. Coler told the workmen of New York that being in the majority they could have such legislation as they might desire. This will certainly be news to them, but will they act on the information?

The powers will consider that the murder of the millionaires has been avenged if they can fix it so the Chinese will have no time to do anything but work for the bankers for the next hundred years.

THE WORKERS' CALL.

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A limited number of acceptable advertisements will be inserted.
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EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS
To secure the return of named manuscript postage should be enclosed.
Contributions must reach the office by Monday evening preceding the issue in which they are to appear.
The fact that a signed article is published does not constitute an endorsement of its opinions or its conclusions.
Contributions and items of news concerning the labor movement are requested from our readers. Every contribution must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.

EVOLUTION OF PLATFORMS.

It will hardly be denied by those who possess any knowledge of the progress of the Socialist movement within the last fifty years or so, that with the passage of time and the development of capitalist production, the vision of Socialists in general has become clearer as to methods of propaganda, and nowhere is this fact borne out more plainly than in the so-called "municipal platforms" formulated by local Socialist bodies here and there. The estimates placed upon "planks" have changed considerably, things which were once regarded as indispensable, or at least of great importance, have been relegated to secondary positions or neglected as being of insufficient value to obtain special mention in a local platform. The entire tendency has been towards curtailment and brevity. "Immediate demands" in many cases have disappeared and are disappearing, although the old name of "demands" is still used to describe that which has supplanted them.

There is good reason for these gradual changes. As the nature of the class struggle becomes more and more comprehensible to the members of Socialist organizations, the folly of "demanding" without the requisite power to enforce becomes ever more apparent. Utopian socialism vainly endeavored to "persuade" capitalism to abdicate, by pointing out the superiority of its "plan" of society. To show the practicability of such plans, experiments, "samples of socialism" were necessary. The invariable fate of these experiments is familiar to most of our readers. Socialism, considered wholly as a "plan" demonstrated its own impracticability.

From the writings of Marx, Engels, and others, a conception of the class struggle gradually forced itself upon the revolting workers. These writers had shown conclusively that capitalism itself must first be made impossible before socialism could be realized. But the old Utopian school of thought inevitably colored the ideas of those who had theoretically accepted the class struggle, while only partially grasping its nature and consequences. Between persuading capitalism to efface itself, and actually declaring that it must be overthrown by the united efforts of the working class, a middle ground was discovered which materialized in "demands" for certain specified measures which it was erroneously thought could be forced from capitalism and would serve as a foothold from which further demands could be made. Fabianism was supplanting Utopianism.

It then began to be perceived that in many instances the capitalist class were not only willing, but were being forced to consider certain propositions bearing an ostensible resemblance to some of the "demands" of the Socialists. It is now becoming apparent that this was not so much the result of "demanding" as it was a manifestation of the struggle raging between the great and small exploiter, and a desire upon the part of the more far-seeing members of that class to develop a bogus socialism which would not affect their material interests and which could at the same time serve as a barrier from behind which the ruling class could say to the revolting proletariat: "We are Socialists too." We will give you socialism. State ownership of railroads? Why certainly! Municipal ownership of gas, street cars, waterworks, electric lighting, etc. Nothing could suit us better. Just have a little patience and we will see to it that this shall be accomplished. We are all Socialists now.

But they didn't deem it necessary to

admit that they considered themselves the "state." They conveniently forgot to say that the "municipality" meant the "property owners."

In many places however this promise has been partially made good. And it is now dawn upon the proletariat, in spite of the falsehoods circulated by the capitalist press, that so far as the working class are concerned, these "steps toward socialism" might as well never have been taken. So-called state socialism turns out to be merely state capitalism, and it is now becoming evident that between the Socialist idea of public or state ownership, and the capitalist idea, there is "a great gulf fixed."

The long string of ridiculous "demands" is in consequence being displaced by a few terse statements of measures calculated to directly benefit the working class. Measures, not demands. And it is pointed out, that the enforcement of these measures is entirely contingent upon the election of Socialist candidates to office, and the amount of power with which they are endowed.

Little can be done in any town, county, city, or even state, while capitalism remains supreme at Washington. Socialists know it and feel no reluctance about saying so, though what can be done will by no means be neglected. The chief value of Socialist participation in local elections is, first, to register the growth of socialism through the vote, and second (more particularly in case of local victory), to show practically to the working class, that while the central authority remains in the hands of their exploiters the capture of an outpost is in itself of little importance. The system of capitalist safeguards by which power descends from a central point down through states, counties, cities, towns and villages, is ever diminishing volume, was specially devised to thwart and check the action of any economic change hostile to the interests of the ruling class.

The evolution of local Socialist platforms constantly tends to embody more and more the declaration of Marx that the first step in the social revolution is that the working class shall make itself the ruling class. Some of the events which have led to this perception we have endeavored here to set forth. The period of "demands" is passing away, as it is being understood that the granting of these while capitalism continues in existence is utterly impossible and unthinkable. Neither will they be necessary when socialism attains political power. When that period arrives, the transformation of private property in the means of production and distribution into collectively owned property, will proceed on the assumption that capitalism is non-existent.

THE NEW CENTURY.

One hundred times has the earth made its circuit round the sun and the period known as the nineteenth century has gone to join its predecessors in its appointed place, the past of human history and human achievement. At such periods naturally enough the minds of men turn towards what has been accomplished in the past, as a sort of guide to the possibilities of the future, and the public press, which on the whole reflects the opinions of those whose lines have been cast in pleasant places, has recounted the marvelous strides made in the last hundred years in every branch of knowledge, the wonderful inventions which have been applied towards the satisfaction of human wants, the natural forces which man has harnessed to do his bidding, and in short, every factor which has contributed towards what is known as human progress has been exhibited in chronological order in the columns of the press for purposes of comparison, with the accomplishments of previous centuries. A glance over the long list will certainly convince the reader of average intelligence that in this respect the nineteenth century stands pre-eminent.

It is only when the question of how far the human race as a whole has benefited from this conquest of the productive powers of the world that doubt is cast, not upon the reality of the progress made, but upon whether the sum total of human happiness, security and contentment, has been increased in consequence. We think that to this question a negative answer must be returned.

The Socialist is not inclined to pessimism. He does not view any given period of time as an isolated entity unconnected with the past, or form his judgment of good or evil upon such conception. He knows that the material necessary for the wonderful progress of the nineteenth century were gradually gathered, stored and prepared during many preceding centuries.

and that the industrial revolution which has transformed the face of the world is as truly the child of the past as it is the parent of the future. The application and invention of the steam engine, electricity, the telephone, telegraph, etc., were no haphazard discoveries. They sprang from the economic conditions which demanded them and which stimulated the thought necessary for their production.

Those who mostly deny that happiness, the reasonable satisfaction of the physical and mental wants of the human race, is the end and object of society, generally attempt to show that all who have contributed to making possible the triumphs of the century just passed have been sharers in the benefits produced. To a very limited extent this is true, to a very large extent unqualifiedly false. At no period of the world's history have the mass of mankind received so little of what their labor has created, as at the present.

And it is the recognition of this fact, (not indeed expressed in these words), that alone casts a doubt upon the brilliant prospects marked out for the twentieth century by those who have profited through the labor of the nineteenth. An enormous mass of human beings deprived of their just portion of the wealth which is the creation of their own hands and brains, and gradually recognizing the reason of this deprivation is an unjust system of distribution, may well appear as a menace to those who affect to regard the present economic system as permanent.

The nineteenth century has solved the problem of production, the task of the twentieth will be the solution of the problem of distribution. The scientific knowledge of the present is also the property of one class, who control the means of livelihood of those who devote their labor to augmenting the sum of human knowledge. To apply this knowledge for the benefit, not of individuals, but of the entire community is a task which the twentieth century will see completed.

As the basis for what was accomplished in the last hundred years is to be found in the centuries preceding, so the nineteenth century has formulated the problem of the twentieth. "Shall the results of the social labor of mankind be appropriated by a small portion of society or shall they be the common heritage of all?" This is the question that must take precedence of all others in the immediate future. It cannot be evaded or suppressed. Economic necessity will compel mankind to deal with it, and there can be but one answer. The method of distribution must be made to harmonize with production. The twentieth century must complete the work of the nineteenth by substituting socialism for capitalism.

Central Music Hall Lectures.

The lectures on the ethical aspects of socialism by Prof. Geo. D. Herron began at Central Music Hall next Sunday afternoon, January 6th, at 3:30 o'clock. Judging from the interest already manifested, Central Music Hall will be well filled to greet Prof. Herron at his first lecture. Prof. Herron is one of the most powerful and untiring advocates of the cause of socialism in the country, and no pains should be spared by Chicago Socialists to see that there is a great attendance at the Sunday lectures. All lectures are free. Cards advertising the same may be had at the Social Crusade, 608 Ashland block.

"Call" Hustlers.

Comrade Alvin Appel, of the C. C. C. of San Francisco, Cal., sends us an order for 100 copies of the Workers' Call for 15 weeks. The comrades on the Pacific coast are interested in what Socialists are doing in Chicago.

Comrade Thos. M. Purcell, of Long Beach, Cal., renews his subscription and writes an interesting letter on local affairs. Long Beach has a promising local of 34 members.

Mrs. Turner of Colorado, sends us a list of thirty subscribers from the mining districts of that state.

Comrade E. O. Knaus of this city turns in a club of seven yearlies and six half-yearlies.

Five six months subscribers were put on our list Monday by F. Boerama of Pullman. Comrade Boerama also equipped himself with eight postals.

Geo. Lyne, of Fairbury, Ill., sends us a list of 11 half-yearly subs from his town, and writes that more will come later. You may bet that Fairbury will have a number of Socialists by the time the grass grows.

Robt. Plotter, of this city, sends us another club of ten.

Fifteen yearly postal cards go to Comrade Anton Bounsgartner, of Central, Ill.

August Ellman, of Beaver, Macon county, Missouri, sends us a list of eight half-yearly subscribers.

The Campaign Fund.

Previously reported..... \$12.50
Mike Schur..... .50
Geo. Boerama..... .50
Total..... \$13.50

SNAP SHOTS BY THE WAYSIDE.

And now comes the news from Europe that insurance companies absolutely refuse to take further risks on the crowned heads of Europe, the murder of the King of Italy being the event which mainly prompted this decision. It is not stated that Kaiser Wilhelm has attempted to bring his "lese majeste" statute into action against the insurance companies upon this account, though he is ever ready to apply its provisions to a Socialist editor or writer. And yet socialism could make the life of Kaiser Wilhelm more secure than all the insurance companies in the world provided he was willing to produce an equivalent for his physical and social wants. But then of course both emperors and insurance companies would have to go out of "business."

It is also stated that the insurance companies are now contemplating the introduction of special rates for millionaires, owing to the numerous attacks upon the "rich" which have recently occurred. The "rich" man is thus recognized as an object of special hatred, and his murder an event somewhat more likely to happen than ordinary. This would seem to bear out the Socialist assertion that under capitalism a man is not judged by what he is, but by what he has.

The infamous Esterhazy, notorious through his connection with the Dreyfus case, is said to be perishing from cold and hunger in London. His fellow scoundrel, Mercier, may consider himself fortunate that he was not compelled to "invade" England in a similar manner.

The opening of the new century is to see an attempt made for the wholesale "evangelization" of the United States through the co-operative effort on the part of the existing churches. One week of "united prayer" is to inaugurate the attempt, which it is declared will result in one of the greatest religious "awakenings" ever known in the history of the country. Two million "souls" and incidentally twenty million dollars are to be garnered before January 1st, 1902. The fact that the chairman of the movement is known as "the business man evangelist" may perhaps give the casual reader some idea as to which of the two objects are most likely to be secured.

The capitalist class may perhaps be induced to open their purses for the furtherance of this scheme, but we do not hesitate to prophesy that the results will not come up to expectations. The "business man's" evangel shows signs of being played out as a drawing card. If the exploitation of the workers is to continue, the exploiters who attempt to hypnotize them into a state of non-resistance, will find that the present occupies their attention considerably more than any hypothetical "hereafter." The twentieth century will not be devoted to preparations for life in another world, so much as to making the present one habitable and decent for those who live on it. The "good tidings" of socialism will shortly supplant the discredited evangel of the "business man" and all that it now represents.

Following the example of Rev. Mr. Sheldon, an English clergyman tackled the editorship of a London daily for one week and then quit in disgust. He gave it as his opinion that it "was impossible for a daily paper to live without gambling," and that this would not be necessary if Christians were not "dead." We wonder what use the reverend gentleman will make of this discovery. Will he inquire into the reason why these things are so, or will he merely remain "disgusted?" Or will he in time recover from his disgust and again endeavor to sow seed on the stony ground? Most probably the latter course will be adopted. A wealthy and influential congregation, together with a good salary are generally sufficient to bind the average clergyman to the fact that capitalism has assimilated what is known as "Christianity," and that divorce can only be obtained through the medium of socialism.

The "midnight ordinance" which requires that saloons and other places where liquor is sold shall close at 12 p.m. is to be enforced, at least while the "crusade against vice" is at its height. The papers record the startling fact that many of the "better class resorts" have closed their doors just the same as those of evil repute. A large proportion of the former owe their reputation mostly to the fact that higher prices are paid for the liquor consumed there. The sacrifices made by the mayor and police officials in joining the army for the "suppression of vice" are generally unappreciated by the public. Diminished revenues and the loss of their grip on the political bums and beilers are by no means to be regarded as trifles when political exigencies are up for consideration.

Dun and Bradstreet's reports show a large increase in the number of business failures for 1900. As usual the immense majority of them were concerns with less than \$5,000 capital.

The "full dinner pail" doesn't seem to be affected by the disappearance of the little business cookshops, which have given way to the larger and better equipped concerns. The passing away of the middle class is a matter of small importance to the wage worker. When the latter finds his dinner pail empty, with the first touch of the coming crisis he will be able to discern the cause.

much easier, because of the absence of the small kitchens.

The close of the century has given the capitalist newspaper scribbler and other notorious weakens an opportunity to voice their opinions as to what the new century will bring forth. With striking unanimity they can see only the interests of the present ruling class in the future. The wage-earners are ignored altogether or vaguely told that their lot will improve.

This is as it should be. To the proletarian there is no new century. Another era will only begin for him when his class have made themselves supreme in city, state and nation, and use the power thus acquired solely to safeguard the interests of those who produce wealth.

A newspaper trust is now threatened. The big English editor, Mr. Harmsworth, who is now visiting this country, given it as his deliberate opinion that a single newspaper cannot much longer be profitably conducted, and that it requires the ownership of at least three daily journals to make profitable exploitation of the news business possible. It is a curious coincidence, that the rabid anti-monopolist Hearst, comes nearer fulfilling the requirements of a newspaper monopoly than any other journalistic concern in the United States.

BOOK REVIEWS.

A SOCIALIST'S VIEW OF RELIGION AND THE CHURCHES, by Tom Mann; International Library Publishing Co., 23 Duane St., New York; price, 5 cents.

This work contains in plain and simple language perhaps the best statement of the attitude with which a large and growing number of the working class regard what is today termed "religion" and the "church." Although it cannot be truthfully said that every particular count in the indictment is original, it is none the less true that not one of them have ever been refuted by the apologists for what is popularly, though falsely, described as "religion." The alliance of the modern churches with the upholders of the present economic system, the tendency to minimize, ignore or justify, the appalling social contrasts of the age, the soporific cast by which it is attempted to persuade the plundered victims of capitalist class rule, that suffering here brings reward hereafter, the nauseous hypocrisy which prays for the kingdom of God to come on earth, and at the same time insists that the prayer is impossible of realization, are all used by the writer to justify the hostility with which Socialists, as well as large numbers of non-Socialist workmen, regard the "religion" of the present day, and the "churches" through which it finds expression. The book should, if possible, be placed in the hands of ministers of all denominations. Whatever they may think of it, there is no doubt that it represents largely what workmen think of the institutions for which they speak and whose existence they are supposed to justify.

HOW TO WORK FOR SOCIALISM, by Walter Thomas Mills; Chas. H. Kerr & Co., 66 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill.; price, 5 cents.

The appearance of this, the latest addition to the well-known "Pocket Library of Socialism," is at the present time exceedingly opportune. A work of this sort has long been needed, and will be found full of valuable information by those having grasped the truths of socialism and who feel the necessity of spreading its principles. There can be little doubt that a large amount of attempted propaganda work is either lost or wasted by injudicious methods of presenting it to those whom it is designed to influence, or failure to choose those most susceptible to its reception. The writer points out in simple, though elegant language, the best methods of reaching the unregenerated. Valuable pointers are given as to Socialist equipment, selection of audience, manner of approaching the subject, literature, correspondence, organization, and other factors necessary to successful Socialist propaganda. No comrade who intends spreading the light to the best of his ability, should fail to provide himself with a copy of "How to Work for Socialism." It is perhaps one of the most practical of the entire series of the Pocket Library, and in view of the nature of the work now before the advocates of socialism, it has appeared, as we said before, just at the right time.

Edward Cudahy, the Omaha packer whose son was recently abducted and ransomed, has, according to press reports, just received a communication from the thieves, stating that if the reward offered for their arrest and conviction is not instantly withdrawn, they intend to capture one of his daughters in the same manner. A deal of silly talk has been expended upon the fancied woes of the wealthy, but here at least is a grievance which is certainly genuine. And yet even here the advantage lies with those who are able to pay the ransom demanded. Numberless children of the working class have been snatched away from their parents by preventable diseases, which the latter, through poverty, were unable to cope with. The conditions of capitalist society make away with more children in one week than individual child-stealers could in a hundred years.

The receipt of a sample copy is an invitation to subscribe.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The International Bureau.

Editor Workers' Call:—At the request of the Dear Sir, please publish the following: To the Locals of the Social Democratic Party:—Comrades:—The Paris Socialist International Congress has adopted a resolution creating the Socialist International Bureau, with headquarters in Brussels, Belgium. The chief duties that will devolve on this bureau will be to draw the Socialist parties of the world into closer relations, receive reports and make arrangements for the International congress. Its other functions will be defined later.

The Socialist party or parties of each country, which adhere to the resolutions of the International congress, may be represented at the International Bureau by two delegates, or secretaries. In pursuance of this resolution the locals are hereby called upon to make nominations of candidates for two secretaries. Each local may nominate only two candidates. Any member of the party in good standing may be nominated. In nominating candidates the comrades will bear in mind that the secretaries may be called upon to pass not only upon matters concerning the Socialist movement of our country, but upon questions concerning the movement of other countries. The officers of the locals are requested to forward the NAMES and ADDRESS of the candidates nominated to the National Secretary, not later than February 9th, 1901.

Fraternally,
Leonard D. Abbott,
Morris Hillquit,
Henry L. Sloboodin,
Committee.
Wm. Butcher, Nat. Sec'y.
—New York, Dec. 24, 1900.

Cincinnati Wants Unity.

Editor Workers' Call:—Branch Four of Cincinnati, with forty members, has until recently been a strong supporter of the Chicago Board. A large percentage of the members are brainy men and active workers for socialism. Since the presidential election the question of unity has been freely discussed, with the result that the integrity of the Chicago Board has been strongly impugned by all. The only alternative to the Chicago Board, the "loyal" members is that they have had no faith in the Springfield Executive Committee, but none have a sufficiently vivid imagination to see in any of the acts of that body the slightest sign of aversion to unity.

The call by the Chicago Board for a convention in January, is looked upon by its followers here as a move to sidetrack unity propositions. Branch Four elected a delegate to the convention, but it is now practically decided that no delegate will be sent.

It is generally conceded that the instigators of discord are to use a common expression, "dead ones."

The outposts of socialism of Cincinnati Socialists is that it is time to drop the discussion of unity, and unite.

A Socialist Sunday School.

Editor Workers' Call:—Did you ever hear of a Socialist Sunday School? Well, the Fifteenth Ward branch started one last Sunday morning. Before long you will hear Socialist songs from one end of the ward to the other. The little ones may perhaps be able to spread socialism even better and quicker than "public meetings," for they will be practically pleading for their own future. Have you any children, reader? If so send them here or start a similar school in your own ward. Teachers should be easily secured, as there certainly must be many public school teachers who long for a chance like this where they can teach undisturbed what they feel and believe. Every child is naturally a Socialist, and would remain so but for the influences of the public schools, where the education given is entirely controlled by the capitalist class. The Socialist Sunday school will do much to correct this evil.

The Socialist Vote.

The total vote of the Socialist parties in the recent presidential election is given as follows, according to the official count:

	S. D. P.	S. L. P.
California	7,573	
Colorado	684	714
Connecticut	1,028	808
Delaware	57	
Florida	695	
Illinois	9,887	1,373
Indiana	2,374	825
Iowa	2,742	259
Kansas	1,605	
Kentucky	760	289
Maine	878	
Maryland	888	371
Massachusetts	8,716	2,510
Michigan	2,525	803
Minnesota	1,065	1,320
Missouri	6,123	1,394
Montana	706	116
Nebraska	823	
New Hampshire	780	
New Jersey	4,600	2,074
New York	12,869	12,622
North Dakota	518	
Ohio	4,584	1,653
Oregon	1,494	
Pennsylvania	4,521	2,336
Rhode Island	1,123	
South Dakota	169	
Tennessee	410	
Texas	1,846	182
Utah	717	106
Washington	1,907	1,966
West Virginia	296	
Wisconsin	7,095	324
Total	94,522	37,450

To the S. D. P. columns should be added the vote of the Territory of Oklahoma, which increases the figures by 789, making a total for the S. D. P. of 95,311.

The small business men will no doubt find much comfort in the fact that when the delayed payment of the teachers' salaries at last took place, 1,100 of the latter, according to the newspaper reports, at once made tracks for the department stores, and helped swell the business of the latter to no small extent through their purchases.

BUNDLES OF THE WORKERS' CALL.

100 copies 50 cents.
50 copies 25 cents.
25 copies 10 cents.
This offer is for bundles mailed to one address.
Have you any Call postals in your pocket?

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

Its Claims to Special Prominence in Local Socialist Platform Cannot Be Sustained.

The fact that the municipal platform of the Chicago Socialist party does not contain a declaration in favor of "municipal ownership of public utilities" has aroused considerable comment and some objections. These objections may be properly divided into two classes: First, there are those who maintain that while such ownership is not necessarily a part of socialism, it is of sufficient importance to the laborers to deserve mention in a Socialist platform; second, it is said that such ownership is a "first-step" in the direction of socialism, or is an example of "socialism in practice" and ought therefore to be made the "issue" of this campaign by Socialists.

To be sure there is still a third form of objection which has been put forward by a little handful of people, who masking under the name of socialism are seeking to disrupt all Socialist activity and organization. These would have it that the absence of a declaration in favor of municipal ownership indicates that the party is OPPOSED to it. But it is so manifestly evident that these persons are "dishonest" in their position that it is not worth while to notice them, the more so, as the account of the convention proceedings in The Call specifically stated the contrary and the platform itself declares in favor of "obtaining for the working class all that is possible under the present system so long as it shall last;" and finally it was pointed out at the convention, and reported in The Call, that it was the sense of those present that this point was already covered, and given all the prominence it deserved in the state and national platforms.

Regarding those objections which are put forward in good faith, it may be said that the first one stated above was the one upon which the most of the debate of the convention was concentrated. It is maintained by those opposed to the introduction of such a plank into a Socialist platform that there are hundreds of things that are capable of accomplishment within the confines of capitalism that are infinitely of more importance to the worker than municipal gas, street cars, and electric lights. It was furthermore pointed out that the agitation for these things was exclusively by the capitalist class, a fact which no one who has an atom of honesty and ability to observe can deny. Reference is not here made to the perfunctory resolutions that have been passed by labor unions at the behest of small property owners, or in response to an agitation started and maintained by similar bodies, but to the actual vital agitation that has from the beginning been carried on for municipal ownership. If this is traced down it will be found in every instance that the inspiring minds back of the agitation are the ones who will reap a benefit and those who are the suburban landlords, store-keepers, and in short, the same interests that are supporting Bryanism. The fact that laborers sometimes passed resolutions in favor of free silver and high tariff did not inspire Socialists to place those demands in their platform. The Socialists if elected would, as a matter of course, take possession of these industries, in the same way as they would see to it that the streets were kept clean and the city hall office floors swept, but they are not mountebanks enough to claim that any of these things are of sufficient importance to the laborers to be made an "issue." Those who framed the Chicago Socialist platform and defended it on the floor of the convention, believed that it was of more interest to the laborers of Chicago that their children should have proper and adequate school facilities and should be provided with food and clothing, (not as a charity, but as a right, in the same way as they now receive free books and desks), than it was that the corner grocer should get his gas ten cents a thousand cheaper. They believed that it would be a greater help to the producing classes of this city to have their own lives lengthened, and those of their children saved, by securing to them the benefit of the scientific medical knowledge of today, than it would be to permit the city of Chicago to sell electric lighting to the residents of the Lake Shore Drive. The Socialists were foolish enough to think that the laborers of this city would be more helped by the guarantee of employment to the unemployed, and the consequent removal of the haunting terror of want and suffering from their homes, than by being permitted to take fifty cents less a month out of the pocket labelled "carfare" and keeping it until the landlord demanded one dollar more. But there is no accounting for tastes.

On the second point the Socialists are quite sure that if the capitalists are permitted to select the "steps" which will be taken toward socialism they will select a very round-about way and may lose us in the wilderness of confusion. The Socialist cannot see that the Belgian state railways, with their one-fifth of a cent per mile fare, have done as much for socialism in that country as the presence of a few fighting Socialist laborers in the Chamber of Deputies, and it would require close searching among the Socialist patrons of the Hiramian "public utilities" to find one so hopelessly foolish as to speak of their ownership by the state as having any relation to socialism.

All these arguments will fade away as a greater knowledge of scientific socialism comes to displace the Utopian Fabianism that still fills the minds of many and those who claim the name of Socialist. The American movement has not yet entirely rid itself of the

phase through which France passed in the time of Fourier and Cabet, and many an American Socialist is still building, all unconsciously, on the crumbling ruins of Owen, Brook Farm, and Fourier, thinking that the props of Bellamy have made them a firm foundation, not realizing that he has only covered them with the beautiful growth of literary rhy.

A. M. S.

NOT IN THE SAME CLASS.

Where China Falls Behind the Modern Methods of Using Human Raw Material.

Latest advices from China state that "capitalism prevails in the province of Shansi and that human flesh is offered for sale in many villages." On reading over the dispatch a second time we find that a trifling mistake in orthography has been made: "Capitalism" should read "cannibalism." The difference, however, is so slight, that perhaps the correction is hardly necessary.

It may be that the progressive inhabitants of Shansi are merely trying to accustom themselves by degrees to the altered conditions which may be looked for when the "civilized" powers agree amongst themselves as to who shall exploit Shansi, when the "partition" takes place. If this surmise is correct it shows that China is at last "awakening" to a sense of her "moral" responsibilities in the future, and preparing to take her place amongst the "civilized" nations of the earth.

Of course it could not be expected that Shansi could possibly adopt at once the most improved methods of utilizing human flesh, such as are practised by those who have brought to China the light of capitalist civilization. Doubtless the method of extracting the most out of that commodity is still unknown in the far off Chinese province, but there is no doubt that eventually "waste will be eliminated." If it were possible to bring to this country a deputation of the most prominent and influential business men of Shansi, and initiate them into the mysteries of modern up-to-date cannibalism as it is here practised, their return to their own land might be reasonably expected to inaugurate an era of "prosperity" such as we are now enjoying.

They could here be shown a traffic in human flesh of such enormous magnitude that the well-meant efforts of their compatriots in the Shansi villages would sink into absolute nothingness. They might first be apprised of the demand for many thousands of choice carcasses (on the hoof), required to fill the ranks of the army and navy. Their attention might then be directed to the countless hosts of women who offer their persons for sale on the streets of our great cities, to the numerous establishments devoted to consuming these bargains, to the traffic in helms, and last and greatest, the rapid consumption of the bodies of millions of men, women and children in the mills, mines, factories, and sweatshops of this much-favored land, the skillful and economic transformation of human raw material into the concentrated extract known as "profit."

Even then the marvels of modern cannibalism would still remain unexhausted. Another phase more wonderful still could be brought forward for their astonishment and admiration, the existence of which the most prominent cannibals in Shansi never even dreamed of. What would our visitors say if they could grasp the idea that hundreds of thousands of human beings were constantly searching, struggling, scheming and striving to secure the privilege of being consumed—of having their bodily forces extracted and transformed into profit for the benefit of the buyers? They would be compelled to admit that the true art of deriving a subsistence from human flesh was utterly unknown in Shansi.

Looking Backward.

The various comments of press and profession on the century just closed remind one of men raised in low-ceilinged cellars. When they get too tall to walk upright within their confines, they stoop, and consequently their forms assume a bent posture, which is retained during life.

Being ignorant of the fact they do not realize that by coming out into the open a better world would lay before them, so they make themselves as comfortable as men possibly can, who are continually striking their heads against the confines which ought to remind them should be removed.

Speaking about the basic elements underlying cities—industry and commerce—the Tribune has the following to say:

Indeed, searching discussion of these elemental matters has been left during this generation largely to various protesting schools of radical thought, and the dominating elements in society, partially from preoccupation and partially because their immediate advantage has—perhaps mistakenly—not appeared to lie in that line, have never faced, in a patient and thorough-going manner, the influence of our productive and distributive life upon political expression and general social development.

So far correct, the Tribune does not see, however, that the searching discussion is done by just those who should do it—the revolutionaries—who will see to it that things are remedied, by getting a majority of all to be revolutionary.

Do you not think that 100 copies of The Workers' Call coming to your town every week would help your cause along? You can have them with but a very little trouble. Write for supplies and get to work.

"DUTY" OF THE "RICH."

Ex-mayor Hewitt Advocates Increased Almsgiving, As a Remedy for Human Evil.

Now and then as some individual member of the ruling class look over the economic field, he becomes "conscience stricken" when the terrible contrast between wealth and poverty rises up before his mental vision. It is very seldom however that his utterances upon this question ever tend to endanger the system which creates these horrors. For instance, last week we have the partial report of a speech by Abram S. Hewitt, ex-mayor of New York, delivered before the originators of a "Civic Reform" movement in that city. The report adds that "many rich and fashionable people were present," and listened approvingly to the "striking utterances" of Ex-mayor Hewitt, as he described what the press report calls the "staggering price paid for industrial prosperity, as proved in the condition of the poor and the selfishness of the rich."

Ex-mayor Hewitt started off by saying that "The rich have not begun to do what they ought to do."

Then what "ought" the "rich" to do? In his next sentence the ex-mayor shows two things. First, that his statement that the "rich have not begun, etc." is false. Second, that he considers it the duty of the rich to "give" to the poor—to "give" more than they are at present giving. In other words the duty of the rich towards the poor can only be performed by a constant extension of alms-giving. This is how he puts it, in the most illogical paragraph perhaps that ever issued from a muddled brain:

"Men that I almost worship for their generosity and solicitude for those that have less are not giving in proportion to their wealth, the half what was given by their families a generation ago."

First these people have "not begun to do." Next it seems that they are giving, but in proportion to their wealth, less than half the amount that their families gave a generation ago. The speaker then asserts that he almost worships them. What for? For "not having begun?" No. For giving less than half, etc.? No. He almost worships them "for their generosity!" If there is anything "striking" about this utterance except its remarkable foolishness, we totally fail to see it. But this is about the best brand of logic that the sentimentalist can possibly afford. The ex-mayor then interjected his "rich and fashionable audience" as follows:

"Have we the right to take all this wealth and do nothing to correct the evils created in its production?" If Ex-mayor Hewitt had been addressing an assembly of young men starting out in "business" life he would never have cast a doubt upon the "right" to take the product of the labor of others. He would have shown that "success" depended upon the ability of each of his individual hearers to perform this feat more thoroughly than his competitors. He would have labeled this quality "energy," "thrift," "perseverance," "business foresight," "commercial ability," etc., etc., and would have assured the young men that the accumulation of wealth could only be realized through the exercise of these "virtues." The "evils" created in its production" could be conveniently overlooked while the business of labor-skinning was in full swing. After the "rich and fashionable" stage had been attained it would then be in order to "correct the evils" by handing back part of the plunder, under the cloak of "charity." The "right to take all this wealth" involves the sacred "duty" of making beggars of those from whom it is taken.

Socialists have been constantly reproached with want of respect for "good intentions," with intolerance and want of consideration for those who were described as "doing their best" to ameliorate and make more tolerable the social conditions of the age. They have been accused of discouraging the well-meant efforts of "reformers," of referring to "charity" in tones of contempt, of refusing to aid or encourage to those who felt they had a "mission" to perform in striking at some special effect of capitalist civilization. To all this the Socialist may reply that these schemes consist entirely of "good intentions," that they are utterly impotent and that the conception of their uselessness (invariably comes from the very people who formulate them—if the latter are but permitted to talk long enough. And Ex-mayor Hewitt is no exception to the general rule. His closing paragraph which is here reported shows positively that he has no belief in his own remedies, and that in the face of social conditions he stands in helpless, hopeless ignorance.

"Good God! Can this be the end to which we have been working all these centuries? For heaven's sake, is this the result of our industrial development, and must our prosperity, as a nation, be purchased at such a staggering price? If these terrible tendencies these over-crowded districts, these dark and foul dwelling places, all these miseries must attend industry, then I would to God that every industrial center could be destroyed as were Babel and Gomorrah of old and man be driven back to the fields."

Possibly, like most of his class, Ex-mayor Hewitt has been confronted with the philosophy of socialism, and like them he has most probably dismissed it as visionary and impracticable, and yet the remedy he postulates in the opening of Aja speech transforms itself into a tale of despairing, ignorant, impotence towards the close. Like the magician, who by his incantations raised the evil spirit which he

was unable to exorcise, Mr. Hewitt gazes in horror upon the handwork of his class, without the slightest comprehension of how it all came about. There was no intention upon the part of the class to which Mr. Hewitt belongs, that society should ever reach the stage where the spectre of universal pauperism should confront a small group holding the wealth of a nation in their possession. While this process was developing, the intentions of the latter were of the best. And now they come forward to announce that they wish to undo something, of which according to their own confession, they have not the slightest conception as to how it came into existence. Why should those who are ignorant of the nature of the disease be considered competent to apply a remedy?

Frantic appeals to Heaven are mere waste of breath, when applied to social conditions. There is no likelihood that industrial centers will perish under a deluge of fire and brimstone from the skies, neither will man be driven back to the fields. Such imaginings are even more impracticable than socialism, though apparently Ex-mayor Hewitt does not think so. "Industry" can be carried on without the terrible accompaniments which outrage the humanitarian instincts of Mr. Hewitt. And there is no doubtful "if" about it either. Those who mainly pay the "staggering price" of the prosperity which the capitalist class enjoy are already gathering for the solution of the problem which Mr. Hewitt cannot even understand.

And they expect no assistance from miraculous celestial fires, or from the ignorant sentimentalism of capitalist reformers. Long before the new born century has attained its meridian this question will have been settled once for all by the ballots of millions of class-conscious Socialist workmen in every nation on the globe.

LABOR ITEMS

And Notes From Trades Union Journals and Exchanges, Throughout the United States.

The four big Bible printing houses in England have formed a trust and raised the cost of "the book" 25 per cent. Salvation is going up—skyward.

Over in Indiana the Populists, Silver Republicans and Union Reformers, or what is left of them, will flock together next month and hold a confab.

At every election held in Germany during the past few months the Socialists have been either victorious in the matter of winning seats or increasing their votes.

There are more tramps and paupers in the United States today than there were men, women and children in the original thirteen colonies at the time of the Revolutionary War.—Eric People.

It may not be generally known, but it appears to be a fact that Denmark is the best organized country in the world. Recent statistics show that 76.7 per cent of workmen and 12.7 per cent of the women are trade unionists.

A few thousand workmen at the Iron Mills have been made superfluous. A new machine that welds couplings is being placed in the mills. A laborer feeds material in at one end and the finished product drops out at the other.—Ex.

Sausagemakers in Philadelphia went on strike in a plant because the bosses searched them to see whether they had any sausages concealed about their persons when they quit work. Bosses probably surmised that they heard a bark.

Pittsburg locomotive works have just completed two engines which are claimed to be the most powerful and heaviest yet constructed. Each weighs 111½ tons, the tenders having a water capacity of 7,500 gallons and a coal capacity of fourteen tons.—Ex.

A New York daily paper, in treating the subject at great length, shows that the American tobacco trust has raised prices 115 per cent, absorbed all the big factories, and drove jobbers by the score out of business. Other trusts are doing pretty much the same thing, and the voting population is very fond of the game.—Cleveland Citizen.

The "Book and News Dealer" of San Francisco is howling for co-operation amongst retail booksellers. A long article is devoted to showing how the small retailer of books is being crushed out by the business world by the same forces which are proving so disastrous to the small producer and distributor in every other line of business.

Fourteen of the largest steel plate mills have recently consolidated. The Glucose Sugar Refining company, known as the Glucose trust, has during the past two months practically swallowed up seventeen Chicago syrup manufacturing concerns which had hundreds of thousands of dollars of capital. All such capitalistic manoeuvres are long strides toward socialism, no doubt of that.—Galesburg Labor News.

Out With a "Challenge."

Still another Socialist arrival in the literary field. Los Angeles is the birthplace of "The Challenge," edited by Comrade Wilschire. From a glance at its contents it is probable that the enemies of socialism may be expected to ignore "The Challenge" of Comrade Wilschire, according to their usual custom.

There is always room for more subscriptions.

LOCAL NEWS AND NOTES.

Provisional City Central Committee meets at 32 Wells street on Saturday, January 12th at 8 p. m. All delegates are requested to be present.

Fred K. G. Strickland can be seen any day (except Sunday), between 1 and 2, at room 34, Metropolitan Block, 163 Randolph street; phone, Main-3065.

The Twelfth Ward branch reports good progress. At the last meeting four new members were admitted. Comrade Strickland's report of the meeting will be found in another part of our columns.

At the regular meeting of the Eleventh Ward branch, the new constitution was voted upon, the call for a special state convention endorsed, and preparations to defray expenses of delegates attending thereat from different parts of the state.

All members of the Fifth Ward branch are requested to attend the next business meeting of the branch, Monday evening, January 17th, at 3701 Wentworth avenue, entrance on Twenty-seventh street. Business of importance requires your presence.

The Fourth Ward branch, which has been organized little more than three weeks, is pushing ahead at a remarkable rate. Starting with but twelve members, it is rapidly augmenting its numbers, and has already secured headquarters at 2555 State street, where meetings will be held throughout the winter.

Comrade S. Robbins has been re-elected as organizer by the Fifteenth Ward branch. Comrade Simons has been invited by the branch to deliver a series of four lectures dealing with scientific socialism and the class struggle. The Fifteenth Ward branch intends to keep its reputation as one of the most aggressive branches in the city.

Fourteenth Ward branch have arranged for meetings every Friday night at 8 p. m. They have secured a meeting place at 34 W. Division street. Different speakers will address the meetings every week. The branch is in a flourishing condition and will do its part towards making an aggressive campaign during the months previous to the election.

A large meeting of Woodworkers' union No. 61 met on last Friday evening at 623 1/2 Halsted street to listen to the address of Comrade T. J. Morgan, who spoke on the "Progress of the Workers from Slavery to Freedom." The large hall was crowded with the members of the union, business being suspended at 8:45 p. m. to listen to the speaker. Agitation continued until 10:30, and after answering many questions from the audience, a unanimous vote of thanks was tendered to the speaker.

A meeting at which over 200 persons were present was addressed on last Sunday at 344 Armitage avenue, by Comrade T. J. Morgan, who took as his subject the "History of the Co-operative Movement of the World." The lecture was much appreciated by the audience. Comrade Morgan will speak on January 15th at Local Union 194, Painters and Decorators of America, at 466 Milwaukee avenue at 8 p. m. On January 13th at 8 p. m. he will speak before the Socialist Educational Club, at 1122 Milwaukee avenue.

One of the best speeches ever made for socialism in the Fifteenth ward, delivered by Comrade Mills, last Friday night at the hall of the branch, 545 Armitage avenue. The subject was "The Department Store and Socialism," and the large audience, mostly composed of small store-keepers, showed their interest and appreciation, by frequent applause. The speaker pointed out clearly how the department store, with its large capital, was steadily crushing out its smaller rivals; the impossibility of destroying it was also made apparent—and the remedy, which the speaker described as the establishing of a monster store, larger than any or all ever built, in which every man, woman and child should be part owner—the Co-operative Commonwealth.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Glimpses of the World-wide Struggle of the Proletarian Army for Its Liberty.

BELGIUM.

The Socialists have prepared a bill introducing one year's service in the army.

FRANCE.

The "Petite Republique" is trying to put down sweating in the selling and distribution of its journal. The sweaters who have shamefully exploited the sellers of the paper are trying to boycott the paper, but so far unsuccessfully. In France, as here, the difficulty is to bring the newspaper to the notice of the man in the street.

GERMANY.

The day after Count von Buelow's speech in the Reichstag, Bebel also spoke. He, too, referred to the Transvaal and showed how, looking at the famous telegram of the Emperor after the Jameson raid, President Kruger might well fancy that he would receive German support. Bebel pointed out how the German government had been wanting in tact in not letting the President know before he left France that the Emperor could not receive him. He showed how in this case the German people were of a different opinion to the Emperor, and said that the new motto should be: "The German princes fear God . . . and their grandmother."

In November, Socialists were sentenced to two years, six months and five weeks' imprisonment, and to fines of £145. This is rather below the average. The prosecutors have been busy with scandals and will make up, no doubt, for lost time next month.—London Justice.

"We believe that immunity is extended to the vicious and criminal classes." So runs the grand jury report on existing conditions in Chicago. The number of swindling bankers, embezzlers, defrauders, etc., who have been recently pardoned and again set free to prey upon society, would seem to substantiate the report of the grand jury.

The daily press reports that our comrade, the Rev. Chas. E. Valli, has resigned his pastorate in order to devote his time to Socialist propaganda.

WHY THE LAW "COLLAPSES."

Report of the State Factory Inspector Shows Futility of Child Labor Laws.

The annual report of the State Factory Inspector shows that nearly 11,000 children of both sexes, under the age of sixteen years, are employed in Chicago factories alone, and states also that "girls and boys of tender years are crowding out grown men and women as factory employees," and all in spite of the laws enacted against child-labor, which is declared to be a complete failure.

The report then goes on to state that previous reports have

"repeatedly pointed out the weakness of the present method of preventing child labor under the age of 14, the numerical insufficiency of the present force of inspectors, and the total collapse of the other clauses of the law, which aim to protect the health of the children and to forbid their work at those occupations where their lives or limbs are in danger or their health likely to be injured or their morals depraved."

It might be asked why the law "collapses" when it is attempted to apply it to the end for which it was apparently enacted. We rarely if ever hear of this disaster occurring when the law takes the form of an injunction against striking workmen. Volumes of misleading excuses have been brought forward to account for the non-enforcement of child-labor laws, but all are careful to abstain from mentioning the fundamental reason for such failure. The Socialist alone comprehends that the law is merely the instrument of those who control the law making power, and is never allowed to interfere with their material interests. The provisions of the child-labor law were never intended to be strictly enforced. Its enactment was merely an ostensible concession to the clamor of the majority of the working class, who still imagine that laws are not made in the interests of a ruling class but for the "welfare of the community."

Is there then no remedy through law? Yes, but it depends entirely upon who it is that controls its making, interpretation, and enforcement. With the powers of the legislature, judiciary and executive in the hands of the capitalist class it is only reasonable to suppose that capitalist interests will be conserved. When the working class control the law-making power in all its branches it is equally evident that the expression, interpretation and enforcement of law will maintain the interests of the producers. But the laws that capitalists fail to enforce will, when socialism supplants the present system, most probably remain neglected. There will then be no reason for "child-labor laws," because there will be no reason for child labor, which will in consequence itself be abolished. The profit system alone makes it necessary at present, the destruction of that system will make it unnecessary in the future.

A Socialist Chorus.

An enthusiastic meeting of the Socialists of the Twelfth and Thirteenth wards was held at 1003 W. Madison street, Sunday, December 23. It was decided to continue this meeting Sunday mornings at 10:30 o'clock, (during January, February and March), with the special purpose of developing a Socialist chorus.

The Schubert String Quartette have been secured for this meeting.

This meeting is held at an odd time, so that members and friends from other sections of the city may come and join the chorus. Get in line, Socialist singers, for the spring campaign.

Fred K. G. Strickland has been engaged as organizer for the Twelfth and Thirteenth wards and will devote all of his time to the work. He will give a short address at each of these Sunday morning meetings. Four new members were received at last Sunday's meeting, and all forces will be directed to make this a purely propaganda enterprise.

No expense will be attached to the joining of this chorus, save that of purchasing music. Comrade Strickland will be sustained by voluntary 10-cent per week contributions. The Socialists of the Twelfth and Thirteenth wards, following the example already set by the comrades of the Fifteenth ward, hope to see local organizers employed in all sections of the city.

Come to 1003 W. Madison street, corner Western avenue, Sunday, 10:30 a. m., and bring your voice with you!

The year 1901 promises to be as prolific of new Socialist journals as the past year has been. A new Socialist monthly, The Wage Worker, has made its initial appearance at Detroit, Mich. Sixteen pages of well-selected matter for 5 cents is what it presents to its readers. It stands entirely upon the Socialist platform, and may be expected to do good work in the cause. There's more of the same kind coming, and we say, "Let 'em come." Plenty of room in this land for Socialist papers yet.

A New York politician has declared in a speech delivered at a Civic Federation meeting, that

"The workingmen can accomplish anything they undertake if they will make their tool the ballot box instead of boycott."

This is a rather dangerous admission from a capitalist politician, but only dangerous because of its truth.

No bill will ever be sent to any subscriber of this paper. If you did not pay for it some one else did. The number with which your subscription expires is on the wrapper. Watch it and when your time is out, if you like the principles the paper teaches send in your renewal.

THE WORKERS' CALL.

"Workingmen of all countries unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains; you have a world to gain."

SECOND YEAR.—WHOLE NO. 97.

CHICAGO, ILL., JANUARY 12, 1901.

PRICE ONE CENT

ETHICAL PROBLEMS

Central Music Hall Address By
Geo. D. Herron.

EXCERPTS FROM THE LECTURE

First of the Series Is Attended by a
Very Large and Thoroughly Ap-
preciative Audience.

Last Sunday afternoon at Central Music Hall, corner of Randolph and State streets, Comrade Geo. D. Herron delivered the first of a series of twelve lectures on the ethical aspect of socialism. Despite the inclemency of the weather the large auditorium was filled almost to its capacity. It is conservatively estimated that fully 1,500 persons were present. Comrade Herron spoke for an hour and a half to an attentive and appreciative audience as ever gathered on such an occasion. The course of the lectures which extend through the months of January, February and March will undoubtedly prove of great value to the Socialist movement in Chicago. Socialists should not neglect the opportunity to bring their friends to hear these lectures. Comrade Herron will lecture every Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Admission is free.

The subject of Comrade Herron's first lecture was the "Need of a New Religious Synthesis." How thoroughly and satisfactorily he handled the subject is shown in the following excerpts from the lecture. The Workers' Call regrets that for want of space it cannot publish the whole address:

"It is in the fragmentary and uncompromising nature of recent reform programs that we must seek their failure. They are not followed because they are not worth following; not worthy of noble faith or thoughtful enthusiasm. No pulpit and no secularism has been so much of late reform effort, that the people have rightly refused its faith and respect. Not because of anything radical in recent programs have they and their leaders been without effective following; but because of their very lack of radicalism. There has been no movement in the last decade when the people were not far and away more radical than any of their leaders; but the leaders were too stupid and unbelieving to know it. We have reached the case in which the sheep have much more sense than their shepherds. It is one of the signs of promise that men will not now be led by tame and tinkering proposals. It means that heroism is becoming scientific; that the spiritual instinct of the common life can be trusted to know what is greatly worth while. When the definite and comprehensively radical program appears, and the interpreter comes who shall speak the right word in its behalf, the people will flock to it full-armed, and will leave no hostages behind them.

"Now if we closely question the different problems of our arising world-crisis, we shall find that we are dealing with what is really but one problem under different phases. Each expresses a form of the growing conflict of the self-governing idea of life against the capitalistic idea from which our laws, customs, springs. By a far-seeing instinct, the self-governing idea now postulates itself upon a democratic Socialist movement for the overthrow of the economic system upon which existing religious, political and moral systems clearly depend. The coercive state, the spiritually coercive religious institution, the economically coercive wage-system, the coercive morality that is so destructive to the growth and integrity of the individual soul, all spring from the same capitalistic root. Pull up that root, and you pull up the whole civilization that grows upon it. Every institution or system that is intrinsically related to capitalism will have to go when capitalism goes. Let us out with the whole truth of the matter, and wince not at the immensity of its issues and consequences. There will then be no confusing the lines of conflict, and we shall be more likely to acquit ourselves as men upon whom rest world-responsibilities. We must not blink the fact that the Socialist movement comes as the most radical and far-reaching revolution ever proposed by man for his emancipation. No more demand for economic reform and changes moves the revolt against the capitalistic system of production and distribution; against the wage system of slavery and stultification, and the predatory and gambling commercial system. It is not reform that socialism proposes, but a wholly new kind of a world; an entirely re-ordered life, issuing in an altogether new human creation. Not because the present kind of world is bad, any more than a coat is bad because it is worn out, but because its possibilities of usefulness and liberty are exhausted, and its institutions no longer fit to care for the common good. And, mark you, just so sure as the Socialist movement is shot through with the fire of a great spiritual passion, as I believe it will be, that

sure will its demands grow more radical and far-reaching.

"For deeper than the capitalistic system is the false thought of life in which it is rooted, and from which it draws its nourishment. Not only must the system be overthrown, but the soil that sustains it must be removed. That soil is the thought that it is necessary for some people to use and rule other people, either for the good of the ruled, or for the good of the ruling class. We do not realize it, but our whole civilization and its culture are built out of various forms of private property in man; they are built upon the assumption that the many lawfully belong to the few, in one way or another. THERE IS NOT A HUMAN INSTITUTION WHICH, IF ANALYSED CLEAR THROUGH, WILL NOT BE FOUND RESTING UPON SOME DIRECT OR INDIRECT OWNERSHIP OF HUMAN BEINGS BY HUMAN BEINGS. The capitalist system is merely the enforcement of this world-system of human ownership; that is, the ownership of the economic things upon which people depend in the simplest and surest way of owning the people, or of appropriating their labor-power, and its product, which is the essence of slavery. But the spirit of human ownership runs through every mode of labor and life. We are all seeking some sort of private property in our fellow-creatures; all using one another in ways that practically amount to the ownership of one another. The immorality and degradation that result, both to the user and the used, from the use of our brothers for personal ends, or for impersonal ends that we take to be good, is yet remote from our ethics. Even the most strenuous teachers of liberty are woefully reluctant to grant to one another the liberty they teach. And so far as the issues of life are concerned, it is all one to a man whether it be his labor-power and mind-product, or his conceptions of truth and determinings between right and wrong, that be ordered by others than himself. For to have one's life ordered for him, to have it taken out of his own hands and directed by something else than his own choice and will, is to be a slave.

"Let us not longer be deceived by academic and ruling-class notions of liberty. We are not free, nor have we the spiritual nerve or faith to be free. The meaning of liberty has scarcely dawned upon us, and its power and gladness have not come within our dreams. We are, on the whole, a world of hard-driven and perpetually frightened slaves, whose best manners are still in the cringing stage, and whose religious teachings are thoroughly servile in source and effect. Take a cross-section of human activity, the world through, anywhere at any time, and you will find it to be chiefly slave-activity; whether it be labor of hand or mind, it is labor done under some kind of lash or menace, some kind of fear or coercion. The labor of the world has love at its heart, but it has a slave-bull civilization on its back, and the slave-fear in its soul. Our religious serve our legal and economic systems by training us to slave-habits of mind, and by keeping us in slave-postures of submission. Our thoughts are the thoughts of slaves, and our deeds are the deeds of slaves, and we pray the prayers of slaves. So complete is the environment of tyranny under which labor serves, so all-pervading the slave-atmosphere which life breathes, so poisoned are we all with tyrant-tactics and slave-ethics, that we have as yet no real consciousness of liberty, nor any experience by which to interpret it. Before liberty can become even a comprehensive ideal, it will require a new thought of life in which to source itself, and new institutions and systems as the organs of its expression. And this is not to be wondered at, when we reflect that our institutions, as well as our religious and moral systems, are the product of the long slave-centuries, with their slave-conditions and tyrant habits of mind and activity. Our present kind of a world answered, in a perpetually tragic way, for the long centuries of evolution from slavery, but it is not fit world for free men to live in, and neither its systems nor its faiths will answer for free men to express themselves with.

"The human race has outgrown its methods of work and modes of life, its religious systems and moral codes; where they once uplifted and liberated the race, they now drag it down, and add weights to its burden. It will take a new heaven of free choices and equal opportunities above our heads, and a NEW MARCH OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION BENEATH OUR FEET, TO MAKE THE SOULS OF MEN A FIT HOME FOR LIBERTY TO DWELL IN.

"Perhaps we can now see how the economic and religious and political crises are all one, and why their solution must be one. These crises arise, proceed from the increasingly determined and intelligent struggle of man for the possession and direction of his own life; for that self-ownership which is the soil and substance of liberty. That struggle is now putting an unwanted strain upon all our modes of life and society, and that this strain is getting close to the breaking point, merely in-

(Continued on page 6)

SHOWS STEADY GAIN

Provisional National Executive
Committee Reports.

PROGRESS OF PARTY AFFAIRS.

Twenty-eight New Branches Organized—
Resolutions Regarding Convention,
Financial Condition, Etc.

The Provisional National Executive Committee met Saturday, December 22, 1900, at Springfield, Mass., with Morris Hillquit in the chair. Present, John S. Chase, without excuse. Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Communications were received from Nashua, N. H., announcing that the comrades intend to start a Socialist weekly in the French language; Burr, Vt.; Denver, Col.; New Britain, Conn.; Kewanee, Ill.; Chicago, Ill.; Covington, Ky.; Washington State Committee, on propaganda; Dover, N. H.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Pennsylvania State Committee; Puerto Rico Territorial Committee, forwarding a credential for Santiago Iglesias as a member of the N. E. C. for Puerto Rico; Brockton, Mass.; Belleville, Ky.; New Jersey State Committee; The Toller; Oklahoma Territorial Committee; Reno, Nev.; Adair, Ala.; Reading, Mass.; Pittsburg, Pa.

Resolutions received from Local Chicago, Ill., favoring an early convention; from Iowa State Committee in favor of unity; Portsmouth, O., ditto; from Connecticut State Committee (joint) in favor of unity and an early national convention. Further resolutions favoring an early national convention of all Socialist organizations received from Seattle, Tacoma, Buckley, and Benton, Wash.; Erie, Pa.; Nashville, Tenn.; Tiffin, O.; Saginaw, Mich.; Toledo, Ind.; N. Y.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Haverhill, Mass.; Bowling Green, Ky.; and Ohio and California state committees; referred to new business.

National secretary reported having ordered 10,000 due cards, 2,500 constitutions in English, 1,000 in German, 10,000 application cards, and 10,000 stamps. Charts granted to locals at Pittsburg, Pa.; Butte, Mont.; Aberdeen, Wash.; La Santa, Wash.; Pelouse, Wash.; Bainbridge, Wash.; Pottstown, Pa.; Quincy, Ill.; Olympia, Wash.; Watertown, N. Y.; Glen Carbon, Ill.; Glen Ellyn, Ill.; Roda, Pa.; Massillon, O.; Cohoes, N. Y.; Colfax, Wash.; Mansfield, O.; Clint, Mich.; Bowling Green, Ky.; New Brunswick, Ill.; Dover, N. H.; Pearl River, N. Y.; Hamilton, O.; Tumwater, Wash.; Everett, Wash.—twenty-eight in all.

Reports came that the lecture tour of Comrade Pete Curran is meeting with success. Collected by the N. E. C. for Massachusetts Municipal Campaign Fund, \$293.43; received for International delegate stamps, \$165.25. The locals are urged to settle for the International delegate stamps as there are many unpaid bills standing from the last campaign. The committee on literature is instructed to tabulate the vote of the S. D. P. Comrade N. Geizer sends the report of his tour in Massachusetts. The officers of the locals are requested to send in the semi-annual reports.

On motion it was ordered that Comrade Chas. H. Vall be engaged as national organizer for the S. D. P. for the term of one year from January 1, 1901.

On motion the locals are requested to contribute for the purpose of discharging the debts incurred by the party during the last campaign.

On motion the questions of unity were ordered to be referred to a general vote of the party and the National Secretary was instructed to submit the questions to other Socialist organizations.

The Committee on Grievance reports that it has examined the evidence upon the expulsion of Theodore Klessing of Local Lawrence, Mass., for working for the success of the Republican party and finds the expulsion justified. Report accepted.

Ordered that Committee on Literature prepare a proper application blank. Ordered that a press stamp be issued to locals, in accordance with the provisions of the constitution. National Secretary instructed to buy a typewriter.

Ordered that the general vote on national convention be closed March 1, 1901.

Receipts since last session are \$464.22; expenses, \$455.65.

The next meeting will take place February 9, 1901.

Adjourned.

Henry Shobolin, Sec. Sec'y.

Comrades attention! In all previous elections the Socialist vote in Chicago has increased in exact proportion to the circulation of the Workers' Call. Don't forget that the party organ is the most important factor in the Socialist campaign. Are you selling any Call Postals?

ASK FOR A VERDICT

Capitalist Journalism Appeals to
Posterity.

FUTURE TO JUDGE THE PAST.

Audacity and Folly of Today Hope for
Justification One Hundred
Years Hence.

The employees of the Tribune had dinner together on New Year's day, and a letter was read to them which is to be addressed to the "Tribune Family," which it is assumed will be in existence in the year 2001. The last sentence of the letter reads, "May those who read the resolutions then and look at the Tribune records of our efforts, enjoy themselves and their work as heartily as we do today." With child-like faith these present signed the letter and it was placed in a safety-deposit vault to remain there until January 1, 2001. If there will be such a paper as the Tribune in existence one hundred years from now and this letter survives, together with the memory of what the Tribune now is, the comrades that will be made on it will be such that could the signers anticipate them they would never have exposed their names for the event. That men should have exerted themselves and their talents to the task of promulgating unwholesome and disgusting occurrences which would never occur but for their abatement; that they should spend their time discussing the methods by which the sails of a few benefactors of a rotten vessel could be trimmed; that they should prostitute the power they have to do good service to all, to the exigencies of the few; that they should fail to grasp the opportunities (open to them) of bettering mankind by pointing out the only possible way to that betterment, but traitorously yield up the confidence of the people, until by the slow process of enforced reasoning brought on by the pressure of their economic conditions the masses of the world turn, as the signers and authors of this letter do, that they should do all these things and find pleasure in the doing, and express the hope that their tactics would continue until their successors one hundred years afterwards might glory in doing the same "work," will be the cause of their being regarded by all one hundred years hence, as creatures low indeed.

No such letter was left by the church of America one hundred years ago to be read at this time, but the Rev. N. D. Hills has risen to tell what a wonderful improvement has come about in church morals. "One hundred years ago," he said, "at a funeral from a Presbyterian church, all of the pall bearers were so drunk before they reached the grave that they had to transfer the task of lowering the coffin to other hands. These pall bearers were all deacons and trustees, etc., of the church, and their disgraceful conduct prompted the ministers to forbid the use of liquors thereafter at funeral ceremonies."

One hundred years from now men will arise to regret the advance made in journalism, and the utter incompetency of those in whose keeping journalism now is, will be brought out. Drunk with the applause and favor of the small slave-driving class, the present trustees of this vessel, which should distribute the waters of intelligence and progress to all, prostitute it to base ends, and when it shall die to its present iniquitous office, to arise again to the purpose of its true usefulness, other hands at the grave shall lower it to its oblivion. Their drunkenness blinds them, and when their eyes shall open, their function will be in other hands more fit to administer that which they knew not how to use.

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DON'T WANT PARCELS POST.

Little Business Men "Bear Gently As a
Backing Down" Against It, With
"Vigorous Petitions."

The parcels-post bill now pending in congress affords another opportunity to the petty capitalist to display his impotence in attempting to retard the triumphant course of the economic development. According to the newspapers he is preparing to offer "vigorous" opposition to its passage by getting out "petitions" against the contemplated measure. A "vigorous petition" may sound absurd, but it is thoroughly in harmony with the other contradictions inherent in capitalism.

It would seem that these reactionaries are intuitively aware of the fact that "congress" is the instrument of their bigger competitors. The small exploiter recognizes this so completely that he even dare not make a "demand." So he approaches the powers that be with a "petition." Instead, to be presented with all the vigor which his class imagine they possess.

The opposition to the bill arises directly from threatened material interests, and the statement put forward as to why the bill should be defeated

gives a good illustration of the squeezing-out process now going on in the ranks of the exploiters. It is as follows:

The "small" merchants declare that the passage of the bill would afford department stores and catalogue houses an undue advantage over them, inasmuch as it would enable freight to be sent through the mails at such rates as would give the "big" merchants a chance to pull down their prices to figures with which they could not profitably compete. Moreover, they say that it would enable the "big" men in the large cities to undersell the "small" men in their home towns.

To which the "big men" might retort, "What are we here for?"

Unless the "small men" can influence "public opinion" in their behalf, it is probable that their "petition" will hardly prove sufficiently "vigorous" to prevent the passing of the bill. And the job of convincing the "public" that it is to their interest to pay more for goods than they absolutely have to in no easy task, particularly while the system which buys labor in the cheapest market remains in vogue. When the bill becomes law, however, we may expect to hear dark prophecies of a "bloody revolution," a pastime which has recently become popular amongst disgruntled champions of middle class interests.

Look out for the Chicago Federation of Labor's report on municipal ownership in the next issue.

DOINGS IN "SOCIETY."

Our Best Citizens Hold High Carnival
in Brand's Hall on Last
Saturday Night.

The third annual Workers' Call benefit ball took place last Saturday night at Brand's Hall, corner Clark and Erie streets. At least one thousand persons were present, and enjoyed themselves as only Socialists among Socialists can enjoy themselves. The Workers' Call balls have become famous for their good natured jovial informality. From 9 o'clock in the evening until 4 o'clock Sunday morning the large hall was crowded with Socialists and their sympathizers. Both old and young availed themselves of the opportunity, which only comes once a year, to "trip the light fantastic" for the benefit of the organ of the militant Socialists of Chicago.

The floor was under the management of a committee of young men from the Socialist Educational club. Great credit is due these comrades for the able manner in which they supervised the affair. Music for the occasion was furnished by Holmberg's orchestra. The Socialist Sangerbund was present and favored the assembled merry-makers with several selections. Especially was their rendition of "The Marseillaise" appreciated by the comrades. The speaker for the occasion was Walter Thomas Mills, who in a few well-pointed and humorous remarks, served to put the crowd in still better humor to enjoy the evening.

At 1 o'clock the dancers took a recess and marched into the supper room where a sumptuous luncheon had been spread by the Socialist ladies. There was all manner of good things to satisfy the palate of man, and jollity reigned supreme. After the supper was disposed of, the merry-makers again betook themselves to dancing, which continued until 4 o'clock in the morning. When it was all over the comrades went home well pleased with the night's entertainment.

The Workers' Call is the organ of the SOCIALIST PARTY.

Union Men Take Notice!

We desire to notify the membership of the trades unions of Chicago and elsewhere that the Workers' Call has been selected to publish the report of the Chicago Federation of Labor upon Municipal Ownership. As it is desirable to give this report the widest possible circulation trades unionists are requested to bring this matter before the members of their respective unions, so that a sufficient number of copies may be provided. Secretaries of unions taking action upon this subject, and ordering a definite number of copies, will please communicate with this office, 36 N. Clark street, stating the number of copies they are prepared to take. A special rate of \$3.00 per thousand will be made to Chicago unions, \$4.00 per thousand to unions elsewhere to cover postal expenses. Please order as soon as possible as the matter will appear in the issue of the 15th inst. It is necessary that all orders for copies reach this office not later than Thursday, the 15th inst., to make their fulfillment possible.

To Spy Out the Land.

Robert Rives La Monte, the brilliant young Socialist Democrat who toured this state last fall for five weeks, is on the way to New Zealand. He is going to study the labor situation in that much-talked of little country, and will probably put his impressions in book form. La Monte is a keen observer, and whatever he may publish will settle many of the questions that are now objects of more or less heated controversy.

Send in a club of ten this week.

Socialist Pointers

John Collins is a union man and he is the only one who will be nominated.

Not everybody who claims to be a Socialist is one. Actions speak louder than words.

Are you going down in your pocket as hard as you can for the spring campaign fund?

The man who is willing to follow a leader is not a Socialist, no matter what he may call himself.

Remember, we want 10,000 votes for John Collins, and we can have them if each Socialist brings in a man.

California's large vote and splendid organization is a rebuke to Socialists who are divided into hostile camps.

If you want to elect an alderman this spring just get the workmen of your ward interested in the Workers' Call.

The average reform movement soon dies out after the reformers have received sufficient advertising out of it.

One thing the early part of the century will bring will be Socialist harmony, for the signs are all in the air.

No doubt John P. Hopkins would be for municipal ownership along with the rest of them, if he could thus gain his point.

The Sunday-closing laws were not made for the benefit of the ruling classes. No restraining laws were meant for them.

If Mr. Rockefeller is not the government now, he probably will be after he has a few more good days in Wall street.

How foolish of Aguinaldo not to be satisfied with the kind of liberty the black men in the United States possess.

America is now the creditor nation of the world, but that fact does not feed any tramps, at least so that anyone can notice it.

Mr. Bryan is not coming our way so fast that he is running over any small boys or old people who refuse to get out of the way.

There is not half the tragedy in the death of a rich man as there is in the taking away of the head and support of some humble home.

The capitalist who has made a success by accident or otherwise, puts a tremendous amount of stress on brains as a means of success.

The new century will probably produce the usual number of freaks who will want to tell the Socialists just how to run their business.

Com Paul would do well to study socialism which will overcome the British empire after his brave Dutchmen have been defeated and conquered.

Defeated organizations in the building trades have a chance to renew the struggle at the ballot box this spring. One of their own number is a candidate.

The small trader who gets frozen out by one of Rockefeller and Morgan's big deals immediately gets excited and red in the face in advocating anti-trust laws.

The difference between the Altgeld Socialists and the Carter Harrison Socialists is so slight that they will probably be found voting one ticket this spring.

J. Pierpont Morgan is to reduce the cost of producing coal, but the people will have no interest in the reduction, as he will slip the amount into his own pocket.

It must be quite a consolation to the striker who is nursing a broken head from a policeman's club, to know that the city democratic administration has furnished jobs for most of the labor leaders.

Here is an item that goes far to prove the truth of the statement that classes do not exist in this country. A dispatch from Cleveland, Ohio, to the Chicago Record says:

Cleveland, O., Jan. 8.—The feminine portion of Cleveland society is AHEAD at the knowledge that it danced with detectives at Ruth Hanna's coming out party in the Chamber of Commerce building New Year's night.

It appears from this report that fifty of these man catchers were in attendance at this "society" function disguised as guests, which is undoubtedly a striking tribute to Mark Hanna's implicit faith in capitalist "human nature."

THE WORKERS' CALL.

Issued every Saturday at 35 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.
Entered at the postoffice at Chicago, Ill., as mail matter of second class, October 10, 1894.
The Workers' Call is published for and under the control of Local Chicago of the Socialist Party of Chicago, a corporation without capital stock, the whole revenue of which must be expended for socialist propaganda.
Resubscriptions may be made by postal note, money order, express money order or bank draft.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One year.....\$6.00
Six months.....\$3.50
Three months.....\$2.00
Single copies.....\$0.10
To European countries, per annum.....\$12.00
Always in advance.
Special rates if ordered by the hundred. Orders for current issues should reach the office by Tuesday evening.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A limited number of acceptable advertisements will be inserted.
Rates will be made known upon application.

EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

To secure the return of unused manuscripts postage should be enclosed.
Communications must reach the office by Monday evening preceding the issue in which they are to appear.
The fact that a signed article is published does not constitute the Workers' Call to all opinions expressed therein.
Contributions and items of news concerning the labor movement are requested from our readers. Every contribution must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.

A DOUBTFUL "BALANCE."

In reviewing the progress of human society in the century just passed, it is interesting to observe how every capitalist newspaper and magazine attempts to show, as a justification for the present arrangement of things economic, that the condition of the working class has on the whole been improved. While it is hardly necessary to debate this question pro and con, it is easy to see why so much space is devoted to it in the journals which reflect the opinion of the ruling class. No such strained and labored effort is necessary to convince the casual reader that so far as the possessing classes are concerned, the century has brought to them material benefits out of all proportion to what the actual producers have received. But the reviewers evidently consider that they can only demonstrate that to use a phrase much affected by all of them, "while the rich are growing richer the poor are grown less poor."

That the economic development of the century has noticeably affected the life conditions of the working class they in general are ready to admit. But they are careful to make it appear that whatever hardships have been inflicted upon the workers, has been rather more than balanced by compensations in other ways. If for instance the workmen have lost in individual independence, they have been more than compensated by the collective independence and power which comes from the formation of unions—a conclusion which seems rather doubtful when it is considered that the concentration of wealth and the control of whole branches of industry in the hands of small groups of capitalists notoriously tends to place them in a position to ignore the demands of labor organizations, and in many cases to actually destroy them when they attempt to use the collective independence and power, which they are said to possess.

Again, the intellectual loss resulting from the elimination of skill through machine production, where the whole labor time of the worker is spent in an endless repetition of one mechanical operation, is said to be more than offset by the shortening of the hours of labor, the opportunities for popular education, the extension of the press, and the assumption of political responsibilities by the working class. It may be observed that since these things are yet under the control of the exploiters, it is a debatable question as to whether the workers in reality have gained more than they have lost.

Many similar illustrations might be taken at random from these productions, all tending to demonstrate that on the whole the working class ledger for the nineteenth century shows somewhat more of profit than loss, but the above will suffice. These matters are still open to dispute, although it is hardly probable that any socialist will be found wasting his time on arguing the details in order to disprove a favorable balance however small. It is a matter of comparative indifference and for the sake of argument the contention of these capitalist apologists might be admitted. The real question is "Has the working class, whose labor alone made this enormous wealth possible, received in proportion to what their labor has created as much as the workers of the two or three centuries preceding the nineteenth?" This inquiry may be searched for in vain in the columns of the capitalist press. Its very appearance is a prelude to socialism.

The wants of the workers have multiplied, without doubt. But these

wants, unknown to previous centuries, were in themselves created by the development of capitalist production, and for their partial satisfaction the capitalist exacted tribute in the shape of surplus value. It is after all, these wants which can only be precariously and partially gratified that constitute the real basis for the progress of the working class in the nineteenth century.

To demonstrate the truth of the statement that capitalism creates the forces which will ultimately destroy it, will form the chief work of the twentieth.

A few months ago Mark Hanna, speaking on the favorite Republican topic, of "prosperity," stated plainly that the working class could expect no more than they were at present "enjoying" unless a total economic change (he didn't specify it), took place. We are inclined to believe that statement from Hanna was exceptional, in that it was absolutely true. And the twentieth century will be devoted to the fulfillment of his prophecy, for the basic reason that the wants of the working class can less and less be satisfied under the present system of production and distribution.

MIDDLE CLASS "REVOLUTIONS."

It has been steadily contended by Socialists, and has often been pointed out in these columns as well as those of other Socialist papers, that the question of imperialism was an economic necessity for capitalism; that it was but a part and parcel of the imperialism which reigns today in the workshop, mine and factory, and which carries with it the imperative need of securing markets for the commodities produced therein. Against this necessity, the outbursts of sentimental oratory, the harking back to abstract principles conceived of as the essence of liberty in the eighteenth century, have proved impotent, and those politicians who satisfy themselves with the assurances of Republican statesmen as to the impossibility of imperialism are only now beginning to see the worthlessness of such assurances.

On January 4 Senator Teller, on the floor of the senate, publicly revoked a former speech which he had made before the same body, assuring the people of this country that there could be no imperialism in the Philippines. He then declared that the government accorded to the islanders was essentially imperialistic. Senator Hoar implored his colleagues to allow "God's law to prevail in the islands," adding that the only crime of the Filipinos was their love of liberty.

Senator Wellington followed in a speech in which he asserted that he had only voted for the Paris treaty because he had been misinformed and misled by the administration, and by the President himself. He then demanded to know the intentions of the administration regarding the Philippines. He was promptly informed that the President could not think of relinquishing authority in the Philippines. To which he retorted that McKinley had already surrendered territory in Alaska to Great Britain. His opponent replied that this transaction was not a surrender but a "modus vivendi." Wellington then declared that unless a revolution or uprising occurred against this policy, the territory surrendered in Alaska would never be reclaimed by the United States.

Within the last two or three weeks these reactionary hints have been heard from more than one public individual. They are only referred to in the capitalist press with short and contemptuous comments attached.

And rightly so. Capitalism has nothing to fear from the vapors of its own unprosperous elements. The menace of revolution lies not with the dying middle class. The working class, which alone carries the potentiality of revolution within itself, cannot be induced to champion the cause of the small exploiter with any hope of success. The revolution which Wellington postulates will not materialize, for the evident reason that sufficient material cannot be procured to carry it through. Yet in the face of the tremendous economic problems of the present, capitalist pigmies are blind enough to hope that revolution can be inaugurated over the transfer of a strip of barren land in the Arctic regions or the retention or relinquishment of a group of islands in the Pacific. The contempt with which the organs of the great capitalism treat this visionary aspiration is thoroughly justified.

Wellington was misinformed and misled—and is delugant about it. He cannot see that this trickery is also a part of the "modus vivendi" of capitalism just as the periodical deception of the working class during election

time, and that promises made to those who have no power to exact their fulfillment are worthless. The anti-imperialist ballot which elected him might just as well never have been cast. To use a familiar expression, they were thrown away.

Political and economic supremacy are inseparable and the spectacle of our Tellers, Hoars and Wellingtons vainly attempting to stay its course on sentimental grounds, is perhaps necessary for the instruction of those who imagine that the progress of the world is measured and bounded by the landmarks of a hundred years ago, instead of the economic and material interests of the present.

THE TEACHERS' FEDERATION.

Musical and Dramatic Entertainment to Be Given on January 18th at the Coliseum.

A musical and dramatic entertainment will be given under the auspices of the Chicago Teachers' Federation, at the Coliseum, Wabash avenue and Fifteenth street, on January 18th at 8 p. m. The proceeds will be devoted to the Tax Fund which the Federation is endeavoring to raise, for the purpose of carrying "to a successful issue the people's fight for JUST TAXATION of municipal franchises." The following explanation of the struggle which the Teachers' Federation is now engaged in, is published by request:

This entertainment for the benefit of the Federation Tax Fund, aside from its merit from an amusement standpoint is of unusual interest owing to the great public question underlying its inception and the efforts of the Chicago Teachers' Federation to secure for all tax payers equitable just taxation. This struggle which has occupied so much public attention during the last year has been marked by many new and startling phases. From the first it called public attention to facts that seemed to have escaped notice. For 23 years the state of Illinois has had on its statutes a law for taxing franchises, but for 24 years that law has been ignored.

In 1899 the franchises of the street railway, gas, electric and telephone companies of Chicago, wisely escaped, though the statements of these companies to their stockholders showed the value of these franchises to be upward of 20 million dollars.

To prevent these franchises from escaping taxation this year as last, the Federation, on October 8, instituted mandamus proceedings to compel the assessors to list the property as provided by law.

The assessors listed it, for the first time in the history of Chicago; next the Federation filed a petition in the circuit court of Sangamon county to compel the State Board of Equalization to assess the property so listed.

The State Board disputed the right of the courts to interfere, but on November 21, Judge Creighton decided against the State Board and gave the Board three days in which to answer the petition of mandamus.

Before the expiration of the three days the attorneys for these public service corporations appeared before the State Board and on the morning that the attorneys arrived in Springfield the Board adopted a new rule for determining the value of franchises.

This new rule entirely ignores the basic principle of the old rule which was to base the value of the capital stock and franchises in the net earning capacity. The Board made an assessment under this new rule which recognizes the existence of the franchises, that is they were not allowed to escape entirely as last year, but the assessment was merely nominal. We believe the new law adopted to be illegal and the assessment made under it fraudulent.

It is the purpose of the Federation to test both in the courts. The trial which is to come up in January term of the circuit court of Sangamon county, is for this purpose and the object of the entertainment is to provide funds to defray the expenses of the suit.

Public service corporations have represented that the public does not approve of the teachers engaging in this work, nor of their methods of conducting it. The time has come to determine whether these representations reflect public sentiment or are desirous of moulting it. If the community does not approve, the work cannot succeed. If the community does approve the time has come to express that approval, to be with us in spirit is not enough, we need a manifestation of that spirit, and a very substantial one at Coliseum January 18, 1901.

Though begun by a part of the community this is a work in which the vital interests of the entire community are concerned, and it is a work which should be done with the aid and cooperation of the entire community.

Chicago Teachers' Federation.

We are heartily in accord with the teachers in their effort, and hope that they may be successful in compelling the corporations to disgorge, part, at least, of the wealth they have extracted from the labor of the community. Public money can be put to no better service than the education of the young, and the children should be secured an opportunity to acquire as much knowledge as possible, before capitalism devours them in its sweatshops and factories. In the fight against the robber class, which the teachers are now waging, they will also learn valuable lessons as to the nature and structure of capitalist society, and the prospects which it places before them as workers.

Some of the ward branches have established a regular system of selling Workers' Call postals. This is the most important work a branch can do. If your branch is not already disposing of its quota of Call postals, agitate the matter at your next meeting.

Union men see that your organization secures copies of the next issue containing the views of the Chicago Federation of Labor on municipal ownership.

Don't subscribe to help out the editor. Subscribe to help out yourself.

SNAP SHOTS BY THE WAYSIDE.

"War of Great Trusts to End."
"Coffee and Sugar Men Agree."
"Gets \$500,000 From Tin Trust."
"Champion Iron and Steel Sells Muskegon Plant to Combine."

These items which appeared in the morning papers of January 6th would seem to indicate that the new century opens auspiciously for American capitalism. It is to be peace instead of war between the great exploiters. The working class might profitably absorb the significance of this tendency. While the capitalists unite for exploitation, why should not the laborers of America in turn unite for emancipation?

At the same time reports from across the Atlantic state that Europe has almost arrived at the end of its taxing power. The enormous cost of armies and navies together with the rapid growth of American competition foretells that a serious crisis is near. From this dilemma there appears no way of escape, as the demands of the "state," which embodies in itself the fabric of capitalist society, become more exacting year by year. The surplus value extracted from millions of workers is being more and more expended in keeping the system itself alive, and the exploiters in spite of their wishes and desires are compelled to disgorge an ever-increasing portion of the spoils. Yet long before the time that capitalism becomes actually unprofitable, there will be many millions of its victims organized to help it out of existence and who will not be content to stand idly by while it falls to pieces of its own weight.

Union men are especially requested to see to it that their respective organizations are supplied with the next issue of this paper, setting forth the views of the Chicago Federation of Labor upon the subject of municipal ownership. Bring the matter before your union. Orders must be in this office before 5 p. m., on Thursday, 17th inst.

"I want to know why that was done."
The gentleman is out of order.—Point of order, Mr. Chairman.—If the gentleman will sit down—Sit down—I know what you did when you was in the City Hall.—You're a stiff.—Sit down you stiff.—When you was in the City Hall you went after everything in reach.—Put him out.—Put him out!" Motion to adjourn was passed.

The above is a faithful transcript from the press report of the proceedings of the Democratic County Central committee on January 7. In all this "feast of reason and flow of soul" it would be difficult to detect any traces of the "eternal and time-honored principles" of democracy, though it might appear that a "declaration of independence" was being noisily proclaimed by every individual present. It is evidently a very difficult process to secure the "consent of the governed" even amongst the representatives of the party who make the phrase a political fetish, but this was the object aimed at, though it was disguised under the elegant expression of "getting an axe out for the Burke faction." The fact that state-manship of this sort is competent to capture the votes of 200,000 Chicago workmen; goes a long way towards proving the truth of the theories promulgated by the late Mr. Darwin.

Considerably more space was devoted in the papers to speculating upon the quantity of dollars which Mr. Armour managed to accumulate than upon any characteristics of the man himself, which were not connected with money-getting. Conjectures as to its distribution among the heirs is now taking precedence even of the funeral arrangements. Mr. Armour will be mostly remembered as an excellent specimen of an improved machine for the extraction of dollars from the labor of others. Materialistic socialism is a thing to be abhorred, but materialistic capitalism is the highest ideal possible of conception.

It is utterly immaterial whether the dead man is to be regarded as a "friend" or an "enemy" to labor. The method by which his wealth was accumulated will still persist, and the death of a dozen multi-millionaires per day would make absolutely no difference in the life-conditions of the working class. Jay Gould, Vanderbilt, Pullman, and scores of others are gone, but the system of private property in the means of production still survives, and will survive until capitalism receives its death-blow at the polls through the medium of the Socialist ballot.

The re-apportionment bill is perplexing the capitalist politicians. They want to disfranchise the working class and throw the onus upon the other fellow. It will be noticed that the Republicans do not intend to call the southern states to account for the disfranchisement of the colored people. They actually helped to defeat a resolution tending towards that object.

The reasons for this policy are apparent. The Republicans will not interfere with the action of the southern Democrats because they desire themselves to disfranchise the northern working class. We have stated this before, and as the development of this scheme progresses we would repeat the warning, which is also a call to action—Workingmen, Unite!

BUNDLES OF THE WORKERS' CALL.

100 copies 50 cents.
50 copies 25 cents.
25 copies 10 cents.

This offer is for bundles mailed to a address.

LOCAL NEWS AND NOTES.

Branches should pay the carriage of speakers who address their agitation meetings.

The Second Ward branch holds agitation meetings at Freiberg's Hall, Twenty-second street, near State, every Friday night.

All Socialists residing in the Fourteenth ward are requested to send their names and addresses to F. M. Hull, 34 Thomas street, Secretary Fourteenth Ward Branch Socialist party.

Last Sunday evening the Fifteenth Ward branch held a very successful agitation meeting at Socialist Hall, Armington avenue, four doors east of Milwaukee avenue. Comrade Elgelow addressed the meeting.

All comrades who held Workers' Call ball tickets are requested to make their return to A. Klenke, 36 N. Clark street, as soon as possible. The ball accounts must be figured out right away, and comrades holding tickets will confer a great favor by attending to this immediately.

The Thirty-fifth Ward branch held an interesting agitation meeting last Friday evening at their hall in Masonic Temple, Austin. The speaker of the evening was Comrade Thos. J. Morgan, who took for his subject: "The Historical Basis of Socialism." Comrade Stangland was chairman of the meeting. The attendance was good. The discussion lasted till 10 o'clock.

There was a good crowd present at the meeting of the Twenty-fifth Ward branch last Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at their hall 333 Sheffield avenue, near Belmont. Comrade A. M. Simons delivered an interesting address on the subject: "What the Socialists Would Do If They Captured Chicago." After the address there was a long and interesting discussion. Next Sunday afternoon at the above address, Comrade A. Bisno will speak.

The petitions for nomination of city officers are now in the city organizer's hands for distribution. The comrades should lose no time in providing themselves with these petitions and securing enough signatures to secure the tickets a place on the ballot. This should be done immediately so that the party membership will be able to devote all their time to securing signatures for the ward and town petitions as soon as the matter of redistricting is settled. Petitions can be had on application to A. Klenke, city organizer, 36 N. Clark street.

A great many branches in getting out cards and hand bills neglect a very important matter. The Workers' Call must not be forgotten at any time. Hand bills and cards used in advertising branch meetings should also be made to advertise the Workers' Call. Such an advertisement is valuable because it reaches people who would otherwise never hear of the paper. We recommend the following formula to be used by the comrades on all hand bills, programs and cards: To learn about socialism read the Workers' Call, organ of the Socialist party of Chicago, Office, 36 N. Clark street.

The Socialist Educational club held an interesting agitation meeting last Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at its headquarters, 1123 Milwaukee avenue. The speaker of the afternoon was Comrade Thos. J. Morgan. His subject was: "Law and Socialism." The attendance was good, and enthusiasm and interest manifested by these young Socialists is a matter of inspiration to those who are older in the movement. Next Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock A. M. Simons will address the club.

The Thirtieth and Thirty-first Ward branches have secured headquarters at 608½ Halsted street, for the winter. The rooms will be kept open every evening and a regular series of agitation meetings will be arranged in the near future. A good stock of Socialist literature has been laid in, and the party papers will also be on file. Everything is being arranged for the comrades so that instructive and enjoyable winter evenings may be spent in a well-equipped reading-room. New life has been infused into these branches and a steady educational campaign will be maintained during the winter months. The zeal and enthusiasm displayed by Comrade A. Brown in taking steps to push things through, is highly appreciated by the membership of the branches, and is also significant of the new activity which now animates the Socialist comrades of Englewood.

Signs of Decadence.

Under the system as it now exists, the wealth of the world, however created, and irrespective of claims of the producer, is made to flow toward certain centers of accumulation, to be enjoyed by those holding the keys of such situations. The world appears to be approaching a stage at which those who labor, no matter how skilled, how industrious, or how frugal, will receive, according to the "iron law," formulated by Ricardo, only so much for their services as will enable them to subsist and perpetuate their race. The rest finds its way into the hands of a comparatively few, usually non-producing individuals, whom the usages and laws of all countries permit to claim that they own the very sources of all wealth and the right to allow or forbid its production.

These are great, serious evils, compared with which all the crimes, recognized as such, that would be committed if no government existed, would be as trifles. The underpaid labor, the prolonged and groveling drudgery, the wasted strength, the misery and sorrow, the diseases resulting, and the premature deaths that would be prevented by a just distribution of the products of labor, would in a single year outweigh all the so-called crimes of century for the prevention of which, it is said, government alone exists. The vast theatre of war is regarded as wholly unjust, the jurisdiction of government, while the most strenuous efforts are put forth to detect and punish the perpetration of the least of the ordinary recognized crimes. This ignoring of great evils while so violently striking at small ones is the mark of an effete civilization, and warns us of the approaching doom of the race.—(Paraphrase from "The Psychic Factors of Civilization," by Lester F. Ward.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

Submitted to the Membership.

Comrades—The National Executive Committee has received a number of resolutions on the subject of unity from various locals of the party, and it now becomes our duty to submit the propositions contained in the same to a general vote of the members in accordance with the provisions of our constitution. The resolutions referred to are partly original and partly endorsed those coming from Boston, Chicago and other locals, and those adopted by locals Seattle, Wash. and Saginaw, Mich.

In order to give the membership an opportunity to pass upon all questions involved in the said resolutions, we hereby summarize them in the following:

Vote yes or no on each of the following questions:

Question 1. Shall a national convention of the Socialists of the United States for the purpose of effecting a union of Socialist forces and establishing a solid party organization be called for an early date?

Question 2. Shall all locals of the Social Democratic party affiliated with the Springfield N. E. C. be invited to participate in such convention?

Question 3. Shall all branches of the S. D. P. affiliated with the Chicago N. E. C. be invited to participate in the convention?

Question 4. Shall all sections of the Socialist Labor Party be invited to participate in the convention?

Question 5. Shall all Socialist State organizations not affiliated with any national committee be invited to participate in such a convention?

Question 6. Shall all other Socialist organizations, recognizing the class struggle and the necessity of independent political action of the working class, be invited to participate in the convention?

Question 7. Shall the only condition of participation in such convention be a pledge to abide by the decisions of the convention?

Question 8. Shall the basis of representation for all such organizations be one delegate for each local organization, and one additional delegate for each one hundred members or major fraction thereof?

Question 9. Shall two or more organizations be permitted to co-operate for the purpose of sending delegates on the above basis?

Question 10. In what city shall the convention be held? Name city.

Question 11. Shall the N. E. C. be authorized to fix the date and change the place and basis of representation of the convention in conjunction with the Chicago N. E. C., or any state organization if requested by such organization?

Respectfully submitted,
The Provisional National Executive Committee.

Wm. Butcher, Sec'y.
Note.—Any person or organization can have copies of the above by applying to the National Secretary, Court Square, Springfield, Mass.

—Springfield, Mass., Dec. 25th, 1900.

Various Reminders From the N. E. C.

—Springfield, Mass., January 5, 1901.

Comrades—With the beginning of the new century we came to the office two new publications started in the interest of socialism and the S. D. P.: one is The Challenge, published in Los Angeles, Cal., Comrade Gaylord Wilshire, editor, and the other the Missouri Socialist, edited by Comrade E. Val Putnam, and published by Local St. Louis.

Both are typographically excellent, and the matter contained in them is of interest to every Socialist; they are in the field to propound the revolutionary principles of scientific socialism and should have the support of all Socialists.

Subscription price of each is fifty cents a year, which can be sent to either E. Val Putnam, 23 E. North street, St. Louis, Mo., or to H. Gaylord Wilshire, 823 S. Hill street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Thus does the movement for the emancipation of the working class march on.

Comrades, don't forget to fill out semi-annual report blanks and have same sent to headquarters before the 15th inst. This is important as we are all anxious to know the exact strength of our party at the present time. Locals and state committees who have not made returns for International Delegate blanks are requested to give this matter prompt attention and report at once. Copies of questionnaires referring to a unity convention will be sent out this week for a referendum vote, which will close on March 1st at 6 p. m., therefore all who desire to have their vote recorded will see to it that same reaches the National Secretary before the expiration of the time set for voting on said proposition.

Any person or organization not affiliated with the N. E. C. can have copies of the above by writing to the National Secretary for them. Notice, advising locals to make nominations for secretaries to the International Socialist Bureau will be sent out at same time; nominations for said office will close on February 9th at 5 p. m.

Comrades, don't forget to also elect your member to the national council, as provided for by the constitution.

Wm. Butcher, Nat. Sec'y.

To Literary Contributors.

The editor desires to return his sincere thanks to the comrades from almost every part of the country who have forwarded articles, press clippings, verses and other literary matter to this office. Much valuable copy and material for copy has in this manner been secured, and it is hoped that the supply of copy from comrades whose matter has not always been utilized will not cease to arrive upon that account. It is hardly necessary to perhaps to remind those comrades who have thus assisted us that it would be manifestly impossible that everything sent in should appear in our columns, when the limited size of the paper and the slowness of the editorial staff are taken into consideration. Also the wielder of the blue pencil is by no means infallible, and perhaps in many cases the most valuable matter has not always been selected for publication, but while the judgment of one individual must be depended upon there seems to be no remedy in sight. In conclusion the editor again wishes to express his obligation to the comrades who have assisted him in making the Workers' Call attractive, and hopes for a continuation of their favors, assuring them that under the circumstances he is doing, as far as he can judge, the best possible.

Are you still hunting for subscribers?

"Is Saul Also Among the Prophets?"

In its broadest statement the problem of the world's economy is to develop and give scope to individual originality, the benefits of whose exercise are registered in individual character as well as in objective results.

The English economist, Marshall, however, declares that one-half of the power of human initiative is suppressed by the present social order, and it is not difficult to accept the statement. The happy instances where individuals manipulate circumstances, so as to bring out striking results are rendered more conspicuous by the number of other individuals who entirely fail not only of such achievement but of anything comparable thereto. And yet it is known that these others grade only somewhat below the first in capacity.

Of all the stupendous waste exhibited in the physical and moral world this is perhaps the most tragic in character and consequences. Yet it is enacted unobtrusively and with little dramatic effect. It is typified by the circumscribed career of the working class boy who, at 14 years, passes from the influence of the "graded" system of education to "tend a machine" for ten hours a day. The lot of the few who enjoy more elastic and extended educational opportunities and more adequate field of action thereafter is more in the public eye. Theirs, however, is not the lot of the great majority. Among the latter there is no inconsiderable portion whose power of individual initiative is but meagerly developed and whose potential contribution to the world's enterprise is never realized.

There can be no doubt that the dominant aim of the century which has just closed has been commercial rather than humanitarian. It has been the century of wealth-making. It has launched an entire series of world's fairs. It has established free public schools and abolished slavery, both of which are ideas accelerated material development. It has built great cities with their lack of art. It has gone haltingly forward with its newly demanded factory laws. It has neglected persons as conscious objects. It has trusted for salvation to the instinct of gain. It has—perhaps with some twinges of conscience—sifted all men that the current waste of flesh and brain was inevitable and that there could be no better way.

The problem of this century is to work out the higher economy in which there shall not only be a still better directed effort to effect material saving but in which the emphasis be shifted from the material product to the human agent—in which social advance rather than the instinct of profit-making or even of vast organization shall more effectively dictate action. This does not mean the retarding of material progress. Quite the contrary. The better the man the better his product. And of entire whose common effort shall be to make all existing progress converge upon the development of its people and upon insuring hope to their capacities will realize a peculiar quality and profusion of productive expression.

That the spirit of higher social economy—a spirit which is partially a revolt and partially an instance of constructive self-assertion—is moving with great force in Europe and America is not to be denied. It protests against waste in militarism, in industrial conflict, and especially in dwarfed capacities. It finds the trust when kept within its bounds a labor-saving device, but, without losing its demands for efficiency in methods, its chief thought is centered upon persons. It looks for a twentieth century economy which, as one of its far-sighted aims, shall seek to set free that fund of individual initiative which today is so often sacrificed.

No, dear reader, the foregoing article is not a clipping from any of our socialist, or semi-socialist literature; it emanates from a journal which has always hitherto boldly and proudly proclaimed itself to be the capitalist ORGAN PAR EXCELLENCE. It is actually an editorial from the Chicago Tribune.

How it ever succeeded in eluding the vigilant eye of the managing editor is matter for conjecture, for it must be that its publication was purely an accident. Why, every line of it is fatally antagonistic to the vital principle of modern capitalism. It may be safely predicted that a blunder of this kind will not be repeated, unless—well, unless the age of miracles is still with us; unless the Tribune's editorial management has experienced a change of heart, or softening of the brain; in short, unless "Saul" is really "among the prophets."

For the editorial in question cannot be regarded by the Tribune's plutocratic patrons as anything short of a CAPITAL OFFENSE, (no pun intended), against the order which supports it. Flagrant ingratitude, (blackest of crimes), rank heresy, foul treason!

What, from the standpoint of capitalism, can be more outrageous than such a statement as this: "the problem of the world's economy is to develop and give scope to individual originality?"

Why, even a babe in a capitalistic cradle (so to speak) comprehends that "the object of the world's economy" is to "give scope" to nothing save financial acumen. Highly conducive indeed to the development of "individual originality" is the process of modern industrialism, in which a man is made a supplementary part of a machine, forced to wear out, in our gigantic "dives of industry," body, soul and spirit, in a ceaseless grind, eight, ten or twelve hours per day, year after year, at the sixteenth part of a trade!

Had the Tribune stated its case this way: "The object of the world's economy is to absolutely crucify 'individual originality' in the interest of capitalist greed," it would have told "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth." But the Tribune implies, (and in this implication lies the heresy), that the object of the world's economy SHOULD be to develop individual originality.

Again, "the English economist, Marshall, declares that one-half of the power of human initiative is suppressed by the PRESENT SOCIAL ORDER, and it is not difficult to accept the statement."

Think of this! A grave indictment is preferred against the "present social

order" and the Tribune finds no difficulty in accepting "the statement." In other words, the Tribune pleads guilty.

Hitherto the task of the Tribune has been to vindicate the "present social order," whenever it has been charged with "high crimes and misdemeanors"—to show that all such charges were both base and baseless, and to denounce in unmeasured terms those who preferred them, as "crazy" Socialists, dangerous Anarchists, "disturbers of the peace," etc. It has exhausted all the eloquence and ingenuity at its command in the effort to show that the "present social order" is Heaven's best gift to man, a most beneficent and ideal state of existence for "all sorts and conditions of men," including women, and now lo and behold, something has gone wrong, this divinely appointed "social order" is "suppressing one-half of human initiative." "Yes, that's so," says the Tribune, "and it ain't right."

The following sentence shows why "it ain't right": "The happy instances where individuals manipulate circumstances so as to bring out striking results are rendered more conspicuous by the number of other individuals who ENTIRELY FAIL, not only of such achievement, but of anything comparable thereto."

Here is a wholesale admission. The "present social order," it would seem, just sheds light enough to render its darkness visible. Could any of us have put the case much stronger?

Why, it has always been stoutly maintained by orthodox capitalist organs that anybody could succeed if he wanted to. Thrift and energy were all that was necessary. Anybody could become a Gould, a Vanderbilt or a Rockefeller. Just "work like the d—l and don't spend a cent" and you are bound to become a millionaire. This was an easy matter in any land, but in America, "the land of the free and home of the brave," it was child's play. Any pennut peddler, any bootblack, any hock-carrier, might reasonably hope to become a railroad king, a coal baron or a Napoleon of finance, and now all this pretty picture is ruthlessly blotted out, and we are told that the fact simply is that the few who succeed only serve to render the many who fail the more conspicuous. Comment is unnecessary.

After making the above phenomenal admission the Tribune adds: "Of all the stupendous waste exhibited in the physical and moral world, this is perhaps the most tragic in character and consequences."

Another fatal admission, you perceive, Socialists have been calling attention for years to the fact that our "present social order" is characterized by a "stupendous waste" in the "physical and moral world." They have pointed out that our present industrial system is recklessly wasting not only our great natural resources, but that man himself is being wasted, one generation after another being sacrificed on the altar of capitalist greed, but the Tribune and its fellow-organs have alternately denied and ridiculed all such "assertions," though supported by abundant evidence. And now the Tribune says, "Yes, yes, it's all so, and it's too bad. Something must be done about it."

"It is typified"—all this "waste" above noted—"by the circumscribed career of the working class boy, who, at 14 years," (yes, and very often many years younger), "passes from the influence of the 'graded' system of education to 'tend a machine' for ten hours a day."

Why, the Tribune seems to actually deplore this state of things, almost pities the boy, knowing too that child-labor is one of the main pillars which support the present capitalist system—let it be successfully undermined and the whole fabric is in danger.

"Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not," shrieks capitalism, the omnipotent, to her vassal Legislature, and child-murder, in workshop, factory and business mart, goes ruthlessly on—the interests of civilization demand it—"the problem of the world's economy," which finds it so much cheaper to discharge the father and hire the child, renders it necessary.

"The lot of the few who enjoy more elastic and extended educational opportunities and a more adequate field of action thereafter is more in the public eye. Theirs, however, is not the lot of the great majority." [Why is it not the lot of the great majority? Why is it not the lot of all? Under socialism it will be the lot of all.]

"Among the latter," (that is among the unfortunate "majority"), "there is no inconsiderable proportion whose power of individual initiative is but meagerly developed and whose potential contribution to the world's enterprise is never realized."

Does the Tribune not know that under capitalism it never can or will be "realized"? What then? The fight is on. It is man versus system. Either man must perish that the system may survive, or the system shall be destroyed that man—emancipated, glorified man—shall reign undisputed over his rightful kingdom, the earth. The first means the triumph of capitalism, the last implies the victory of socialism.

"There can be no doubt," says the Tribune, "that the dominant aim of the century which has just closed has been commercial rather than humanitarian."

What! Do you mean the Tribune? "Commercial rather than humanitarian" in spite of all the illustrious, beneficent, noble-hearted philanthropists the century has given to the world? In spite of the myriads of great and good men

who have built hospitals, endowed universities, established foreign missions, given away in charity thousands of the millions they have amassed out of the ill-requited labor of their fellow-men and the labor of their fellow-men's children, whose fate the Tribune considers so "tragical"? In spite of all this the "dominant aim" of the century has been "commercialism." The charity was just a little side-show! Well, well, well! If a Socialist had said this—but a Socialist didn't say it. It was said or implied by Plutocracy's Roman friend, the Tribune, and the Tribune knows what it is talking about.

"It has been the century of wealth-making." Yes, this statement is self-evident. Said Martin Chuzzlewit to Colonel Diver: "Oh! There is an aristocracy here then. Of what is it composed?"

"Of intelligence, sir; of intelligence and virtue, sir, and their necessary consequence in this republic—DOLLARS, sir. We sir, a smart people and can appreciate smartness."

Yes, the accumulation of "dollars" has been the "dominant aim" of the nineteenth century generally, and nineteenth century Americans in particular.

A very funny sentence follows a little farther on in this remarkable editorial. "It," (the late century), "has established the public schools," (which it was conceded above that the working class boy had to leave at 14), and "abolished slavery"—that is, chattel slavery—wage slavery is still flourishing—"both of which act mean"—what? Increased intelligence, increased happiness, the triumphant joys of freedom? No, the Tribune knows better, and it is on the witness stand now and proposes to tell what it knows: "accelerated material development." That is what public schools and the abolition of chattel slavery mean. The child is "rushed" through the public school as rapidly as possible and set, as the Tribune expresses it, "to tend a machine." This is the chattel slave in free because the wage slave is a cheaper investment and more work can be got out of him. That is all. There is no philanthropy in it.

"Business is business." "It (the nineteenth century) has built great cities, with their lack of art"—true, it has built Chicago, built it twice over, and is as proud of the architectural monstrosity with all its filth and grime, as angels presumably are of the New Jerusalem.

"It has gone haltingly forward with its newly demanded factory laws." Well, yes, very haltingly—so haltingly, in fact, that it would perhaps be better to say it has gone gradually backward in this direction.

"It has neglected persons as conscious objects." It has trusted for salvation to the instinct of gain. It has perhaps with some twinges of conscience—assured all men that the current waste of flesh and brain was inevitable and that there could be no better way."

When one recalls how persistently and unwearyingly the Tribune has given this assurance (and we are rather doubtful about the "twinges of conscience") this paragraph becomes too amusing to be regarded seriously; but the statement as it stands virtually means "Yes, we said all these things, but we lied and we acknowledge it; there is a better way, or one can be found, MUST be found."

And what is the better way? Here the Tribune is slightly non-committal—"The problem of this century is to work out that higher economy in which there shall be a still better directed effort to effect material saving, but in which the emphasis shall be shifted from the material product to the human agent—in which social advance rather than the instinct of profit-making shall dictate action."

Exactly. This is just what socialism proposes to do. It stands ready to solve the problem, and it will be solved.

"A century whose conscious effort shall be to make all existing progress converge upon the development of its people and upon insuring scope to their capacities will realize a peculiar quality and profusion of productive expression."

It will, undoubtedly—we always said it would. It will not only be a "peculiar"—it will be a finer quality than humanity has ever yet dreamed of and a "profusion" of productive expression of which the best and grandest achievements of all the by-gone ages will be but a hint and a prophecy.

But never can these great results be obtained while even a taint of capitalism offends the nostrils of the man and woman of the twentieth century. No man who works for hire, labor under the lash of starvation, or toils under the direction of a master can achieve his best work. Only with the downfall of wage slavery and the ownership and control of all instruments of production and distribution by those who must use them can the twentieth century rise to the dignity and grandeur which will surely, ere long, crown it as the long-looked for Messiah of time, the monarch of all the ages.

The Tribune remarks that it cannot be denied that "the spirit of a higher social economy—partially a revolt and partially an instance of constructive self-assertion—is moving with great force in Europe and America."

The Tribune does not quite like to say that this "spirit" is socialism—that would be admitting a little too much. It is safer to indulge in "glittering generalities" and call it "the spirit of a higher social economy." But "that which we call a rose by any other name would smell as sweet," and so long as the Tribune is disposed to concede that capitalism "has been weighed in the balance and found wanting," and that a change is imperatively demanded in which "social advance" shall "dictate

action," we shall not quarrel about terms. True, the Tribune's sudden conversion to socialism may by some be looked at a little askance, and many, as in days of old, will stare and mutter among the prophets? But while we concede that the Tribune's socialism is and is not "As deep as a well nor as wide as a church door," we are inclined to think it may "serve"—as a "starter," at least. Who knows but that it will ultimately become our "official organ"? It must be remembered that the "dying thief" only repented of his misdoings as he hung upon the cross, but it may be that nineteenth-century thieves will find it more convenient not to postpone their penitence till the hour of crucifixion, in the hope that crucifixion may thus be finally averted. It is sometimes wise to "take time by the forelock" and the "children of this world" have ever been "wiser in their generation than the children of light." After all, it may not have been altogether by accident that the editorial on "Twentieth Century Economy" found its way into the columns of capitalism's great organ. As in the case of "Saul," there is possibly "method" in the Tribune's "madness," but we greatly fear that there will be "weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth" among the rank and file of the plutocracy over its erstwhile champion's new departure, and they too will be asking, with fierce imprecations, the very natural and pertinent questions, "What in the H—ades does it all mean? Can it really be that 'Saul,' our Saul, our staunch ally and 'familiar friend, with whom we did eat bread bathed lifted up his heel against us?' 'Has he wickedly betrayed our trust?' (and our trust), and gone over 'horse, foot and dragon' to the enemy? 'Is Saul,' blasphe'm, 'also among the (socialistic) prophets?'"

What answer will the Tribune give to these momentous queries? We await with bated breath the responsive utterances of the oracle.

Sherille Woodman.

[That Socialists generally keep themselves well posted on the utterances of the more representative capitalist journals is shown by the fact that the writer of the above criticism was by no means the only comrade who detected the very unusual tone of the matter which appeared in the editorial column of the Tribune. The editor had some criticism in preparation upon the same subject, but the arrival of copy from another contributor also dealing with it, determined him to suspend operations in favor of his correspondents. The observations of Comrade Hitch upon the subject in question are therefore appended.—ED.]

MAN VERSUS THING.

In our opinion the author of the foregoing article was writing under restraint. He sees more than his position allows him to express. The idea that legislation should have regard to the needs of persons may be tolerated occasionally in a newspaper editorial, but would be promptly recognized and opposed in the halls of legislature as involving ultimately an attack on property rights. The reason why is a common-places to all Socialists, viz.: "The proletariat, the lowest stratum of our present society, cannot stir, cannot raise itself up, without the whole superincumbent strata of official society being sprung into the air."—(Communist Manifesto, p. 25.)

Let us admit that the plutocracy plies the working class and wishes to help them and make them comfortable and prosperous. They know that if they should do this the workers would have their increased knowledge and power to overthrow their benefactors. Such is the selfishness and ingratitude of human nature. Give them an inch and they'll take an ell. The workers, having once been given political equality, can never more be educated to be satisfied with reasonable prosperity; this would only increase their appetite for more; and the perception of this fact will ever prevent the capitalists from willingly training up under their feet a force certain to overthrow them. It is this selfishness and ingratitude of the working class which will ultimately overthrow all classes and bring about the era of the golden rule in economics. This is a paradox which forms a perpetual stumbling block to Mayor Jones and all others who are trying to bring about socialism in a less offensive way than by the class struggle. The idea that the abolition of capitalism can be sugarcoated so as to become sweet and palatable to the capitalists or that we can steal a march on them and usher in socialism before they know it, is erroneous. The sooner we realize the true nature and magnitude of the task before us the sooner we shall be throwing all our energies in the right direction.

Marcus Hitch.

The Campaign Fund.

Week ending July 15th:	
Previously reported	\$12.50
August Lasse	1.00
B. Lottor	.25
Per B. Raynold, on Oct 17	.25
D. Auth	.10
Ch. Hink	.10
H. Rundegge	.10
J. Kozlek	.25
N. Hitter	.25
D. H. Daly	.50
A. Livingston	.25
J. B. Snell	.25
John Gillespie	.10
L. Zack	.10
C. H. Lintelman	.25
J. Vennar	.25
Total	\$19.25

The report of the Chicago Federation of Labor on municipal ownership will appear in the next issue of the Workers' Call. Unions desiring a number of copies will please communicate with the office AT ONCE.

LABOR ITEMS

And Notes From Trades Union Journals and Exchanges, Throughout the United States.

Opps man tending a nail machine turns out as many nails as a 1,000 men formerly did by hand.

Formerly it required a good workman to spin five pounds of cotton per day. Now two men with a machine turn out 1,000 pounds.

Nearly 14 per cent of the total number of wage earners in Minnesota are women, according to the report of the State Labor Department.

The Workers' Call has been requested to publish the text of the Chicago Federation of Labor on municipal ownership. Will appear next issue. Order at once.

Prof. Henry Davies, of Yale University, says that "socialism is the next great political creed to occupy our attention, and the central problem in this creed is the question of the distribution of wealth."

Up to the present nine unions with over eight thousand membership have withdrawn from the Chicago Building Trades Council. Twenty-three unions with eleven thousand members are still affiliated with it.

The Twelfth Annual Convention of the Mine Workers of America will convene in Indianapolis January 21. This will be the largest labor convention ever held, as delegates representing 220,000 miners will be present.—Ex.

Rev. George Hawes read a paper before the United Presbyterian Ministerial Association of Pittsburgh in which he came out straight for socialism, concluding that it is the hope of civilization. They're coming from all sides.

Eastern railways are experimenting with a new discovery to increase the power of steam. The claim is made that the invention will prove a success and that the saving will be immense in the matter of consumption of coal and water.—Ex.

The Chicago Lake Seamen's union has decided that its members may hold political jobs and still retain their membership in the organization. This decision was passed by a majority of two votes, which was a narrow shave for the capitalist politicians.

At least the boot and shoe manufacturers, hemmed in on all sides by trusts controlling material they use, are forming a trust. Sixteen large firms will combine and it is the intention to wipe out all middlemen and sell all products direct to customers through retail stores to be established.

The big strike inaugurated by many trades in Genoa, Italy, because the government closed the Socialist and labor headquarters has been called off, the ministry having announced that the headquarters will be re-established. In parliament the Socialists introduced a resolution to withdraw all troops from China, and a hot fight is expected.

In her dealing with the poor, so far as mild weather goes, nature seems to be setting our favored classes an example this winter. Yet there has never been such a period of kidnapping cases, burglaries, hold-ups, bank robberies and defalcations. What does it all mean? Why can't people be satisfied when their dinner pails are running over full?—Galesburg Labor News.

Fourteen of the largest steel plate mills in the United States have entered a pool that will be the second largest combine of the kind in the country, the other being a pool composed of three financial houses that now control all the eastern railroads. All commissioned agents who were employed by the firms in the steel pool are being let out, and they will now have an opportunity of contemplating their "full dinner pails," like the iron and steel workers who had their wages cut.

Oh, ho! The Independent glass combine, which was organized to smash the trust, is reported as having entered into an agreement with the octopus to hold up prices and prevent the "demoralization of trade by unprofitable competition." The trust has also played a neat game in insuring watered stock to its employees and electing Simon Burns a member of the board of directors, thus blocking strikes. It is said prices will be raised 50 per cent, but it is not said that those who produce the glass, the workers, will receive a penny advance of the proposed steel.—Cleveland Citizen.

A strike of stevedores in Havana was promptly squashed by Governor General Wood. He issued orders to the chief of police to protect those who took the strikers' places, at any cost. The dispatch states that "his attitude took all the strike fever out of the discontented stevedores and they went back to work." And yet the Cubans do not appreciate the liberty bestowed upon them. They enjoy the same privileges that are conferred upon free American workmen in similar cases, and are not even grateful. But perhaps the action of General Wood meets with the approval of the "better classes" in Cuba.

During the city campaign there will not be much opportunity for open-air agitation on account of the season. However, the comrades still have the Workers' Call. Pushing the circulation of the party organ is the best way to work for socialism. Are you selling any Call postals?

FOREIGN NEWS.

Glimpse of the World-wide Struggle of the Proletarian Army for Its Liberty.

AUSTRIA.

The local Socialist organ at Trieste, the "Lavoratore," is going to appear twice instead of once a week.

That report of the defeat of the Socialists in the Austrian elections which the daily press has been exploding should be received with caution. Ten to one there is a capitalist trick at the bottom of it. It is almost certain that the explanation of what has really happened will come to light in a week or so. The details of the last election in Austria give good reason for believing that a policy of coercion, disenfranchisement or fraud of some other description has been put in operation.

BELGIUM.

The dock laborers strike in Antwerp is reported as having ended in a victory for the employers, who by the introduction of 40,000 outside laborers have been able to continue business as usual, and ignore the strikers entirely. The employers may make the most of their victory, but it is safe to say that the lesson will not be lost on the Belgian laborers when they again go to the ballot box.

FINLAND.

In all respects Finland is a very interesting country. Its people live a happy simple life, and progress has been made in many directions. The latest interesting news is that one of those Maisons du Peuple, that is a building which serves both as a club and a co-operative store, has been opened at Tampere. The Finns, too, are maintaining a brave struggle against Russian oppression. They once counted on the support of Europe. That, however, they will not get, and they will have to work out their own salvation. The country, which has hitherto been peaceful and contented, under Russian rule will become as revolutionary as Poland; but at present the Czar and his advisers are living in a fool's paradise; the awakening will be a sad one.

FRANCE.

At Carmaux Calvignac has been re-elected mayor. It will be remembered that five years ago he was sentenced to five years' deprivation of his political rights, and he had therefore to vacate his post as mayor. The Socialist who was elected in his place, however, resigned in his favor as soon as Calvignac could legally sit again. The strike at Calais still continues; the strikers are receiving substantial aid from English trade unions.

GERMANY.

At the election for the local parliament in Wurtemberg the Socialists have gained three seats. The Socialist party in Bavaria has been holding a congress, the action of the party was approved.

"Postoffice Socialism."

A good example of postoffice socialism is furnished by the registry division of the Chicago postoffice. The advisory board has recommended for removal Henry K. Johnson, the clerk being in subordination. He is a clerk in the registry department, and on account of being made to work from 8 o'clock p. m. on Saturday until Sunday noon, a space of 16 hours, and from 9 o'clock p. m. on Sunday to 10 o'clock a. m. on Monday, he protested to Superintendent Marr, who admitted that an account of the Christmas rush the "energies" of all the "employees" were being taxed, but that he, (Johnson), was not being taxed beyond his strength; so, not getting any satisfaction, Johnson "obstinately refused to return to work," with the above-stated result.

The government, of which this post-office system is a part, while in favor of paying subsidies to wealthy shipowners, does not pretend to conserve the energies of mere mail clerks by providing sufficient help to get out the peoples' gift-matter properly, so Johnson, who thought his constitution as well as that of the other clerks ought to be considered by striking against his chains finds that the blow rebounds and knocks off his official head.

When the people become wise enough to take possession of their own, present-giving will not be a commercial affair but can be indulged in whenever the heart prompts to it. The setting apart of a single day in the year for the purpose of exhibiting "peace on earth, good will to men" spirit, will become a relic of that barbarism which used that spirit as a commercial asset on the one hand and an ignorance persecutor on the other. Postoffice "socialism" may be helping in the direction of that longed-for time, but apparently not as one who rebelled against slavery to the commercialism which socialism must do away with, is dismissed from the postal service forthwith. The postal department, as at present managed is not socialism but a species of state socialism, which gives to the people a little of the benefits of a good institution in order that the ruling class may get great benefits from it. Pay your money for state socialism or take your choice—socialism!

You Are Informed That

A good time can be obtained by attending the Eighth Annual ball of the LaSalle Political and Educational Club, which will be held on Saturday, January 12th, 8 p. m., at the Medinah Temple, Jackson boulevard and Fifth avenue. Excellent music has been provided for the occasion, and everything has been done to make the ball enjoyable and successful. A large attendance is looked for. Tickets, 25 cents.

Ethical Problems

(Continued from page 1.)

dictates that man is reaching a stage of conscious and purposeful evolution. When a state begins to be resolute in one spot, he soon grows restive all over; let one link of his chains break, and he will try other links. So with the collective man in a world-system of slavery; let one bond on his soul or body snap, and he will tug at other bonds, till at last the whole slave-order is put to the test, when he sees that he must have liberty everywhere or nowhere. Thus the effort for economic freedom is disclosing itself as the struggle of man for standing ground upon which to achieve an emancipation that shall be complete, an emancipation reaching as high and as deep as human feeling and action, and opening the gates through which each man's life may pass into a rich, glad, free song of universal good. The economic struggle is indeed but the last form of the agony of man for the salvation of his soul. Materialistic as it seems to be, a truthful analysis will show this struggle to be more radically and prophetically spiritual than anything that has come to the world since fishermen and slaves hailed Jesus as the Christ.

"The need of a new religious synthesis is therefore identical with the need of a new economic system, or of a new kind of politics. There is really but one great human need, whatever form it may take to express itself in; it does not matter whether we call it economic or religious or political. From whatever point of view we look at the human problem, and however we express our view of it, we all mean the same essential thing, when our expressions are analysed. What we see and feel is the need of a principle and statement of life that shall cover all its facts and forces, and that shall organize these into a working synthesis which shall supply the uttermost human need and liberate every human aspiration and energy. Call the synthesis what we please; it will turn out to be a new and human religion; and that, just because it has found economic and religious and political to a different names for the same effort of the human spirit to achieve its freedom and wholeness."

Town Conventions.

The West Town convention will be held in Anna Pura Hall, 1904 W. Lake street, near Campbell, on Wednesday, January 16th, 8 p. m. This town comprises the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st wards. Secretaries of these wards are requested to bring before their next business meeting the election of five delegates to each town convention.

The North Town convention will be held at 32 Wells street, January 16th, 8 p. m. This town comprises the 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th wards. The representation is five delegates for each ward. Branches will elect their quota of delegates at once.

The Town of Lake View convention will be held in Proletariat Hall, 903 Sheffield avenue, near Belmont, Friday, January 18th, 8 p. m. This town comprises the 25th and 26th wards. This will be a mass convention. Members of these two wards are requested to be present.

Comrades of the South Town, Town of Lake, and Town of Jefferson, are urgently requested to make arrangements for town conventions at once.

Ward clubs are requested to postpone nominations for aldermen until the redistricting ordinance is adopted for good.

The Town of Hyde Park convention will be held Sunday, January 20th at 3 p. m., at Sherman Hall, 2146 Commercial avenue. This town comprises the 32nd, 33rd and 34th wards. The representation of these wards are requested to call special meetings, if necessary, to elect their delegates.

A. Klenke, Organizer.

Meetings for the Week.

The following meetings have been arranged for the coming week:

Saturday, January 12th. Provisional Central Committee meets at 52 Wells street. Delegates take notice.

Sunday, 3 p. m., Central Music Hall. Speaker, Prof. Geo. D. Herron. Subject: "The Religious Elements of Socialism."

Sunday, January 13th, 3 p. m., Sixteenth Ward, 434 Noble, under Walsh's hall; speaker, H. Berlin.

Sunday, January 13th, 3 p. m., Socialist Educational Club, 112 Milwaukee avenue; speaker, A. M. Simons.

Sunday, January 13th, 3 p. m., Twenty-third Ward, 356 N. Franklin street. Speaker, W. T. Mills.

Sunday, January 13th, 8 p. m., Twenty-fifth Ward, 903 Sheffield avenue, near Belmont avenue. Speaker, A. Biano.

Sunday, January 13th, 8 p. m., Twenty-fourth Ward, 52 Wells street. Speaker, G. D. Evans.

Sunday, January 13th, 8 p. m., Fifteenth Ward, Socialist Hall, Armitage avenue, four doors east of Milwaukee avenue. Speaker, Benjamin F. Wilson.

Monday, January 14th, Twentieth Ward, northwest corner Clyburn and Halsted. Speaker, J. W. Barts.

Wednesday, January 15th, 8 p. m., Hull House. Subject: "Philosophy of Karl Marx."

Wednesday, January 15th, 8 p. m., Twenty-sixth Ward, hall at northwest corner of Belmont and Southport avenue. Speaker, Aug. Klenke.

Wednesday, January 15th, 8 p. m., Twenty-fourth Ward, 52 Wells street. Speaker, John Collins.

Sunday, January 13th, 10 a. m., Twelfth Ward, 1203 W. Madison street. Speaker, R. G. Strickland. Singing School.

Sunday, January 13th, 10 a. m., Fifteenth Ward, Socialist Hall, Armitage, four doors east of Milwaukee avenue.

Singing Society: M. A. M. Children's Sunday School.

Thursday, January 10th, 8 p. m., Mill's Night School of Political Economy, Schiller Building, 103 E. Randolph street.

Friday, January 11th, 8 p. m., Thirtieth Ward, Mehlis Hall, southwest corner Grand and Western avenues. Speaker, J. H. Smiley.

Friday, January 11th, 8 p. m., Twenty-first Ward, Garfield Turner, Hall, Larabee and Garfield. Speaker, J. A. Morris.

Friday, January 11th, 8 p. m., Fifteenth Ward, Socialist Hall, Armitage and Milwaukee avenues. Speaker, A. M. Simons.

Friday, January 11th, 8 p. m., Tenth Ward, 118 W. Twenty-fourth street, west of Oakley. Speaker, John Collins.

Friday, January 11th, 8 p. m., Fourteenth Ward, Hochman's Hall, 234 W. Division street. Speaker, W. T. Mills.

Socialist Singers.

Every Sunday, 10:30 a. m., 1093 W. Madison street, corner Western avenue.

Music by the Schubert Spring Quartette. Lecture by Fred K. Strickland.

The meeting last Sunday was an excellent beginning for the morning hour. About all the available chairs were in use. The comrades sang most heartily.

The beginning of a Socialist chorus is already accomplished. Comrade Gretchen was present and rendered a very enjoyable solo on the violin.

Each number of the Schubert Quartette was enjoyed. Their playing is exceptionally fine and reflects much credit to the Keller Music school, 523 E. Western avenue, with which they are associated. These comrades are certainly a valuable acquisition to the Twelfth and Thirtieth ward Socialists.

Comrade Strickland spoke especially to Socialists on the value of Socialist meetings in our propaganda. He mentioned the value of simple speech, music, the drama, and social gatherings.

Comrade Brennan presided and introduced this yell, which was heartily given:

What do we want? Socialism!
What will we get? Socialism!
What will we keep? Socialism!!!

PATRIOTISM AND PROPERTY.

"Influentials" in the Transvaal and the Philippines Anxious to Surrender.

The patriotism of the capitalist is much the same all the world over. It is generally bound up with his property interests, or, as the Socialists say, it lies in his pocket. Illustrations of this come almost simultaneously from the two countries where the United States and Great Britain are still engaged in the "benevolent assimilation" process.

Dispatches from Pretoria state that the "influential burghers" of that city recently met to consider suggestions looking to the ending of the war. A proposal to send the burghers who had surrendered, back to their own districts, and at the same time send a proclamation to those still in the field showing the hopelessness of resistance, was unanimously adopted, and will be distributed along with Kitchener's proclamations.

A committee was at once formed to carry this project into effect. It consists of "Mr. Van Rensselaer, president; Mr. Cronje, a brother of General Cronje, both members of the First Volksraad; Mr. Zeederburg of the Second Volksraad, and Mr. De Kock.

General Kitchener assured this body of "influentials" that all who would surrender would receive the consideration due to their rank."

The following extract from a letter written by an officer now serving in the Philippines shows a corresponding sentiment amongst the "influentials" in Luzon:

There are a great many VERY rich men here, and I find them very nice people. WHAT LAND THEY CHURCH DOES NOT OWN THEY OWN, but they are afraid to go out and look after their farms, so the LA-BORERS who live on them run them to suit themselves and incidentally contribute to the insurgents.

Isn't it strange that in both cases the property-owning classes are the first whose "patriotism" succumbs, while the laborers and those who have in reality nothing to lose, continue the struggle even when their "better classes," the "nice people," advise and hope for surrender? Verily the economist who first stated that "capital (the meanest capitalist), was timid, knew whereof he wrote."

The Karl Marx Class.

The 31th Annual Session of the Karl Marx class was opened on January 6th, at Nieme Hall, 725 Washington street, Boston, Mass., and will continue through the season, every Sunday afternoon at 3 p. m. Mrs. Martha Moore Avery, director. The syllabus includes the following subjects: Analysis of Value, Use Value and Exchange Value, Development of Equivalent Value to Money, Raising and Selling of Labor Power, Constant and Variable Capital, and Surplus Value. The establishment of this class offers a splendid opportunity for acquiring knowledge of the laws underlying wealth-production under capitalism.

"Declared Off."

The war between the coffee and sugar trusts has been declared off. The Havemeyer and Arbuckle interests have decided to drop hostilities and proceed to remove the hide from that ill-used individual the "consumer," who has been reaping the benefit of the struggle between the two "betwixxes." It is said that "you can't have too much of a good thing," but the fellows who control the coffee and sugar industries evidently seem to consider that the saying doesn't apply to competition.

A sample copy asks for your subscription.

The Chicago School of Social Economy
Walter Thomas Mills, A. M., Principal.

Special Workers Course in the Study of Socialism.
Night School in Chicago, Correspondence School for all points outside of Chicago.

Following are the Topics for Lessons both in the Night School and Correspondence School.

1. The Earth as the home of our race—the making and its adaptation.
2. Industrial life to primitive man—before the appearance of slavery.
3. Slavery and serfdom as forms of production.
4. The development of the wage system and that science of political economy evolved to exploit and defend the wage system.
5. An inquiry into the fundamental assumptions of the economists and of the Socialists.
6. The economic defense of rent, profit, interest and wages.
7. The economic theories of money and its uses.
8. The economic law of diminishing returns and theories of population.
9. The ancient trade guilds and the modern trade unions.
10. Charity organizations and the poor laws.
11. Literature and art as social forces.
12. The monopoly and debasement of religion and education.
13. Utopias, co-operative societies and colonies, in all of which a few people attempt to assume the functions of the whole body of society.
14. Modern science and socialism.
15. The era of invention and the rise of modern industry.
16. The world market, the international trust and imperialism.
17. The growth of the sense of solidarity of the race.
18. An hour with famous Socialists.
19. The rise of socialism: the class struggle for profits on the one hand and for existence on the other becomes a struggle for the control of the state itself.
20. How to work for Socialism.

WHAT THE CHICAGO WORKERS SAY:

JAMES B. SMILEY, Secretary of the Joint Committee of the Social Democracy, secretary party of Illinois and author of "To What Are Trusts Leading," says:—"This is the best series of lessons or lectures on Social Economics that I have ever known anything about. Those who cannot attend the classes can make no better investment of time or money than to take the course by correspondence."

J. STITT WILSON, of the "Social Crusade," says:—"There can be no better work than yours and you ought to have a thousand students at once."

EDWIN D. WHEELLOCK, President of the "Christian Socialist League," says:—"This is exactly the work which ought to go on and Mills is exactly the man to make it go."

A. M. SIMONS, Editor of the "International Socialist Review" says:—"Socialism needs most of all a large army of effective workers. This course of lessons will be found to be the very best means for training yourself to become such a worker. It will put you in possession of the very facts and arguments you will constantly need in the defence of Socialism."

Chicago Night School Classes. Each Thursday evening, Schiller Building, 103 Randolph street. Each Friday evening, Socialist Educational Club Rooms, 112 Milwaukee avenue.

Correspondence School. To those outside of Chicago and those who cannot attend the Night School in Chicago, the same lessons are given by correspondence. The lessons will be printed and mailed each week, and individual correspondence will answer inquiries, make corrections on students' reports of work done, suggest further study of neglected points and so far as possible do the work of the living teacher.

Certificates. An Examining Board consisting of A. M. Simons, Peter Stitt Wilson and James B. Smiley will direct an examination at the close of each person's work, and to those who complete the twenty lessons a nicely engraved certificate is given.

Terms. The tuition fee for the night school is \$2.00. In the correspondence school \$3.00 may be paid in advance or \$5.00 weekly if preferred. In the correspondence school the \$3.00 may be paid with the application, or \$1.00 may accompany the application, and \$2.00 be sent on receipt of the first lesson.

Don't Lay this Down until you cut this blank or copy it, put it in a dollar bill or three dollars as you may elect and mail at once.

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WALTER THOMAS MILLS, Chicago.

Do Sir—I hereby apply for membership in the Correspondence School of the CHICAGO SCHOOL OF SOCIAL ECONOMY as advertised in (insert name of this paper)..... I enclose..... dollars herewith and will forward the balance (if not now enclosed) on receipt of the first lesson.

Signed..... Address.....

Address, The Chicago School of Social Economy, 3962 Langley Avenue, Chicago.

SOCIALIST CARTOONS AND COMMENTS BY FRED D. WARREN.

Workers' Call, Chicago: "This is a series of clever criticisms of present society illustrated by cartoons which are decidedly bright in their point of view."

Freedom, Equality, Washington: "The cartoons are comical, but forcibly illustrate the benefits of the co-operative system as compared with the competitive."

The New Light, Port Angeles, Washington: "Should be in the hands of every laboring man in the United States."

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Adolph Gretchen MUSIC INSTRUCTOR for bands, orchestras, etc. Private lessons given. Address Adolph Gretchen, 180 S. Water St., Chicago.

An Explanation. We regret to state that through the inadvertence or inexperience of those deputed to arrange the program of the ball given at Brand's Hall last Saturday, two advertisements from bakers who are on the unfair list of the union appeared on the program. While the management of the Workers' Call regrets this oversight, they wish to state that they are in no way responsible for the occurrence, and would suggest that closer relations on the part of the unions with the paper, might not improbably tend to render such mistakes impossible in the future. A list of establishments with whom the unions are in conflict would, if regularly posted to this office, furnish an accurate guide in such cases, and prevent the appearance of advertising matter from objectionable firms, on a Socialist program.

A mattress-maker named Filmore, last week endeavored to demonstrate the practical application of capitalistic theory, by allotting fifteen cents per day as the food expenditure necessary for his wife, two children and himself. The experiment ended up by his occupation of a cell in the county jail, where he will have leisure to meditate upon the nature of the justice preached by reformers, who insist that the working class eat too much for their own good—and that of the capitalist class also.

Do You Read THE ADVANCE? Official organ of the R. D. P. from the Pacific Coast.

Only Paper giving News of the Movement in the West. Will tell you what Socialism is; what it is doing; and how to bring it about.

Read for sample copy. 25 cents for six months, 50 cents a year; with Workers' Call, 50 cents a year.

117 Turk St. SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

J. J. CAPPELA, Manufacturer and Jobber of Cigars and Tobacco.

(Quaker's Articles) 400 STATE ST. CHICAGO

The Socialist Campaign Book of 1900.

CONTENTS.

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| I. Evolution of the American Proletariat. | VII. Wages and Living Expenses. |
| II. Growth of Trade Unions. | VIII. How the Working Class Live. |
| III. Trusts—Industrial Progress. | IX. Towards Political Class Live. |
| IV. Trusts—Despotism in Industry. | X. Capitalist Political Platform. |
| V. The Farmer and His Future. | XI. The Growth of Socialism. |
| VI. Labor's Demands and Capitalism's Answers. | |

The publication of this work marks an era in socialist propaganda in America in that it places in the hands of every socialist worker the information and material necessary to his work in as attractive a form as the material hitherto only accessible to the capitalist parties, while at the same time this material has been illuminated and explained in the light of the socialist philosophy. This makes of the book at once a store-house of knowledge for the socialist speaker and agitator and the best propagandist work yet published, for it not only presents the doctrines of socialism in clear, convincing form, but accompanies the reasoning with the facts from which it is drawn in a manner that can but carry conviction to any unprejudiced mind.

The table of contents given herewith will give a good idea of the plan and scope of the work. The first two chapters are not simply a recital of isolated facts, but so correlate the historical data as to cause them to form a convincing argument of the trend of industrial development. The chapters on trusts bring out their two-fold character by which they mark at the same time a higher degree of economic development and a more intense exploitation of the producer. In "Labor's Demands and Capitalism's Answers" the efforts of organized labor to secure relief in "labor legislation" through capitalist parties is treated exhaustively and should prove a convincing argument with any trade-unionist for the necessity of independent political action along socialist lines. The chapter on "Wages and Living Expenses" is a careful examination of our present "prosperity" and a complete refutation of the claim that the laborers have shared in industrial advance. The discussion of "How the Working Class Live" is written by one of the foremost students of this subject in this country and embraces much material hitherto unpublished. The last two chapters, on the "Capitalist Political Platform" and "The Growth of Socialism," complete the line of argument furnished by the facts in the preceding chapters, making of the whole work a powerful brief for the cause of socialism.

THE SOCIALIST CAMPAIGN BOOK contains 150 pages and is handsomely printed on extra book paper with an artistic cover. The price, including postage to any address, is 25 cents; 5 copies, \$1.00.

ADDRESS CHARLES H. KERR & COMPANY, Publishers 56 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.

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Names For Sale.—To any Socialist paper sending at least one dollar we will send 100 Socialist addresses.

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Father McGrady, one of the most eloquent speakers and able writers in the Catholic Church, has some 500,000 copies of the only book of the working class for freedom and equality. He has just written a wonderfully interesting novel entitled "The Social Revolution," which presents the idea of socialism in a form easily understood by any one. The book is handsomely printed on extra paper and is sold at a very low price to any address. It is in stock, thousands of copies in stock, and is sent to every town and will also be sent to you.

SPECIAL OFFER.—We want to send you our new mass-book, "The Social Revolution," which is a new departure in the history of the working class. It is a new departure in the history of the working class. It is a new departure in the history of the working class. It is a new departure in the history of the working class.

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THE WORKERS' CALL.

"Workingmen of all countries unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains; you have a world to gain."

SECOND YEAR.—WHOLE NO. 98.

CHICAGO, ILL., JANUARY 19, 1901.

PRICE ONE CENT

REPORT OF THE CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR ON MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP

Socialist
Pointers

"Labor is prior to and independent of Capital. . . . Capital is only the fruit of labor and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. . . . Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much the higher consideration."—Abraham Lincoln.

An Open Letter to the Street Railway Commission of the City of Chicago:

Gentlemen: In reply to your inquiries, the Federation of Labor, on behalf of labor interests involved, respectfully submits for your consideration the following suggestions:

First—It does not seem to have occurred to your honorable body that your questions proceed upon an assumption that is false at its basis. For

Franchisees Vest in City.

1. When the so-called franchisees expire in 1905, on, WE THEN HAVE COMPLETE MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP OF THE RAILWAYS, without any action either state or municipal, reserving the same in the city. The railways vest as exclusively in the municipality as though no grant had ever been made and this without legislative action of any kind whatever.

Expiration of Grants.

2. A right of way granted for a fixed term must necessarily restore the original status at the expiration of the term. It becomes then as though no grant had ever been made—as though the city had never given the special privilege to the use of its streets. As with a lease to one's premises, so with a right of way—it is merely a temporary tenure for a specific purpose reverting absolutely to the grantor at the expiration of the term. Neither a lessee nor a grantee has any vested interest in nor claim to a renewal of a lease or a franchise privilege except by specific stipulation to such effect, which must be set out in the document evidencing the lease or grant. The rights of the tenant or franchise-holder cease absolutely and for all time the very day their grant or license expires.

Even Judicial Action Not Required.

3. Not even action by the courts declaring the contract ended is necessary. "When the franchise is granted for a specific period of time it expires at the end of such period, and no judicial proceedings are necessary to declare it at an end, nor will a failure of the city granting the right to fulfill any collateral contractual obligation operate to prolong its existence."

American and English Encyclopedia of Law, vol. 23, p. 975.

Railways Property Interests Give No Rights.

4. The courts have already decided that failure to provide for the companies' property gives the railway companies no rights. "It is impossible," says the Supreme Court of Louisiana, "that such failure should operate to prolong plaintiff's right to exercise the right of way by a railroad over the public streets after the expiration of the term for which the privilege was granted; or to prevent the sovereign power of the city, delegated by the state, over the public streets, FROM IMMEDIATELY ATTACHING FREE FROM SUCH PRIVILEGE."

City's Control Attaches Immediately.

"In the exercise of her sovereign right and volition, the city sold to the plaintiff the privilege of this right of way for twenty years AND NO LONGER. The term has expired. The plaintiff has no longer any such privilege. The sovereign rights of the city have re-attached, ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM ANY PRIVILEGE OF PLAINTIFF. HER SOVEREIGN POWER OVER HER STREETS, DELEGATED FOR THE CONVENIENCE AND WELFARE OF HER PEOPLE, CANNOT BE RESTRAINED IN ITS EXERCISE TO WAIT THE SETTLEMENT OF CONTROVERSIES TOUCHING RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS NOT CONCERNING THE FRANCHISE OR PRIVILEGE ITSELF, BUT OTHER PRIVATE PROPERTY."

Railroad Co. vs. City, et al., 23 La. An. 710, 711.

Canal, etc., Co. vs. New Orleans, 30 Am. & Eng. Ry. Cases, 145.

No Legislative Action Necessary.

5. Hence, municipal ownership of the right of way is a resulting status of the expiration of the license to the companies and not an act of legislation positive. No legislative nor even judicial action is necessary for the accomplishment of complete municipal control.

A City Franchise Merely a License.

6. The franchise, so-called, are, as a matter of fact and law, not franchises—nor grants of sovereign power—but mere licenses for the use of the streets during the term set forth in the license grant. The supreme court sets this forth in emphatic terms in a decision which has become a leading case in this state.

"Corporate franchises in the American states emanate FROM THE GOVERNMENT OR THE SOVEREIGN POWER—owe their existence to a grant. The grant or license given by the ordinance [of a city] constitutes a delegation of a franchise. Hence, a

municipal body, it is understood, POSSESSES NO POWER TO CONFER FRANCHISE."

Davis vs. the Mayor, 4 Kernan, 594, Parlin vs. Mills, 104 Ill. 60.

Municipalities Cannot Grant Franchise.

"Being a mere license . . . [the city] could waive a strict performance of the condition as to time. The license [of right of way] granted by the ordinance is no more a franchise than would be the grant of the right of way by a private citizen. . . . There is no authority for the assumption [that] the license to the railway company to construct its road on Indiana avenue is a franchise. Herein consists the vice of the whole argument on this branch of the case. At most it was but a mere license, and comes within no definition of a franchise, nor does it emanate from any source competent to give a franchise."

Chicago City Railway company vs. the People, 73 Ill. 547.

Railway Companies Rights Gone.

7. From the date the grant expires, therefore, the railway companies not only have no right to the use of the streets, but as a matter of fact and law, they are from that day on trespassers, and they may be indicted as a public nuisance or may be held for rent, storage and damage for every day that their rolling stock and roadbed remain in place thereafter. They have no more rights nor any more "vested interests" than have saloons in the renewal of their licenses upon expiration. There are no interests to be considered other than those of the city itself.

City Has Full Control.

8. The city has the option of compelling the railway companies, at their own expense, to remove every vestige of their property from the streets or to enter into an arrangement with the companies for the use of the property for the public benefit at a reasonable charge (until such time as the legal transfer of the same can be effected) to be legally determined by an appraisal based upon the market value of the material entering into the construction of the roadbed.

Method of Appraisal.

9. This appraisal cannot take cognizance of franchise values, for the companies can give to the city no franchise value; neither should cost of construction enter into the appraisal for the reason that at the expiration of the grant the city has a right to its streets clear of trackage or other property, and in paying for the raw material it saves the railway companies the cost of removing such material from the streets. Even compensation based on the cost of material entering into the roadbed is virtually a clear gift to the companies, for the reason that for them to remove the rails and restore the streets to the required grade and condition would cost more than the rails are worth on the market.

New Franchisees Unwarranted.

10. It is therefore incumbent on those who advocate new grants to show the advantages of such grants—the same as though the question were to turn over the waterworks of Chicago to a private monopoly instead of treating the problem as acquiring a title and rights from another. We will after 1903 have the same rights to the franchise in the railways that we have in the water supply franchise now.

Giving Away Our Waterworks.

11. The question, then, is if we should ask: Shall the city part with the waterworks monopoly in 1903 or with its railway monopoly? It has the same exclusive rights in the one that it has in the other, and they should be considered from a similar point of view, and with equal care. Why should we turn over our water supply to private hands, that favored corporations may wax rich on that which is absolutely necessary to our very existence in a great city? Or the transportation monopoly, which is hardly of less moment in urban life? The interests of the city will be the same in one that they are in the other.

How to Get the Equipment.

Second—The requirement of the necessary equipment to operate the roads is not as difficult as the franchise-holders and other parties in interest are striving to have the public imagine. The means to operate the street railways can be acquired in a number of ways, among which are the following:

The Simplest Method.

1. The simplest way and the one that most naturally recommends itself to public approval under our present legal limitations is for the city to lease the equipment from the present holders for a stipulated time for a stipulated

monthly rental, to be based upon a percentage of profits or a fixed payment, as may commend itself to the mayor and the city council, the amount of rental to be based upon an appraisal of the actual present worth of the property to be used by the city.

Companies Powerless to Defraud.

2. If the companies refuse to treat upon a reasonable basis, arrange for leasing equipment from some manufacturer upon a similar basis and negotiate for the construction of power houses to furnish the power.

May Be Purchased in Trust.

3. Or, if it becomes necessary, a company can purchase these or other properties in trust for the city, to be paid for in stipulated installments covering the purchase price and interest, to be turned over to the city upon payment of the principal or at such time as the city shall be authorized to take the same in such manner as hereafter may be provided by law—as by issuance of bonds or otherwise.

Limits of Indebtedness No Bar.

4. Any one of the foregoing plans requires no additional indebtedness and can be entered upon without any action of the state legislature. They place the whole solution of the railway problem in our own hands and put upon the mayor and aldermen the entire responsibility for any ill-advised action that may be taken during the next few years concerning the disposal of these gold mines of public or private advantage as our city officials shall determine.

Plan of Postoffice Department.

The second plan is adopted very largely by the postoffice department in its conduct of its mail system. It leases wagons, cars or trains as established routes of its own just as may be considered necessary or advisable in its operation of the department.

Abuses of the Leasing System.

And while it is entirely practical where the necessity exists, it is inadvisable as a permanent plan because of favoritism in making contracts like, for instance, where the federal government pays for car rental the cost of the car over and over again. Yet while in this way it may be as under franchise holdings, a fruitful source of private profit, the government has demonstrated that it is a practical plan and that its abuse merely decreases the profits of government operation—nothing more.

Abuses in Our Water Department.

The millions of dollars worth of water stolen by public connivance in Chicago is another illustration of abuses arising under public opinion in our water supply system. But these abuses are always capable of being cured in short order by the force of awakened public opinion, as recent events attest the water steals in Chicago plainly demonstrate.

Municipal Operations Profitable Despite Abuses.

We would not, because of these stealings, or perhaps a million dollars, surrender our control of the water supply, which has, notwithstanding this dishonesty of mayors and subordinates, still been a profit to the city of millions of dollars over and above the steals, not to mention the more satisfactory and cheaper supply of water which investments for a short term of years would not warrant.

Issuance of Bonds.

5. We may be authorized to issue bonds to buy the company's equipment and pay both principal and interest from the proceeds of the operation thereof—which must in any event be the ultimate course to be pursued.

Leasing the Franchisees.

6. Or, we may, through leasing the main advantage of municipal ownership, lease out the franchise to the highest bidder for a specified time. This, however, in reality, is not municipal ownership, but merely a shifting of the character of the grantee's tenure. It has the pretense of municipal ownership—a pleasant juggling of words in a half-concealed attempt to satisfy everybody. All grants, whether assuming the character of short lease or ninety-nine year franchisees, are in reality leases, and they may be for a stated monthly or yearly compensation, compensation for a term of years or a lease to be terminated at will, with or without compensation to the city. Hence, to a large extent, leasing the lines is merely a shift in the nature of the tenure, making more frequent the opportunity for manipulation and hoodlums. The only real municipal ownership is the Chicago plan of furnishing value—municipal ownership and operation. This is municipal ownership in fact and is the only solution of the railway problem in Chicago.

Compensation Is Robbery.

Compensation is merely a form of robbery. It is using the street railway companies as tax collectors to extort from those who of necessity must ride on the cars, a charge over and above the value of their ride, to be paid into the public treasury to relieve large property owners from paying just that amount in taxes. Such a procedure is unconstitutional and an abuse of the power of direct taxation (that should not be tolerated for a moment).

Workingmen Pay Landlords' Taxes.

If the working classes, who are mainly the users of the street cars, must needs pay the property owners' taxes, let them do it outright and direct and not under the guise of a public benefit that enables accessories in robbery to pose as public benefactors.

Compensation a Method of Fraud.

The demand for compensation is, under the surface, merely the demand of the downtown landlords for a share in the amount extorted from the people by the franchise holders.

Selling Away the Peoples' Rights.

Compensation, therefore, is a method of robbery under the form of law; and the public official who would give away the city's rights in consideration for the companies paying a few influential men's taxes under the name of compensation, is merely a cheap pretender who, more vile than Esau, would sell the birthright of the people for a mess of pottage and then let another get the pottage.

Deferred Public Ownership.

Four—Deferred public ownership is not public ownership at all. It is a crafty, thinly veiled ruse to grant a franchise to extort money from the people while admitting that it is wrong. It is merely a cheap man's method of manipulating power so that corporate power can more securely trench itself behind the fraudulent pretense of "vested interests." It on the expiration of the present franchisees there are some interests that prevent the people from enjoying their own, upon the expiration of the next franchise these "interests" that must be protected will then be legion. The very fact that the people were cheated out of their rights this time will be a precedent that will the more easily defeat the reversion of the streets to the people next time. It is only the coward or political trifler who would put on his children the performance of the duty with which he himself is charged.

Common Expiration of Grants Impossible.

Furthermore, it is impossible to fix a time, either in the near or remote future when the grants will expire in common. The citizens of Chicago will recall that just previous to the annexation of Austin to Chicago, the council of that suburb met in hurried session and for some peculiar impelling motive granted a franchise for fifty years. Are the railway companies of Chicago to be notified that all that is necessary for them to do to secure their downtown rights of way is for them to get a legal hold for ninety-nine years on some branch line and then the people of Chicago to supinely wait for the expiration of these ill-gotten privileges for them to assert their rights to that which belongs to them? The question gives its own answer. The negligence or dishonesty, as the case may be, of public officials in extending these privileges, as they have, instead of being made a reason for the further grants of privilege, should be regarded as they in fact are, the very best reasons why no further grants should be made.

Political Influence of Little Importance.

Nor is the objection that under municipal operation the political pull would be used to secure employment worthy of any serious consideration. Abuses of this kind coming in close touch with the great body of people everyday would be exposed by indignant public opinion in short order. And any mayor or public official, refusing to give better service than we get now would meet swift retribution at the hands of the voters at the ensuing election. Under public control thousands of voters would not have to ride to and fro, every day packed like cattle in and about ill-equipped cars. Ample provision could be made for the accommodation of the public and yet there be a magnificent profit over and above operating expenses.

Penny Wise—Pound Foolish.

It seems absurd that any public mind should raise the point that a few worthy hangers-on would profit to the extent of a few cents by public control, "at the present stage of municipal development" and thereby the operation be expensive, when under present conditions private operation is a thousand times more expensive with poorer service.

Suppose, for the sake of argument,

that a million dollars a year went to hangers-on for political pull, when in fact no real equivalent to the city was given. More than that amount now goes to foreign capitalists, who perform no real service for their returns. And, giving more than due weight to the far-drawn supposition, WHY IS IT PREFERABLE TO GIVE THE MILLIONS AWAY TO NON-RESIDENTS WHO IN NO WAY BENEFIT CHICAGO RATHER THAN TO THE HOME MAN WHO AT LEAST SPENDS EVERY CENT OF THE MONEY IN THE CITY? And why give it to two or three barons rather than to the many? If money is to be wasted, which as a matter of fact is not necessary, we submit that it is better to be wasted in Chicago than by foolish codfish aristocrats in an attempt to be somebody in the courts of Europe.

Meaning of Procratizations.

Deferred public ownership means a private grant in perpetuity or else reversion to the people only when by progress in new inventions or by the nature of things the franchise has ceased any longer to be valuable. After the land had been denuded of forests no one would want and there be no advocates of a franchise to cut timber.

Only One Honest Solution.

The only way to secure public ownership is to take advantage of the termination of the franchise. Hold him, who advocates "some other time" as he is—the enemy of public rights—the betrayer of the body politic. At the last majority election all the candidates declared themselves in favor of municipal ownership, even the candidate who was supposed to represent the interests of the traction companies. And, on passage, we presume that the veriest thief would be willing to have stealing stop after he personally could no longer benefit by its continuation.

Ownership Must Come Here and Now.

The Chicago Federation of Labor and its friends are not advocating municipal ownership in any such Pickwickian sense. Nor do we regard the interests of the city of Chicago safe in the hands of any mayor or alderman who does not attempt to safeguard the rights of the public in their title to these franchises here and now. To be betrayed by a professed friend, to be sold by one's own supposed representative, is worse than to be beaten at the polls and suffer at the hands of one's avowed enemies.

Measures to Improve Operation.

Fifth. We are opposed to the zone system, in favor at present of the 5-cent fare and universal transfer, for the following reasons:

Evils of Zone System.

1. A zone system intensifies the congestion of population, crowds people in filthy houses and raises rents for downtown landlords.

One Fare and Universal Transfer.

2. A single fare and universal transfer opens up the opportunity of pretty, inexpensive suburban villas, making a healthy home possible and mitigating the evils of the overcrowded condition of city life.

Hours, Wages and Service Superior to Ford.

3. A fare reduced a cent or two would not materially tend to solve the labor problem. Instead, (a) three shifts of workingmen of eight hours each, (b) payment of guaranteed wages on a fair basis, (c) railway lines to all parts of the city and (d) an improved system and facilities with ample accommodations for all at all hours, and finally (e) amenability to public control by arbitration would do more to solve labor difficulties than selling twenty-five tickets for a dollar or some other questionable makeshift of a similar character.

Tuition Reforms an Irritant.

Unmeaning promises of sterile measures offering pittance to poverty are but a mockery to wage workers. On the one hand stands the landlord, quick to appropriate to himself through increased rents anything that enables him to enhance the rental value of his property. On the other hand stands the employer, equally ready to renege wages to any decrease in the cost of living at his first opportunity—limited only by the effectiveness of the organization of the workers; and against the landlord and employer is the worker.

Employees' Rights a Prime Factor.

But an eight-hour day at an increased wage, will for the time at least enable the employee to live respectably, improve their homes, get some leisure and enjoyment out of life and make creditable citizens, such as the freedom of a republic ought and have right to be.

(Continued on Page 4.)

J. Pierpont Morgan is starting the century right by cornering all the anthracite coal.

The Socialist party does not need any Mark Hanna's, if any earnest seeker after information should ask you.

No doubt Bryan would be coming our way a good deal faster if we had a million votes at our command.

The man in Maine who is 100 years old and cast his vote for McKinley may be said to be enjoying a green old age.

It is said that Rockefeller will start a paper, but what will be the use when he owns so many papers already?

Of course it is the fault of the other members if your branch is not doing what it should towards winter agitation.

This is a free country and the constitution does not prohibit any Socialist who feels he needs leaders from having them.

Even in disease there are classes; the rich people are all having the grip while the poor have to be contented with colds.

Why this kick on Mark Hanna's ship subsidy; haven't the workingmen been subsidized for years by the protective tariff?

Some well-disposed people believe there are no classes in this country because they never come in contact with but one class.

If Socialists do not hew to the line how can they expect muddled middle class reformers to walk in the straight and narrow path?

The workingman who is afraid of socialism does not know what socialism is, but that is not necessarily the case with the capitalist.

J. Pierpont Morgan thinks he will be able to win the next coal strike because Mark Hanna will not care how long he keeps it up.

Workingmen need not worry any longer about the spring campaign; their leaders have met and turned their votes over to Carter Harrison.

The churches that want to drive out vice never stop to ask where the man who contributes to the collection plate got his money, nor how he got it.

Rockefeller does not yet own the earth, but as he owns the courts and congresses it is only a matter of time until he will take possession of the former.

With municipal gas and street car lines some people seem to think that the workingman would have free supper and breakfast in addition to the full dinner pail.

It may be hard work to get subscribers for the Workers' Call, but the Co-operative Commonwealth is not going to fall into your lap if you simply sit down and wait for it.

No wonder New York dukes recognize in Great Britain a more progressive country than their own when the Socialists of that nation elected two members of parliament.

By all means let us increase the standing army; then in the day that is swiftly coming when the emperor of Germany will want protection from his subjects we can loan it to him.

The people who are so certain that socialism will be a failure are probably of the opinion that capitalism is a success, but their opinion is not based on Dinn and Bradstreet's reports.

The Single Taxers are running a city ticket, but they will find the rich man who have been patting them on the back, will be found voting for capitalism where their selfish interests lie.

Mark Hanna thinks the public schools will always be a bulwark against socialism. They certainly should be considering the way the Chicago school teachers are being treated by the capitalist parties.

It is the popular belief that the American workingman is the most intelligent in the world, but in no other civilized country do the workingmen allow the lawyers and Congress to make all the laws for them.

The time is rapidly approaching when the capitalist papers and editors will be obliged to attempt to answer the actual arguments of the Socialists and cease their amendment of knocking down Socialist straw men.

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To ensure the return of unused manuscripts postage should be enclosed.
Communications must reach the office by Monday evening preceding the issue in which they are to appear.
The fact that a signed article is published does not commit the Workers' Call to all opinions expressed therein.
Contributions and items of news concerning the labor movement are requested from our readers. Every contribution must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.



ORGANIZED LABOR OF MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

The complete text of the report of the Chicago Federation of Labor upon the question of municipal ownership will be found in the columns of this issue of the Workers' Call, where it appears by request. The position of organized labor towards this subject will, we think, prove interesting to the readers of the paper from the fact that the question is dealt with as near as possible from the standpoint of the working class. Time and space do not permit of an adequate editorial comment, but it is safe to predict that the ideas suggested in the report will find little favor from either of the great political parties, who have between them taken turns in preying upon the working class of Chicago. These ideas are completely hostile to local capitalist interests and their rejection by both Republicans and Democrats may be looked for as a matter of course. In suggesting measures impossible of realization under capitalist class rule, the rank and file of organized labor will ultimately be brought to see that in the victory of socialism alone can they be enforced.

The movement for "municipal ownership" springs mostly from the needs of the small business and property-owning classes, who see in it an apparent relief from excessive taxation. The enormous dividends now accruing to the owners of the means of city transportation, they wish to utilize for that purpose. That these dividends should be diverted to the uses suggested by the Federation of Labor is a measure which they could not be reasonably expected to favor. The Federation takes the stand that the franchise revert to the city on expiry, without any legislative procedure, and scout the idea that the present holders are entitled to any compensation whatever. They ask that the city street railway system be made self-sufficient, that the dividends earned shall be used entirely for improving the service, increasing the pay of the employees and reducing the hours of labor so that more may be employed. It will be apparent that this disposition of the question lies utterly outside the framework of present society. These demands may be looked for in vain in any capitalist political program, and even supposing that they were enforced, the improvement in the material conditions of the working class as a whole would be so slight as to be hardly perceptible. However, the fact that the Chicago Federation of Labor have taken the position stated in their report, affords a measure by which the growth of class-consciousness and recognition of class interests amongst organized workmen can be judged. It is probable that no great length of time must elapse before the entire truth forces itself upon them, that in the collective ownership of all the means of production and distribution by their class lies their only hope of permanent and considerable betterment of their material conditions of life.

UTILITY OF COMPROMISES.

The search for some common ground upon which laborer and capitalist can meet and adjust their differences seems to be as vain as the ancient quest for the philosopher's stone. No sooner has a new solution, or rather a pretended solution, been ushered in with a flourish of trumpets, than it is shattered to pieces by one or other of the disputants and its worthlessness made apparent to both, though it is only left to say that such result is no surprise to the more keen-sighted individuals on either side. Following the example of the late George M. Pullman, a well-known

railroad president has recently declared that he would rather go out of business than arbitrate, and now from the side of the workers the same conclusion is reached and translated into action. A number of expert workmen in this city, though ostensibly bound by an arbitration agreement, have even in defiance of the appointed officials of their union, inaugurated a strike in the workshop where they were employed, and are still out, notwithstanding the declaration of the international president to the effect that they had clearly violated their agreement, and the threat that the shop would be declared an open one if the strikers did not return to work.

The most interesting phase of the situation lies in the fact that the union to which these men belong had entered into an arbitration scheme, similar in many respects to that which was exploited at the recent conference in Steinway Hall as a decided step towards settling the heretofore-unresolved "labor problem." In fact, this particular agreement was autographed in glowing terms at the same gathering, as an example of what should be done to ensure harmonious relations between employer and employee, and abolish that bugbear of both parties, the strike. And yet within a few weeks, at the first contact with material interests, the much-vaunted agreement explodes, leaving the visionaries who regarded it as a preliminary to final settlement, weeping over the fragments.

The so-called "economists" who attempt to harmonize elements which in their nature are antagonistic, bear the same relation to scientific students of sociology as the alchemist of five centuries ago does to the modern expounder of chemical science. Out of the demonstrated failures of alchemy however, came the discovery of modern chemical truths, and so out of the fruitless experimenting of economic quacks, the reality of the class struggle as a truth will emerge, and the strike and lockout will remain as manifestations of its persistence while society is composed of capitalists and laborers, two classes whose material interests compel them to assume an attitude of uncompromising hostility towards each other.

The union men who have disregarded the impossible agreement to which they were a party, and who have ignored the order of their president to return to work, have by their action reached the utterance of the railroad magnate who declared that he would "rather go out of business" than arbitrate. In quitting work, they have actually done so. That they will resume again is of course certain. Their physical needs demand imperatively that they sell their only commodity—their labor power. But nevertheless they have demonstrated the folly of the economic charlatans who insisted that lasting peace was attainable if the parties would only swallow their buns. Both worker and capitalist have speared it up for the reason that they could not keep it down. They may swallow it again, but the result will be ever the same. Arbitration won't "cure all diseases incident to humanity," and least of all, the social and economic ones with which it is afflicted. The elimination of one of the two great discordant class elements is inevitable, and the one that is surely doomed by evolution is the one whose function is no longer necessary. The statement made by Abraham Lincoln that this nation cannot continue half slave and half free, still stands good and is applicable to all. That question was not settled by arbitration; it involved material interests which could not be compromised. And the issue of today between the laboring and capitalist classes in like manner can never reach its solution through mutual agreements which inevitably disclose the impossibility of their observance. They are merely armed truces incidental to the progress of the class struggle.

The game laws of Colorado will be suspended in favor of Governor Roosevelt during his hunting tour, in that state. "Even should he take a shot at a deer," says the report, the act will only be regarded as a "breach of courtesy." Workmen who meditate going on strike in Colorado should postpone action until Teddy finishes his hunting tour. There are no "game laws" to prevent the capitalist from "taking a shot" at them by proxy. In such case the workers are considered "fair game," and Roosevelt has already a reputation as a "mighty hunter" in this field.

It is a strange superstition that makes men regard what THEY KNOW TO BE ELEMENTALLY GOOD as dangerous in practice, and what THEY KNOW TO BE ELEMENTALLY WRONG as practically SAFE. (By George D. Brown, a Whig and a Socialist.)

Don't subscribe to help out the editor. Subscribe to help out yourself.

SNAP SHOTS BY THE WAYSIDE.

This general clamor over "municipal ownership" has a tendency to make some professed Socialists forget that the object of the Socialist movement is the abolition of the wage system.

"Public ownership of public utilities" in the mouth of the capitalist politician, has no meaning to the proletarian who feels the galling chains of wage slavery, and knows the only manner in which they can be broken. It is only a catch phrase, and the capitalist candidate who represents it as being a part of socialism is simply lying. To the latter, the "public" is the capitalist class alone. "Public ownership" of this sort, can exist along with wage slavery, and actually does in some countries at present.

Our present mayor who is now an avowed advocate of this brand of "public ownership," has been careful to explicitly declare that it involves not the slightest violation of the rights of private property—he doesn't add, "in the means of production and distribution"—but that is what he intends. And just for this reason Socialists regard the whole scheme with indifference.

The little capitalists may carry it out—if they can—but they need not look for the assistance of the militant proletarian, who knows that so far as his class is concerned, their conditions of life would not be perceptibly altered. When Socialists become the public—and they can only become so by acquiring the public powers—then, and not till then, will "public ownership" contain any Socialist meaning whatever.

There is something ludicrous in the efforts of the petty exploiters who feel lacking the necessary capital to attain this object, he becomes a suppliant-working class in their behalf. All their appeals are directed solely to the maintenance of existing conditions, a fact which even if it were possible, would certainly be undesirable from the point of view of any working man who is capable of thinking.

The ambition of the small capitalist is invariably to become a big one. Lacking the necessary capital to become this object, he becomes a suppliant to the workers for political aid. He calls upon them to notice his impotency, and often makes that very apparent fact a plea to induce them to work more cheaply so that he may be still able to compete with those better equipped than himself.

Owing to the skill, enterprise, intelligence and industry (and "abstinence") of the workmen of this country, another striking American success has been achieved. The newspapers point with pride to the fact that the records of visitors at the fashionable European resort known as Baden Baden, show that amongst the hordes of "idle rich" who infest that vicinity, exploiters of American nationality were numerically greater than those of any other nation. We American workmen are surely pre-eminent in "self-denial." We even feel proud of the fact that we can support more parasites than any other nation on the face of the globe, and the capitalist, preying knowing well our object, are always careful to tell us their whereabouts, so that we may rejoice accordingly.

Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith, a writer of popular fiction, has been recently denouncing "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which he referred to as an "appalling, awful, criminal, mistake." The abolition of any particular form of property has always evoked similar expressions from the owners of such property, and all that Mr. Smith has said regarding Mrs. Beecher Stowe's book has been repeated millions of times before without the slightest effect. If the overthrow of chattel slavery is still referred to in such terms, how will the abolition of wage slavery be regarded forty or fifty years after it has taken place? Probably there will be a few archaic survivals of the Hopkinson Smith type, who from time to time will publicly lament the good old times of competition and wage slavery. Their regrets will be about as effective to change matters as Smith's are now.

A Problematical Victory.

At last the "reformers" have scored a victory. The army canten has been abolished as a concession to the "good" people who find their pleasure in circulating the pleasures of others. This time the so-called "saloon element" in the neighborhood of military posts are elated over this latest move of the morality mongers, expecting, not without reason, that the trade formerly carried on by the canten will be diverted to their establishments. Already, however, the protests against the bill are coming in thick and fast. Military authorities predict that much more difficulty will be found in obtaining recruits for the army in consequence, and that desertions will become more numerous. If there is any truth in these forecasts it looks as if the "reformers' victory may be short-lived, when the increasing necessity of establishing a large standing army is taken into consideration.

The Thirty-third Ward Branch has rented Sherman Hall at 318 Commercial avenue, South Chicago, for meetings during the winter. A meeting will be held each Saturday night. Comrade Kline will speak at the first meeting, January 19th, on the subject, "The Effect of Uncertainty and Unsteady Employment."

A WORKINGMAN'S LETTER.

Comrade John Collins, Socialist Party Candidate for Mayor Accepts the Nomination.

Comrades of the Socialist Party:—In accepting the nomination of your convention for mayor in the approaching municipal election, I take the opportunity to state briefly my understanding of the obligations which devolve upon me through its acceptance.

The platform adopted by the Socialist party in the same convention which conferred this nomination upon me, I accept in its entirety, and shall, if elected, endeavor to enforce its provisions as far as possible.

The Socialist party is essentially the party of the wage working class and I, its nominee, am a wage worker. It stands alone in representing the material interests and aspirations of that class, and emphasizes the necessity of the political supremacy of the workers as the only means whereby its object, the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution can be secured to the workers, making possible the use and enjoyment of the full product of labor by those who perform that labor.

As a member for many years of a labor organization, I shall in the event of election, in all cases and at all times advocate and support the interests of organized labor when engaged in economic strife with the capitalist class, to the extreme limit of such power as I may possess.

Recognizing, however, that the development of capitalism constantly increases the difficulty of effecting economic organization of the working class, and in many branches of industry renders such organization impossible, I shall therefore aid and assist to the utmost the general body of wage workers in their struggles for better material conditions of life.

The Socialist movement is characterized by its frank avowal of the existence of a class struggle, unavoidable and inherent in the present economic system, upon which as a foundation the entire movement of the modern proletariat towards economic freedom is based. With whatever power I may be invested, I shall take advantage of every expression of this struggle, whether economic or political, to carry it nearer to its ultimate object—the complete supremacy of the working class—entailing the overthrow of the present capitalist system, and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth.

The candidates of the various capitalist parties who may be nominated for the office for which you have selected me as your candidate, invariably regard the securing of such nomination as a tribute due to their superior merit as politicians. As a Socialist, I recognize that my nomination cannot be and is not regarded as such, either by those who conferred it upon me or by myself. I am merely your representative, your servant, whom you have chosen to do your will. Should our party be successful at the polls it will be incumbent upon me to see that the public administration is conducted in the interests of the working class, identifying as I do the public interests with those of the entire body of wage earners.

Finally, I recognize your mandate alone as a guide, and comprehend that I am subject to recall at your pleasure. My written resignation shall be placed in your hands previous to election, to hold or enforce, as you may think proper.

Fraternally,
John Collins.

The Herron Lectures.

Central Music Hall was packed again last Sunday by an enthusiastic and thoroughly sympathetic audience, who had gathered to hear the second of the series of Herron lectures, on the ethical aspect of socialism. The audience surpassed in size that of last Sunday week. We regret to say that lack of space this week makes it impossible to publish any large portion of Comrade Herron's lecture. The following excerpts touch the main points of the discourse:

But there is a still more revolutionary service which socialism is likely to render to the spiritual life, though it is not so obvious as the service of the co-operative ideal; and that is the deliverance of religion from the wage system of rewards and punishments. We have come again upon the identity of the economic and the spiritual life. Wherever we take a cross section of the whole human fact, we find the evil principle of the economic system to be the principle of the spiritual life, and the value of every kind of action. This is especially true in what we call religious activity, where our motives touch the law of water-work of immortality. The Christian teaching concerning rewards and punishments is the wage system of production and distribution carried over into the wage-slavery of the human soul. As the economic system in the wage-slavery of labor, so the church sustains itself by the wage-slavery of the spiritual life. As capitalist wages are paid by absorbing the economic output of labor, so the church increases its power by absorbing the spiritual output of faith. As by the wage-system capitalism impoverishes and debauches labor-power, so by its vicious standards of rewards and punishments the church impoverishes and debauches the soul of socialism, even in its materialistic stages, will bring up standards of ethical value that will at least spare us for spiritual decency and be worthy of manly respect.

Your slavery rests on your neighbors' ignorance. Give him a Workers' Call to help break your fetters.

CIRCULATION NOTES.

A club of eight comes from Kansas City, Mo.

Comrade A. Eisenman turns in three half-yearly subs. all in Chicago.

Comrade P. Thiel turns in a club of eight half-yearlies, all in Chicago.

The Workers' Call has ordered a large stock of books to be given to our hustlers as premiums. Watch these columns for the announcement.

Comrade Burns of Prosser, Wis., sends us a list of eight of his neighbors who want to read a good Socialist paper during the year 1901.

Call postals are furnished in amounts over one dollar, yearlies for 40 cents, and half-yearlies for 20 cents. This offer does not hold good for the premiums.

Rev. H. W. Greenham, secretary of the Church Home and Hospital, at Orlando, Fla., sends us a renewal of his subscription for a weekly bundle of the Workers' Call.

Comrade Fred. Nary, of Rock Island, is still keeping eternally at it. Having disposed of his supply of postals bought a few weeks ago he orders another dollar's worth, splits on his hands and mixes in for another tussle with capitalism.

Comrade Stark, of Bowling Green, Ky., sends us a list of 110 names with the request that sample copies be sent to them. That is right, comrades; send us the names and then follow them up for subscriptions. You can always bag some game.

Comrade Lockwood of Sacramento, California, sends us a bunch of 14 subs and concludes his letter as follows: "With my hearty commendation to the Workers' Call for its sticking to the fundamental principles of scientific socialism, fearing not to test the class struggle," etc.

Comrade J. W. McFall, of Medford, Okla., chairman of the Socialist party for that territory, sends us a club of three subscribers and orders a supply of Call postals. Comrade McFall says: "I regret that I am unable to do more for the paper. I regard it as the best propaganda periodical extant."

The Socialist campaign never ends. The Socialist propagandist is a persistent, cold-blooded, remorseless animal—at least, that is what he ought to be. Go after them boys with rapier and bludgeon. Lifting in those subscriptions no matter how your victims squirm—they'll thank you for it by and by.

Says Comrade Allen of Palmer, Mass.: Enclosed find stamps to renew my subscription for a portion of the century. They say Chicago is the storm center. If so, make the wind whirl! Comrade Allen may rest assured that we are blowing harder than ever. If he doubts it, let him glance over this column.

Comrade Kraatz, of Evanston, renews his own subscription and sends in the name of a neighbor who wishes to read the Workers' Call during 1901. And this reminds us: If every comrade who renews his subscription would go out and get a neighbor for a partner, the number of Socialists in the country would increase handsomely.

Comrade Carl A. Carlson, of Kewanee, Ill., says: "I have received a number of copies of the Workers' Call from friends and I like it very much. Enclosed find 50 cents for 6 month sub. for myself and a friend." All of which leads us to remark: Never forget your friends, boys. Make them see the light just as clearly as you do.

Comrade J. C. Holzer, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who recently subscribed for the Call, writes us a letter of strong commendation and encouragement. Comrade Holzer is so well pleased with the organ of Chicago Socialists that he concludes his letter by asking: "What would be the cost of a complete file of the Workers' Call to October 1, 1900?"

Letters of commendation for the Workers' Call come thick and fast. Comrade Dowler of Longfellow, Tex., says: "Enclosed find 50 cents to renew my subscription to the Call—been reading your paper for past three months—think it is the best of the seven Socialist papers taken at this office. Endorse your views regarding unity. Keep up the good work—dump the obstructionists and play ball!"

Twenty-five members of the Socialist Educational Society, of Rockford, Ill., subscribe for the Workers' Call. Comrade Nervant writes encouragingly concerning the progress of socialism at Rockford. The Workers' Call would suggest that if all local and Socialist societies throughout the state would subscribe in a body to the party organ, it would prove a strong agent for holding the organization together and infusing the comrades with the right kind of class-conscious working zeal. Don't you think so?

Nay, nay, Comrade Rogers, you must not get piqued at your neighbor who says he is just as good a Socialist as you are, but who you say is in a somewhat "muddled" state, resulting from his having obtained his knowledge of socialism from reading certain "socialistic" publications. You should be patient with him. He is in a state of transition—merely cutting his teeth, one may say. Why not give him a little medicine to hasten the process. Make him subscribe to a paper which preaches straight-out, class-conscious, materialistic, revolutionary socialism. Give him a dose of the Workers' Call.

Are you still hustling for subscribers?

CORRESPONDENCE.

From Springfield, Mass.

—Springfield, Mass., Aug. 14th, 1901.
Organization has been the order of the day for the past week, and with pleasure I inform the comrades of the formation of the following locals, who have applied to the N. E. C. for charters: Modesto, Lombard, Ventura, Valjeo, Alhambra, Long Beach, Farmer's ville, Santa Ana, Perdis, Redland, Winchester, Remit, Colusa, all in the state of California, and Altona, Ill.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Williamsport, Pa.; a branch of Local Luzerne county, Pa., located at Wilkesbarre, and the affiliation of Local Liberal, Mo., with the united party.

Voting blanks on the unity question have been sent to all locals and organizations of which I had addresses, and any Socialist organization not having received any can have them by applying to me.

States desiring to participate in the deliberations of the national council should send in the name of their elected representative by February 1st.

Notices of nominations of two secretaries to the International Socialist Bureau have also been sent out, and local desiring to make nominations must send in the names of the comrades nominated before February 9th.

Yours fraternally,
Wm. Butcher, Natl. Sec'y.

THE SHADOW OF FREEDOM.

Unreality of "Public Ownership" While Economic Class Rule Remains in Existence.

There is no surer way to secure the continual enslavement of a man or a class than to deceive them into thinking their slavery does not exist. Once they are hypnotized into this state of mind they are bound by far stronger chains than smith ever forged or jailer ever locked. This has long been the condition of the laborer. He has been deluded into thinking that freedom to change masters meant freedom from masters. In the same way he is deceived concerning the government under which he lives. With the coming of democratic and republican forms of government the laborers have been made to believe that they are their own rulers, not seeing that unless their minds are free they cannot govern themselves.

The result of this is that it is sometimes harder to make workmen realize that they are living under a class government in this country than in those nations where an hereditary nobility and executive are in power. Yet it is beginning to be understood in a fairly indefinite way that the present state and municipal bodies of America are controlled and exercised in the interest of the capitalist class. Many who see this however do not seem to be able to make the logical deduction from this that adding to the power and functions of such a government cannot help the laborers. Many persons who would never think of giving the Trans-Siberian railroad with its fares at less than a cent a mile as an example of a step toward socialism, although it is governmentally owned, and probably furnishes the best services for the money of any road in the world, will still demand that the present capitalist government of the United States nationalize our railways as a step toward socialism.

The error in this position lies in the fact that those so talking have allowed all that the capitalists have told them about the laborers being kings in this country and in some way think that national ownership would mean ownership by the laborers.

They do not see that to place additional power in the hands of a present government is to give greater weight to the instruments of oppression. Hence it is that the Socialists declare that if the laborers wish to receive any benefit from municipal or national ownership of any utility they must first gain possession of the government which is to own them. There is all the difference in the world between voting and working for a capitalist party for the purpose of securing municipal ownership, and working and voting for a Socialist party to secure the same apparent end. In the first case the laborers are but adding to the armory of their enemy; in the second they are gaining new weapons for their own defense.

This is why it is that even if there was any reason to believe that the Democrats were sincere in their demands for municipal ownership it would still be of no interest to the laborers to secure the enactment of such a measure while either of the old parties are in power. It would simply be the old farce of apparent freedom and actual slavery over again. But if the laborers will elect to power the Socialist party, the only laborers party in the field this spring, then they may be assured that not only will municipal ownership be secured, but that all the benefits that are obtainable from such ownership and operation will redound to the workers.

Must Be Met.

Comrades and Friends:—To carry on the campaign, we are in pressing need of money. The bills incurred for printing the petitions, calling of ward conventions, postage, etc., etc., and other urgent expenses, are still unpaid.

The many other expenses that will be necessary to carry on the work, the printing and distribution of literature, pamphlets, and other printed matter, cannot be done without money.

Now comrades you must respond, otherwise we cannot do this work. Hoping to hear from you in response, we are

Fraternally,
The Executive Committee.

Per. R. A. Morris.

That offer of ten, three month subs for a dollar is still good.

Federation Report

(Continued from page 1.)

Shall Our Millions Go to London?

It is time the people of Chicago ceased furnishing millions of dollars to be carried to London, to install systems of railways there. The ten millions that Yerkes carried away might today be improving our own system were it not for the connivance and co-operation of our public officials who enable the corporations to prey upon the people morning, noon and night, and then, when they have amassed their millions, carry them away to form the basis of a fund with which to corrupt officials elsewhere that they may have a franchise to do a similar work.

Only a Change of Leeches.

And what of Chicago? A new combination of leeches to suck the life-blood out of labor comes here and stealthily crawls into the bed of privilege vacated by Yerkes, and are now vaccinated to fasten their fangs in their blood-sucking operation upon the sleeping people of this great city. The mayor has the power to prevent the wrong—what will he do? The aldermen have the power to prevent the wrong—what will they do? And, finally, the people have the power to prevent the wrong through the mayor and aldermen. What will the people do?

Our Opportunity Is Now.

We today have an opportunity such as will not come again be presented to the city. Will the people of Chicago stop this carrying away of vast millions in private hands? Or will they again extend the special privilege of preying upon the public for ten, twenty or thirty years more?

As to the River Tunnels.

When the tunnels of Chicago are lowered, they should be lowered with reference to being a part of the system for a downtown subway and should not be surrendered to the railways to enable them to mulct the city a few years hence. The city can afford to lower the tunnels a dozen times over rather than to make them the price or even a part of the price of the betrayal of the people of Chicago, the results of which will be felt for ten or twenty years or even a century to come. The one thing for the people of Chicago to do is to pass upon the franchise question by and of itself upon its own merits, without having it become involved with any other problem or problems whatever. Side issues of this kind are dragged in purely for dishonest and fraudulent purposes.

Keep Our Wealth at Home.

The Federation of Labor respectfully requests the street railway commission to lay this matter before the council in its real character and recommend a plan by which these millions of profit may in the future be used in the hands of the city for the improvement of its own service; for the building of a downtown subway, for the paying of fair wages to railroad employees, for the further extension of transportation privileges and for the enrichment of its own treasury, and no longer as a private snap, worth millions in the market, to enrich a few moneyed barons at the expense of the brain and brawn of the citizens of Chicago.

A Review of the Problem.

Seventh—Historically considered, the problem of public franchises, as it is termed, is the outgrowth of our industrial development. With the rise of our complicated industrial system—that is, the concentration of capital in a more economic production and distribution of wealth, there has developed an ever-growing class of dependent wage workers, who are generally propertyless, and on the other hand, a class of capitalists, who, from their position as controllers of the special privileges embracing the instruments of production and distribution, have the community as a whole to a large degree under their

Growth of the System.

But concomitant with this development in industry and the consequent concentration of population in industrial and commercial centers, new powers have been born to society. The phenomenal growth of urban life has made necessary a system of transnational transportation. The old lumbering omnibus, often individually owned, has had to give way to our modern and more economical car systems; animal power, likewise, to the more efficient, operated from a central power

Necessity for Public Control.

The self-evident social character of the service can no longer be concealed. In the early days of our industrial life we delighted the nation with our services to private corporations and individuals. We vested the rights of the people to all the public in the hands of a few, and who have used the power that money commands to enrich themselves at the expense of the people to their own private profit and a corresponding public loss.

The Usurpation of Special Privileges.

By the common law, the bulwark of Anglo-Saxon liberty, all highways belong to the body politic. And it has only been by the grant of our public officials that have been established by public law virtually to put a toll-gate on every public roadway and then, like the highwayman of old step every man, woman and child who passes and take it. "Stand and deliver!" "What does your name?" "Stand and deliver!" "What does your name?" "Stand and deliver!" "What does your name?"

But none of the petty robberies of order the over large. I possessing the highways with that they are used to the benefit of the people in America. We have licensed the tollmen and the Jack Tutors and they have extorted in honor what the ancient robber extorted at his peril.

Importance of Action Now.

By the reversion of the franchises to the city, Chicago now has an opportunity to retain on behalf of the whole people their legal title in these franchises. They should never again be alienated. On the contrary, because of their self-evident social character, these public functions now delegated to private enterprise should from time to time be reassured by the municipality.

Chicago's Opportunity

Chicago will then lead the world as a city where the common heritage of all the people is sacredly maintained for the benefit of all.

Minor Details Merely Divert Attention.

Taking up any other phase of the question would tend to distract the attention from the fundamental and only question in which the body of people are interested, and we, therefore, decline to enter upon a discussion of them, insisting that the rights of the people shall be protected at this time by retaining what the law regards as the city and the people, and not creating new "vested rights" with the privilege of public extension for fifty years, twenty years, or any other period of time. It matters not what the privilege of extension and license to rob is paid for or not.

We believe that the proposition herein contained would, if submitted to a formal referendum of the people, result in an overwhelming endorsement. The referendum is an effective check against abuses of trust on the part of public representatives and an equally effective power for and in which the people by this means are enabled to give legal expression to their will.

Respectfully submitted,
CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR,
Adrian Blackely,
Harvard Berlin,
Frank Kennedy,
Committee.

Meetings for the Week.

The following meetings have been arranged for the coming week:

Sunday, Jan. 14, Central Music Hall, 3 p. m., Prof. Geo. D. Herron, Subject: "The Future of Labor."

Sunday, Jan. 14, 3 p. m., Seventeenth Ward, 174 North, under Walsh's Shop, Speaker, A. B. Miller.

Saturday, January 13, 1 p. m., Socialist Educational Club, 112 Milwaukee Ave., Speaker, A. B. Miller, Subject: "Psychology of Socialism."

Sunday, January 14, 3 p. m., Twenty-third Ward, 304 N. Franklin Street, Speaker, W. B. Miller.

Sunday, January 14, 3 p. m., Twenty-fifth Ward, 299 Sheffield Avenue, near Belmont Avenue, Speaker, Peter Sissman.

Sunday, January 14, 3 p. m., Twenty-fourth Ward, 62 Wells Street, Speaker, John Collins.

Sunday, January 14, 3 p. m., Fifth Ward, 100 West, Hall, 400 Avenue, four doors east of Milwaukee Avenue, Speaker, T. J. Morgan; Ping-Pong Society, 10 a. m.; Children's Sunday School, 11 a. m.

Sunday, January 14, 3 p. m., Thirty-first Ward, 608 S. Halsted, Speaker, Aug. Klenke.

Monday, January 15, Twentieth Ward, northwest corner Clybourn and Halsted, Speaker, Aug. Klenke.

Wednesday, January 17, 8 p. m., Hull House, Speaker, J. B. Smiley.

Sunday, January 14, 10 a. m., Twelfth Ward, 100 W. Madison Street, Speaker, P. O. Strickland, Singing School.

Thursday, January 18, 8 p. m., North School of Technical Education, Schiller Building, 101 E. Randolph Street.

Friday, January 19, 8 p. m., Fifteenth Ward, 100 West, Hall, 400 Avenue, and Milwaukee Avenue, Speaker, A. M. Simons.

Saturday, January 13, 8 p. m., Fourteenth Ward, 1100 W. Madison Street, Speaker, Aug. Klenke.

Friday, January 12, 8 p. m., Twentieth Ward, 100 West, Hall, 400 Avenue, and Milwaukee Avenue, Speaker, A. B. Miller.

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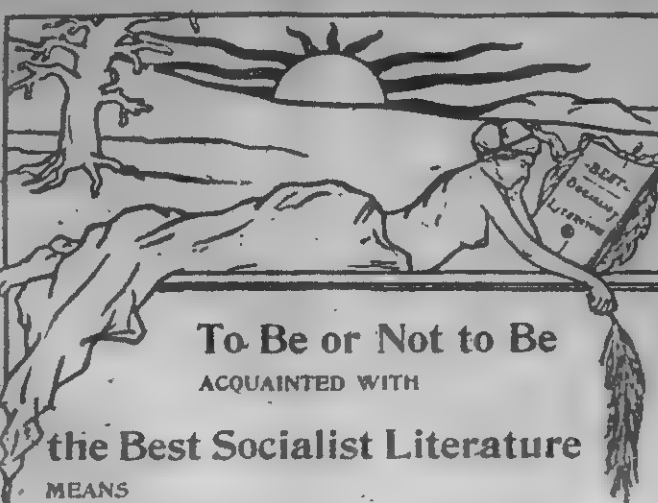
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SOCIALIST REVIEW

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620 STATE ST. CHICAGO

THE WORKERS' CALL.

"Workingmen of all countries unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains: you have a world to gain."

SECOND YEAR - WHOLE NO. 99.

CHICAGO, ILL., JANUARY 26, 1901.

PRICE ONE CENT

A TRIBUTE OF ENVY

Capitalist "Democracy" Alarmed for the Future.

SOCIALISM IS NOW A MENACE.

Its "Intolerant" Adherence Repulse the Political Advance of "Good Democrats."

Perhaps the most accurate measure of the progress made by the Socialist movement within the last few years is to be found in the venomous strictures passed upon its advocates by the Bourgeois capitalist press, that decaying and disintegrating portion of the labor class, who find that exploitation can no longer be successfully carried on under the old shibboleths, but must perform ever become more naked and unshamed.

Consequently when the decrepit Chicago Chronicle in a lengthy and foolish editorial of January 15th, attempts to refurbish the stale and mildewed political duties of the Democratic party, known as "time-honored principles," and in the process pours out its vials of impotent wrath upon individual Socialists, and a "socialism" evolved entirely out of the ignorance of duplicity of its hired scribe, it unwittingly testifies to the strides made by the working class movement, which can be measured inversely by the amount of vituperation launched against it. As to the futile spite manifested in this production the Socialist can say "Let the galled jade wince."

The Chronicle endeavors to show that Mr. Bryan went much farther than any Democratic candidate should do, to "please the Socialists," and partially ascribes his defeat to this alleged attempt. Then follows an assertion that "democracy" and socialism are utterly antagonistic, a statement, which, keeping in mind the nature of the "democracy" championed by the Chronicle, will be admitted to the full by every Socialist. Then the usual lay figure labeled "socialism" is set up and pelted with chunks of political wisdom of the vintage of 1800. The dummy is then removed and a eulogy of democratic "principles" follows, in which it is asserted that every step in the "wonderful progress of the great republic" was due to a rigid adherence to those "principles." All the evils existing in the republic are to be attributed to socialism, with which an attempt is made to identify the Republican party. Democracy, it is stated, insists upon a return to "first principles, leaving the individual unhampered by laws devised in the interests of others." The dead and gone Democrats who announced these "principles" are stated to have known more of human nature than any Socialist that ever lived. They knew that socialism was an "exploded fallacy" when the foundations of this government were laid, and after examining all its claims rejected them as "at war with the progress of human society." The ignorance and arrogance of the Socialists is then rebuked in scathing terms, the last and heaviest indictment in the count being that no "Democrat" will be accepted in the Socialist ranks unless he becomes a Socialist—a rank is clear proof of the political narrowness and intolerance of the latter. Taken altogether this ridiculous production is as suggestive of the mental as of the political bankruptcy of the fossilized "democracy" for which the Chronicle stands sponsor.

To state that Mr. Bryan endeavored to "please the Socialists" during his race for the presidency is to do both that gentleman and the Socialists a flagrant injustice. Mr. Bryan, when asked point-blank, if he was a Socialist, answered with an unqualified negative, although the Chronicle did not consider it necessary to dilate upon this matter to any extent in its columns. On the contrary, it preserved silence upon that point, knowing perfectly well that an indistinct impression obtained amongst working class voters that Mr. Bryan was more or less of a Socialist. It would never do to annihilate an impression that might result in a large number of votes. But the Socialist papers, without exception, gave the matter the widest possible circulation, publishing Mr. Bryan's own letter upon the subject, upon every possible occasion.

The Chronicle makes the mistake of supposing that, like the other dupes of capitalism, the Socialists want to be "pleased," and that they hang upon the utterances of capitalist politicians as if political salvation was expected from that source. If Mr. Bryan had been more "radical" he might or might not have secured more votes, but his radicalism or lack of it was and is regarded by Socialists with absolute indifference.

"Democracy" of the Chronicle stripe, is declared to be irreconcilable with "socialism"—also of the Chronicle stripe—which it endeavors to identify with the Republican party. The latter, as is well known, invariably uses for the same charge against the Dem-

ocrats "Where," says Karl Marx in the 'Manifesto,' 'where is the party in opposition, that has not been decried as communistic by the party in power? where the opposition, that has not been hurled back the branding reproach of communism, against the more advanced opposition parties, as well as against its reactionary adversaries?' Long ago Socialists have arrived at the conclusion that socialism is antagonistic to both.

The "unhampered individual" which the Chronicle says is a product of "first principles," flourishes at present mostly in the Republican party, and is there known as a great capitalist, financier, magnate, plutocrat, or other term of like significance. When "laws were devised in the interest of others," these parties always took good care to be amongst the "others," just for the reason that they were "unhampered" and could get there. The dummy "Socialist" who figured in the editorial columns of capitalist journals is often represented as saying: "Let us all divide up and start fair again." It would seem as if the Chronicle type of "democracy" is willing to appropriate the fantastic garb of its own special "Socialist" marionette. If the Democrats who announced these "first principles" examined every claim that could be put forward in behalf of socialism and rejected them, as the Chronicle says they did, they certainly overlooked the fact that the operation of the "principles" would develop an "unhampered individual" who would ultimately negate them and become "socialistic" (in the Chronicle sense of the word), just because he was "unhampered."

The authors of these first principles "rejected" socialism for the same reason that they "rejected" the doctrine of evolution, the electric telegraph, the telephone, and the X rays. Their ignorance of socialism acquits them of responsibility—the ignorance of the Chronicle (whether real or pretended), upon the same subject, is nothing short of criminal.

But what the Chronicle does know perfectly well and is too cowardly and cunning to declare openly, is that these "first principles" are based entirely upon the right of private property in the means of production and distribution, and that it was to acquire "property" mainly, that the individual was to be left "unhampered." It knows well enough that laws always were, and are now, not evolved from abstract principles, but from the material and economic interests of a dominant class. It is by no means wonderful that the Socialist should appear "arrogant" to the advocates of a philosophy which has wrought its own negation, and which the latter are too ignorant to perceive. There is no doubt but that the astrologer referred to his successor the astronomer, as a very overbearing individual, but his complaint was impotent to rehabilitate the lost virtues of the sign, sign and horoscope, notwithstanding the undoubted fact that astrology had, like capitalism, a more or less successful existence for centuries, to quote the words of the Chronicle.

As for the intolerance displayed by Socialists in debarring from their movement "good Democrats" who are "willing to please," even though the latter approach the arrogant ones in an "honest, manly, and open" manner, it is probable that this policy will be adhered to, at least until "human nature is changed." But why should not the Democratic party, or rather, that wing of it represented by the Chronicle, set us an example of liberality in this respect? Let them approach the Bryan faction in the same manner, and we will regulate our future political hospitality by the reception accorded them there.

In devoting its editorial columns to the discussion of what it is pleased to term "socialism," the Chronicle unwittingly pays a tribute to the growth of the real movement, and at the same time exposes its dread of the economic future, and the unadmitted capitalism for which it has decided to stand, when the inevitable issue becomes distinct. If the farthing it represents is successful in "reorganizing," a few more years of a dummy capitalist party may be expected. If not, a "radical" party will take its place, and the advocates of "first principles" will sneak into the Republican camp, assured that if they are "willing to please," the latter will be less scrupulous about their admission than the Socialists. This they did partially in the last election, and are now preparing in case of failure, to make the exodus complete. In that temple of advanced capitalism they can readily bury their political deities and worn-out "first principles," and go in for whatever exploitation may fall to their share in the general plunder of the working class. The capitalist hon may, perhaps, need the services of a Jackal in the near future.

A German philosopher once cynically referred to an acquaintance as "a young man with a promising past." No better description (young excluded), could be given of the "democracy" represented by the Chronicle, with its stale and shop-worn political shibboleths and its continual harking back to the discredited and antiquated philoso-

(Continued on page 4)

"RIGHTEOUS" WRATH

A "Good Man's" Protest Against the Coming of Socialism.

"TRAMPS AND BUSYBODIES."

Cheering of Socialist Lecturer Moves a Sanctimonious Capitalist to Angry Abuse.

The cheering which greeted Geo. D. Herron's statement in Central Music Hall last Sunday, to the effect that socialism is coming, without regard to our liking, has evidently stirred up the ire of that valiant champion of the sweatshop, John V. Farwell, who thanks that socialism is not coming because he doesn't like it. In a spiteful letter to the Chicago Record of January 21st, he scores the audience for their appreciation of the lecturer's remarks by stating that the communism of the early church didn't extend to "tramps and busybodies," which shows that the scriptural knowledge even of a Sunday school superintendent has its limits.

If we remember rightly the parties that Christ sent out to proclaim his gospel were instructed not to take purse or scrip, more than one pair of shoes or one coat, and go into all the world with their message, relying upon the world for their entertainment and support. It would seem that individuals carrying out these instructions might without any particular straining of language, be called "tramps," and doubtless the Farwells of that day did not scruple to designate them as such, or its equivalent, in whatever language they might happen to use. As for the "busybodies," if Mr. Farwell will open his testament at the Acts of the Apostles, he will find the following applied to the communistic Christians even before they had left Jerusalem. "They that have turned the world upside down have also come hither," a clear proof that the respectable, law-abiding citizens of that time did regard Christ's followers as obnoxious meddlers and upstarters of old-established frauds and superstitions by which they profited, just as Mr. Farwell profits by the maintenance of the present order of things.

There were, however, some who were excluded from the Christian fraternity of those days, and we find them variously described as "Pharisees and hypocrites," highly respectable people who "demurred widow's houses and for a pretense made long prayers," gentlemen who blew trumpets in the market place when they gave "alms," and thanked the Lord that they were not sinners like the other fellow. These early Christians indeed seemed, rather particular as to admission into their membership, rigorously excluding all who did not come up to the required specifications. Those who didn't want to assist them in "turning the world upside down" had to business in the community. On the whole, it is questionable if Mr. Farwell himself would not have been blackballed, had he attempted to break into the new society.

It is even related as an instance of the severity of these people, that upon one occasion two converts got themselves into very serious trouble with the community for the trivial offense of returning a false schedule of their property, which "handed property" members and swearing thereto. Even the harmless, necessary capitalist (tax-dodger would have fared badly at the hands of these zealots).

Mr. Farwell doesn't like any mention of the class struggle, and fantasized the defeat of Bryan as the result of pitting one class of citizens against another. He states further that the victorious candidate proclaimed himself "as the representative" and servant of all classes, an assertion which if true, demonstrates that William McKinley possesses ability in a certain direction, of which, according to popular tradition, George Washington was deprived.

It is easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than for a man of the Farwell type to see anything outside of the material interests of his class, and neither Dr. Herron nor any other Socialist is surprised that this should be so. If Mr. Farwell doesn't like Dr. Herron's new church, he is at perfect liberty to stay outside—where the waiting and knocking of teeth will shortly be in full blast. And seeing that Mr. Farwell has already commenced this performance, all Socialists will listen with pleasure to his efforts and never grudge him an encore.

The ticket of the United Socialists of Chicago, headed by John Collins, will go on the ballot this spring under the name SOCIALIST PARTY. Comrades should make it a point to impress this on Socialist voters not affiliated with the party. The Socialist Labor party and the Social Democratic party have nominated tickets, but the United Socialist ticket will be headed by the words SOCIALIST PARTY.

See that your subscription is renewed promptly.

FALSE COMPARISONS

Wages in Siam and in the United States Contrasted.

A CONSUL GENERAL'S REPORT.

Siamese Laborer Is Deprived of Everything That He Could Not Possibly Use.

The consul general at Bangkok, Siam, has been adding his mite to help along the pleasant delusion that the American laborer is vastly better off than the laborer of any other country. He cites the daily wages of Siamese workmen as between 25 and 50 cents per day, and then gives a list of prices of certain articles of food in Siam, which, if considered as "necessaries," would prove that the Siamese laborer was bound to perish of hunger in a week or so. Turkeys, bacon, butter, lard, coffee, canned goods, mutton and sugar, are mentioned at prices absolutely prohibitive to the Siamese laborer. The question then arises: how does the latter manage to exist at all?

The consul tells us further on. The Siamese laborer eats rice, fish, eggs, (which are said to be cheap), and simple vegetables. The other things he never gets, and the reader is left to infer that he wants them badly. We are further asked to commiserate his unhappy lot by learning that his only clothing is a loin cloth, that he has to eat his meals without a knife, fork or spoon, that he must sleep on a grass mat in a rough bamboo house, which does not (and this last is a terrible deprivation in the tropics), contain a stove.

As this stuff appears in the capitalist press, it has all the appearance of truth to the unwary reader. When the whole facts are known, however, the deductions which are left to be inferred from it are entirely false. European or American foods are not consumed by the Siamese laborer, for the reason that he does not require them. His clothing and bamboo house are adapted to his needs and to the climate of the country, and knives, forks and spoons are instruments that he has no more need than we need chop sticks in the United States. Like every other wage worker on the face of the earth, he gets the cost of his production on the average. It is safe to say, however, that he gets a far larger proportion of the wealth which he creates, than does the American laborer, but that comparison the consul, with true capitalist wisdom, does not venture to touch upon.

The "Idle Rich" as a Shield.

It will be consoling to the little capitalist who have been hurled into bankruptcy by the machinations of a Standard Oil company, to know that Mr. Rockefeller's daughter was married unceremoniously and without extravagance, and that his course in so doing has received the hearty commendation of the capitalist press. It would seem that capitalism is looking forward to the time when it may be forced to use the "idle rich" as a buffer against popular discontent, just as Uncle Russell Sage utilized his clerk as a shield to protect himself against the Anarchist's bomb. However, the Socialist knows that it is not so much the idleness of the capitalist as it is his greed and industry that is responsible for the hellish social conditions that prevail today. They are not so concerned as to how the capitalist disposes of the wealth extracted from labor. The question by which he extracts it is the question in which Socialists are most interested.

A Phantom Umpire.

In presenting the merits of "compulsory arbitration" as practiced in New Zealand, its advocate, Mr. Lusk, was careful to set off the recent conference at Steinway Hall, that "the conditions" existing in New Zealand were favorable to the operation of this law.

In discussing this question with some of the converts to the theory of "compulsory arbitration," it was asked whether similar conditions exist in the United States which would make the application of the "New Zealand plan" possible. To this inquiry we have never yet received an answer; the advocates of "compulsory arbitration" generally preferring to base their argument upon the assertion that this law should be put in operation because the "public" is inconvenienced by the constant disagreements between capitalists and laborers, and that their interests are more worthy of consideration than those of the two parties directly engaged in the dispute.

Let us see now who this "public" is, and whether it can be considered an impartial judge. Is it not true that as a whole the public must and do take one side or the other? Do not the great and small business men of all kinds and as a rule their direct employees who imagine their interests are the same as their

bosses, take the side of the capitalist in these cases? And do not the laborers, especially those organized in unions and those whose employment is precarious generally advocate the cause of the strikers, even when they are inconvenienced by the strike? It is not difficult to see that in reality this "public" must take one side or the other in such controversies.

Let us take, for instance, any particular group of laborers who have a grievance which the employer refuses to redress. They go on strike and defy the man who gives them permission to live. They have wives and families who look to them for bread, meat, clothing, etc. Is it reasonable to suppose that they will resign themselves to inaction because they are told that there is a "public" who must not be inconvenienced, and that they should therefore starve quietly?

The "public" is in reality a bogeyman created by the capitalist press, a mere subterfuge used to excite enthusiasm for any measure which the capitalist class desire, or to destroy it, as the case may be.

The striking laborers correctly consider their wants of more importance than the alleged inconvenience which their action is said to impose upon this fictitious public. Their instincts are as true as those of Vanderbilt, who consigned this phantom to damnation when asked to consider its interests.

No third party labeled "public" exists which stands in an impartial attitude towards the conflicts between laborers and capitalists. The class struggle leaves no residue outside its influence. It involves all society. There is no room for arbitration, compulsory or otherwise, while it rages, as the union men will ultimately discover. If these present demands were conceded it would only stimulate further demands, and just because the capitalist recognizes this, he stubbornly opposes any concession. The militant Socialist knows that there is not and cannot be any permanent middle ground upon which exploiter and exploited can meet in harmony, and never ceases to point out the folly of arbitration in consequence.

The Campaign Fund.

Comrades and Friends:—In response to the call for campaign funds, up to the present no substantial returns have been received.

The fact is now clear that the coming campaign will be carried on from the capitalist side in a most deceptive manner.

The Republican press, representing the large capitalists, being assured of their certain triumph, now claim that ANTIMAN, irrespective of party affiliations, so long as he is the proper candidate—is their candidate—be he Republican or Democrat.

An effort will be made to show that "municipal ownership" is the issue—twenty years from now. We want to discuss the ISSUE OF THE DAY—right now.

To do so properly, that is to carry on a campaign, MONEY IS NEEDED, and YOU WHO BELIEVE IN SOCIALISM must furnish it. Otherwise the campaign cannot be conducted.

Waiting to hear from you promptly, we remain

Fraternally,
The Executive Committee,
Per. H. A. Morris.

Attention, Socialists!

Notice! At the Workers' Call Ball held recently in Brand's hall, a few of the wives and daughters of our Socialist members prepared an excellent supper, which, besides the satisfaction and pleasure it gave to those who partook of it, netted some \$20 for the Workers' Call.

Our comrades now propose to arrange an entertainment for the purpose of affording the Socialists a pleasant gathering, and again rendering financial assistance to the Workers' Call. For this purpose a meeting of all wives, daughters, sisters, mothers and friends of Socialists will be held at 33 N. Wells street, on January 28th at 8 P. M.

In publishing this announcement, the management of the Workers' Call takes this opportunity to acknowledge the receipt of the money above mentioned as the proceeds of the supper at Brand's hall, and wish to thank heartily each and every one who assisted therein in any manner whatever. Our co-operation in the future efforts of our lady comrades to aid this paper and the Socialist movement, is assured.

Knew What He Was After.

"Your majesty," said the right-hand man of the native king, "there is a missionary working his way along the coast."

"Well, we don't want any trouble," said the king. "Ask him if his people won't be satisfied with a coaling station."—Es.

The General Committee of the Socialist party meets Saturday, February 2nd, 8 P. M., at Koch's Hall, 141 E. Randolph street. All delegates are urged to be present.

More subscribers are always wanted.

Socialist Pointers

Don't worry about union: as the rank and file favor union, it is only a question of time.

Do not answer a fool according to his folly. Send him some literature and he may get over it.

If you have not sent in a subscriber this week turn over a new leaf and send in two next week.

Why should you expect anything of the legislature? The gas trust nominated it; you only elected it.

Wouldn't it be a refreshing change if you could elect a Socialist alderman from your ward this spring?

If the workmen do not vote and work for John Coiling it is a cinch that the bankers and lawyers will not.

If the workmen can be induced to read the Socialist doctrine we can elect the next president of the United States.

Strangers who visit Chicago with money in their pockets will find that vice is still doing business at the old stand.

The way the New Jersey comrades are doing business it looks as if the octopus was to be given a run in his home country.

The thing for Chicago to do this spring is roll up a Socialist vote that will make the other cities ashamed of themselves.

Eternal truth is bound to win if you keep shoving it under a man's nose. It is the constant pounding away that makes Socialists.

It doesn't look quite fair to increase the pay of congressmen at a time when the wages of all other trust employees are being cut down.

The capitalists ought to be pointing out about this time that no workingman has a right to kick as long as he can get a job cutting ice.

You can just bet your old hat that Carnegie will not die rich if he postpones his dying until after the Socialists are in control of the world.

It would certainly be ungrateful on the part of the children of workingmen to cry for bread while their fathers were out working for municipal ownership.

California and Florida winter resorts are crowded as never before, but who can blame the workingmen for taking advantage of property for a winter jaunt?

The banker who has a fit every time he thinks about the single tax theories probably would not be able to sleep nights if someone should tell him about socialism.

Does the workingman realize that it is as important that his candidate should bear the union label as that his cigars and his shoes should be so adorned?

A ticket to the Dunning insane asylum will be given as a premium for the best reason why a workingman should vote for a business-man's candidate for mayor.

Of course you cannot legislate brains into the heads of the workingman, but if he would only use those he has you could no longer legislate dollars out of his pockets.

When workmen understand socialism it is not necessary to bribe them with cigars or beer to vote for it, neither can they be bought with money to vote against it.

If 1,000 Socialists would resolve to send in one subscriber a week, they could double the usefulness of the Workers' Call in a few weeks. Will you be one of the thousand?

The fact that a new Socialist paper is started somewhere about every week probably means that socialism is an idle dream and that the present order of things will continue forever.

Probably the reason the Belgian Hare receives better treatment than the average workingman's children, is that the hare uses his brains and takes advantage of his opportunities.

The real campaign against vice, which has for its object the complete overthrow of the capitalist system, is not receiving any considerable amount of attention.

Does it the way to think? If so, don't let the capitalist class know you are tired.

THE WORKERS' CALL.

James Henry Murray at 30 E. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.
Entered at the postoffice at Chicago, Ill., as second class matter of the second class.
The Workers' Call is published for and under the control of the Socialist Party of Chicago, a corporation without capital stock, the whole revenue of which must be expended for socialist propaganda.
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EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS
To secure the return of names of contributors, please send them to the office by Monday evening preceding the issue in which they are to appear.
The fact that an article is published does not constitute an endorsement of the views expressed therein.
Contributions and items of news concerning the labor movement are requested from our readers. Every contribution must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.



"THESE BE THEY GODS, O HEBRAE!"

No opportunity is ever neglected by the capitalist press to incite the idea that human progress depends upon the existence of a few individuals who are either, to slightly alter a well-known phrase, "born great, achieved greatness or have had greatness thrust upon them." The obituary notices of the aged woman who no longer served as a figurehead for the British nation, afford an excellent opportunity for exploiting this characteristic of capitalism to the utmost. And the opportunity is not neglected. Upon every hand we hear Victoria spoken of as a "ruler" to whom the destinies of the British Empire were mainly entrusted; and, who more than any other person, guided and shaped the course to be pursued by between three and four hundred million human beings. The journalists who pen this stuff and paucity, are not so ignorant as not to understand the complete sham that underlies all these rapid outpourings, but their business is business and men must live somehow.

With the character of any particular individual the capitalist is not specially concerned. For the aged lady who has just passed away he has neither praise nor blame. Attacks upon monarchy as such, he may well leave to those who worship particular forms of capitalist government. The only criticism that may be justly made, centers upon the fact that the upholders of all forms of capitalist government, republican or monarchical, invariably attach an undue importance to individuals, endowing them with powers which rightly belong to organized society—such as it is. In the present case, this characteristic has been pushed to the extreme verge of silliness.

During the illness of Victoria, we were informed that her death would mean an "incomparable disaster" to Great Britain. Now that that event has occurred, are there in reality any more signs of "disaster" now, that did not exist a week ago, or, if so, how can they be attributed to her decease. Is it not strange that no word was heard of this anticipated calamity until her death was almost certain? We have never heard that the British government were preparing for extraordinary afflictions to ensue through the death of the queen, and yet they must have known, in the natural order of things, that this event was not far off.

In order to belter up this false impression of individual importance another must be invented which will serve as a complement to the first. The nation is described as being "plunged in agonies of grief" over its bereavement. Now, it may be admitted that while this mental state might be partly descriptive of the feelings of the nearest relatives of the deceased monarch, and to a lesser extent of a group of intimate acquaintances. It is, when applied to the general body of the people, an exaggeration that is nothing short of falsehood. There are possibly some individuals who regard the matter with absolute indifference, and possibly a few may be found who exhibit a brutal and foolish satisfaction about it, but the great bulk of the English people, while conventionally expressing sorrow, is really not at all affected. To describe this state as an "agonies of grief" would appear ridiculous to all, were it not that the narrative of capitalism have saturated the world with unconscious hypocrisy.

It is not, however, our intention to deny that no sign of grief is to be attached to the death of individuals. That the American nation was more deeply affected by the death of Abraham Lincoln than the British nation is by the death of the Queen, will, we think, be universally admitted. The assassinated president took vastly more part in national affairs than Victoria, and yet history has shown that he was by no means indispensable, and to describe his taking off as an "incomparable disaster" would far exceed the limits of actual truth. How much more untrue such a statement becomes when applied to a comparatively negative sort of individual we leave to our readers to judge.

The ostensible "ruler" of Britain was not responsible for any particular event for either the good or evil which befell the country during her reign. The real ruling class, however, see that their interests in in pretending otherwise, and consequently "agonies of grief" are invented to corroborate the pretence.

The capitalist class understand thoroughly that when society is in a state of anarchy, their interests are imperiled, and they draw to a close. They therefore select some political or legal representative of their interests and invest him or her with the shadow of their own power, at the same time calling attention to the excellencies which it suits them to pretend that it contains. A blind unthinking homage to the individual is inculcated under cover of which the robbery of the working class goes merrily forward. And this delusion is as audaciously fostered in republican America as in monarchical England, and for exactly the same object in each.

THE TWO "DEMOCRACIES"

Not so long ago the henchmen of the capitalist party at parties were wont to allude to socialism as a foreign importation which could never take root upon American soil, and as the working class of this country were carefully trained to view everything outside of the boundaries of the United States as distinctly inferior this assertion was found useful in strengthening the barricade of national prejudice behind which the exploitation of the "home market" could be perfected. During this period the affairs of foreign nations were considered as having little or no bearing upon matters political in this country, and it may perhaps be admitted that this view was on the whole fairly correct.

But as was inevitable, this period was destined to pass away, when the home market, no longer afforded sufficient scope for the growth of capitalist enterprise. There was a world outside whose markets were open to capture by the potent weapon of cheapness in production.

Our "captains of industry" were forced by economic necessity to mingle in the great world-wide commercial struggle, the economic and political institutions of our possible rivals and customers at once became an object worthy of study, and our own economists and politicians immediately discovered that some "foreign" phenomena which heretofore they were able to dismiss with a few contemptuous remarks were in reality matters for serious consideration.

A survey of things political in Europe showed them that an idea of "democracy" existed in many European countries, which was by no means based upon phrases and abstractions, and which differed completely from the thing known by the same name in their own land, which had recently gone down in defeat before the opposition capitalist party. In the attempt to reorganize and rally the broken ranks, they found that "democracy" of the despised European type had already taken root and was spreading to an alarming extent in the very land where they had constantly insisted that it could find no place. They made the discovery that socialism and "democracy" were synonymous terms in Europe, and a well-founded fear that similar tendencies exist here, now brings forth a cry of alarm strangely unlike the confident tone of assurance with which a few short years ago they asserted that socialism had no future in America.

So serious appears the outlook that the would-be reorganizers of capitalist "democracy" at least confess that the question of whether the Democratic party will return to so-called "first principles" or become avowedly "socialist" like the democracy of Europe, must be settled within the next few years. They claim and rightly so, that the question of the reorganization of the Democratic party is of as much importance to Republicans as to Democrats, which is only a roundabout method of saying that the interests of all capitalists as against the working class are alike.

One looking at the situation and thing is at least certain, viz: that the existing state of affairs in Europe is no longer possible and will perfectly

natural, the weaker king of political capitalism has been first to make the appeal. As it still appears, however, that the "principles" upon which capitalist "democracy" relies are invincible against socialism, we await with confidence their appearance in the intellectual arena, certain that their advocates instead of rehabilitating them, will in reality prepare their shroud.

Another "Trust" Remedy.

It seems that the theatrical trust is still in its preliminary stages and is yet amenable to discipline when properly applied. This is how Mrs. Fisk, a prominent actress, deals with the immature monster, when it becomes troublesome.

"I have invariably been silent with regard to my most abhorrent personal experiences with the trust and with those New York newspapers which are devoted exclusively to the interests of the trust. The publication of my knowledge of the LOW AND VILLAGER ACTS of the organization could be infinitely detrimental to me. When the TRUST BECOMES TOO IMPUDENT as in its recent attempt to prevent me from appearing in the (City of Denver), MY HUSBAND AND I MINISTERS A REPRISAL. Apart from these occasional outbursts, there is nothing in my stage life which serves to remind me of the existence of the six pulling, pushing, industrious little Hebrews who constitute the trust.

But the cub is still growing, and "how to sign of reform. Those 'low and vulgar acts' which annoy Mrs. Fisk so much, are necessary to secure adequate returns for the capital invested in 'art' by the 'six little Hebrews' and Mrs. Fisk may rest assured that she will beat more regularly and more often from them in the future. 'All the world's a stage,' and is therefore the lawful prey of the 'octopus.' It is safe to predict that about a year from now Mr. Fisk's 'reprimand' will be considerably below par.

A Trained Performer.

It is said that the late E. D. Armour knew the value of an animal as well, if not better, than any other man in Chicago, but of all the thousands which he bought, both tamed and untamed, he never made a better investment than the purchase of the poodle who gave utterance to the following snarl at the Merchants' Club in the Grand Pacific Hotel, on last Saturday evening.

"Seeds of ANARCHY are sown in the school yard, and there is no moving time provided for the masses they will meet in the schools. We will never meet these people until we meet them in the large hall of the schoolhouse. There democracy will strangle SOCIALISM."

The "ass knoweth his master's crib" and that is about the limit of his knowledge, but the well-trained spaniel often develops an intelligence that is positively startling.

Irish Socialist Organ.

We learn that the newly formed "Workers' Publishing Company" have taken over the business of printing and publishing the Workers' Republic, the official organ of the Irish Socialist Republican party. For some time back the journal in question has been produced by the voluntary labor of the members of the Dublin branch of that body, and has in consequence appeared after a somewhat irregular fashion, but it is now established on a strictly business basis, and will, we understand, be published regularly on the first Saturday of every month.

It will be a twelve-page paper, and each issue will contain besides its usual features, a complete work on socialism which will afterwards be published in pamphlet form. The price of the paper will be one penny per copy, or two shillings per annum, post free to any part of the Postal Union. Address, 107 Upper Abbey street, Dublin, Ireland.

A Blessed Vision.

There were two of them says the Record of January 22, and this is what brought them there:

"There were two great audiences at the Illinois theatre last night. Society, comprising only, gathered to see Sarah Bernhardt at the opening of her two weeks' engagement; those on the sidewalk composing the other, gathered to see society and catch the glimpse of Bernhardt and the flame of the rainbow as they trailed from its cartilage into the theatre."

Let us but fast our eyes on "society" (from the sidewalk) and we ask for nothing more.

Another plan for the reorganization of humanity has come to grief. The Chicago League of Chicago organized in 1917, for the purpose of straightening out some of the unfriendly links in our social system by the suppression of the sale of liquor to minors, has decided to surrender its charter and go out of the reform business. The reasons for this action are said to be lack of interest in "the work" among citizens of Chicago, and that the active members of the league have grown old in "the work" and are no longer able to "fight its battles." Verily, the capitalist class is dotted with the floating derelicts of bourgeois reforms.

Some of the ward branches have established a regular system of selling Workers' Call postals. This is the most important work a branch can do. If your branch is not already disposing of its quota of Call postals, get the matter at your next meeting.

Get your neighbor to read the Call.

SNAP SHOTS BY THE WAYSIDE.

Andrew Carnegie is out with another of his usual sermons upon the "disgrace of dying rich." Whether Andrew devalues himself of his property or not, before departing this life, he will at least have the consolation of knowing that his efforts have been fruitful in preventing many of his competitors from dying "disgraced." As for the workmen who made his wealth possible, he has apparently no fear that a like fate is in store for them.

Amongst the many wondrous stories of Roosevelt-hunting told in Colorado the latest to hand is that a pack of wolves compelled Teddy to climb up a tree and remain there for several hours. Hungry wolves or hungry strikers seem to have a similar effect upon the vice-president. In dealing with both he invariably takes to the timber.

We cannot truthfully say that we have noticed any perceptible improvement in the lot of the working class. John R. Tanner yielded the governorship of this state to his successor. And yet one of the capitalist dailies of this city came out every day for a month with a congratulatory verse, drawing attention to the fact that Tanner's term of office was constantly growing shorter. We did not expect the millennium to arrive when that happy event took place, and cannot therefore confess to any disappointment, but we suspect that hopes had been raised which have not been realized now that Tanner is a back number. Capitalist politics are, however, usually "dead-end trails" so far as the working class are concerned. The latter have survived the "fall dinner pail" swindle and will probably outlive this one also.

A clever cartoon appears in the Tribune of the 19th inst. in which the two ex-presidents, Harrison and Cleveland are represented as weeping copiously over the future outlook for the republic. Underneath the following stanza, from Omar Khayyam, appears:

The Moving Finger writes, and, having writ,
Moves on, nor all your Piety nor Wit
Shall lure it back to cancel half a line,
Nor all your Tears wash out a Word of it.

All of which is quite true, but nevertheless the time is rapidly coming when the interests of which the Tribune weeps so helplessly as the two republicans which they now hold up to ridicule. That "moving finger" is writing socialism on the wall, and the capitalist Belshazzar will soon discover that he has "been weighed in the balance and found wanting."

"Municipal ownership" has been made plain by the mayor of Chicago and the business men. The city waterworks which, in spite of the corruption connected with its management, has at least been an illustration of how a public utility can be served at cost it is now proposed to bond for \$30,000,000, in order to provide funds for lowering the tunnels and improving the harbor. The waterworks are to be made to yield surplus value which the users of the water will have to pay. The appetite of the capitalist for surplus value is almost as wonderful as the stupidity of the advocates of "public ownership" under capitalist control.

The National Building Trades Council at its recent convention voted to send a committee to Chicago for the purpose of settling the lockout. The contractors insist that there is nothing to settle, now if the members of the building trades would do themselves justice let them elect John Collins as mayor of Chicago, and see how quickly the contractors would reconsider the matter. It would probably dawn upon them that their only salvation lay in a speedy settlement.

The death of Queen Victoria gives her successor a good job, but it is not probable that he will hold it as long as she did. The British workmen may, in the meantime come to their senses and abolish the office.

The indignation of the Czar of Russia against Germany and England for cruelly practicing on the Chinese is a sign that another massacre of "celestial" upon the Russian border is about due, leading to the annexation of another portion of Chinese territory to the dominions of the Czar. The Chinese are up against it for certain.

The fact that the Bible trust has been organized to deny us to any extent as we secured a copy some time ago and feel safe in consequence, but alas! how will it fare with the Chinese and other races who are yet to be "saved."

Alderman Haymer is in favor of city ownership of the railroads and the leasing of the privilege of operating the cars to private enterprise. He fears the corrupting influences of city operation, which is a candid confession from a city alderman.

In the discussion of "vice" which occurred at the recent meeting of the Sunset club, Mr. C. S. Barry very properly stated that "if everybody had work at living wages, vice would disappear. He forgot to add, however, that living wages never will be paid while the instruments of production remain private property and are operated for profit.

Don't run out of Socialist ammunition. Call postals can always be obtained at this office.

CIRCULATION NOTES.

Comrade Knox, of Richmond, Va., sends us a sub and says: "The party is blessed in having such a journal, invariably sound in scientific socialism."

Comrade O'Neal, of Terre Haute, Ind., writes: "Enclosed find 50 cents for one year's sub to the Workers' Call for a comrade who, on seeing a copy, was pleased with its style."

Comrade Max Blank, of Salt Lake City, Utah, sends us a club of seven half-yearly and one yearly subscriptions, and adds: "Four years ago in Utah we polled 50 votes. Last election we polled 730 votes." Comrade Blank is one of the best subscription hustlers in the country. Call again.

The secretary of the Fourth Ward branch, (may his tribe increase), sends us a check for \$5.50 to pay for six yearly and ten half-yearly subscriptions—this the result of only a few hours' hustling. It is to be hoped that other comrades will follow the example of the secretary of the Fourth Ward branch, and do similar yeoman service for the cause.

Comrade Price of the Thirty-third ward sends us an order for four Call postals.

The circulation editor has his eyes wide open and does not intend to be surprised any more. The mail from Rock Island Tuesday morning brought in a perfect shower of Call postals. We know all about it. The comrades down at Rock Island have been agitating again, and Comrade Nary has been at his nefarious work of roping in the innocent. But that is all right. We have our eyes on the comrade from Rock Island, and if he sends in another order for Call postals we will see that he meets with a warm reception.

The comrades at Muscatine, Ia., are still campaigning. Comrade Charles I. Breckenridge late candidate for congress in the second district of Iowa writes: "The many readers of The Call may be interested in what we are doing in Iowa and I enclose you two pages of the Journal giving my article and the reply thereto by the proprietor, who seems to have been hit but cannot succeed in hitting anything back. The cause is moving on. Our candidate for congress in this district (the second), polled nearly 1,000 votes, and the work is going on nicely. The Workers' Call is much appreciated here, and we are full of enthusiasm for the cause." We regret that lack of space makes it impossible for us to publish Comrade Breckenridge's article and the rejoinder.

BOOK REVIEWS.

SCIENCE AND THE WORKINGMEN, by Ferdinand Lassalle. Translated by Thorstein Veblen, of the University of Chicago. Paper, 25 cents. International Library Publishing Co., 23 Duane St., New York.

The contents of this work form the defence of Ferdinand Lassalle against a prosecution undertaken by the Prussian government, who arrested the famous agitator on the charge of sedition, inciting the unpropertied classes to contempt and hatred of the wealthy. The occasion of the offense was an address delivered by Lassalle before a working class audience, the address in question being the well-known "Workmen's Program." The trial took place on January 18th, 1863, and the defendant, to the everlasting shame of the Prussian government, was found guilty and sentenced to four months' imprisonment, although Lassalle in his defense literally tore the fabricated indictment to shreds. The wonderful genius of the celebrated agitator is fully brought out in the published account of the speech made by him on this occasion which forms the contents of this work. Those who wish to get a comprehension of the extraordinary talent of Lassalle in oratory, debate, satire, and depth of knowledge, cannot do better than purchase it.

THE COMMUNIST MANIFESTO, by Karl Marx and Frederick Engels. International Publishing Co., 23 Turk St., San Francisco, Cal. Paper, 10 cents; red cloth, gold lettering, 25 cents.

We are well satisfied to see another edition of this, the most powerful document in the entire range of Socialist literature, make its appearance. The "Manifesto" we have always contended, was not sufficiently known and appreciated amongst American Socialists generally, and we are glad to see that another opportunity is afforded, by which the merits of this famous pamphlet may become more widely known. The International Publishing company have done their work well, as the pamphlet, both in appearance and typography, is all that could be desired. The work is in every sense complete and the remarkable preface written by Engels forty years after the first appearance of the "Manifesto" is included. Its sale should be vigorously pushed everywhere.

Not So Ignorant.

It is thought that Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan may have the entire output of the Atlantic coal region handed through a single agency. And yet Mr. Morgan does not know that he is a Socialist.—Chicago American.

Ed. He knows enough to skin those who don't know enough to become Socialists, just the same.

We will will over be sent to any subscriber of this paper. If you did not pay for it some one else did. The number with which your subscription expires is on the wrapper. Watch it and when your time is out, if you like the principles the paper teaches send in your renewal.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A Minnesota Victory.

Editor the Workers' Call:—
At the local election held here on January 18th, Warren W. Morse, who was candidate for presidential elector on the S. D. ticket from this state, in the late campaign, was nominated for alderman by the Socialists of the Second Ward, and elected by a majority of 21 votes, there being 43 votes cast all told.

Seems that the Socialists were not all retired from the field of battle at their glorious defeat on the 18th of November last. You can't make a Socialist ease up a bit; they are no sooner defeated in one political battle than they open up in another spot ready for action again. Perhaps this is significant of the fact that their number is always increasing for "keeping everlastingly at it brings success."

Let this be an example for other towns. Nominate your men on the Socialist ticket, and elect them if possible and do something for workmen of your town every time you get a chance. A city board of officers has many opportunities to help the laboring men in their fight for a sustenance under this capitalist system, and if those officers are Socialists they will do so, and if not they will not do so.

In every town legislation is carried on in the interest of the capitalist or property owners at the expense of the proletarian, just the same as in the higher tribunals, such as legislatures, etc.

Workingmen should unite with the Social Democratic party, which is the only party declaring for class legislation in his favor.

Let the good work go on.
Fraternally,
Warren W. Morse.
—Granite Falls, Minn., Jan. 19, 1921.

West Town Convention.

—Chicago, January 20, 1921.
Dear Comrade:—As secretary of the West Town convention, held at Aqua Park hall, 1856 W. Jackson street, on Wednesday eve, January 18th, I have been instructed to submit a report to you for publication, which follows:

Comrade F. G. Strickland was unanimously elected to act as chairman. A committee on credentials composed of Comrades Smiley, Brennan and Gilbert was appointed. A roll call of delegates present representing nine wards as follows: 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, about 50 delegates in all. The following comrades were nominated by acclamation as candidates for the West Town office:

For Supervisor: Geo. P. Evans, 17 Fowler street (14th ward).
For Clerk: Charles J. Chubb, 170 Johnson avenue (17th ward).
For Collector: Geo. J. Sheldahl, 1193 S. Albany avenue (16th ward).

A committee consisting of Comrades Gilbert, Allen, Strickland, Anderson and Brennan, were appointed to see that petitions were distributed and use their best efforts to get the collection of signatures. A motion by Comrade Smith that a collection be taken up and the proceeds in excess of the hall rent be donated to the Workers' Call, was carried unanimously, and in the collection which followed \$5 was realized, which, after deducting \$1 for hall rent, left the proceeds \$4 for the Call. Comrades Smith and Strickland were appointed a committee to turn same over to the paper, to be acknowledged through its columns. Short addresses were then made by Comrades Collins, Smiley and Strickland, and the meeting adjourned.

Yours fraternally,
John H. Gillespie,
Editor the Workers' Call.

From Springfield, Mass.

To All Socialists of the United States:—
Comrades:—For your information, I inform you that vote blanks on unity proposition have been sent out to all locals of our party, branches affiliated with the N. E. B. sections of the S. L. P., and all neutral organizations of which I had addresses. A copy was also sent to the convention held last week, in order to get the opinion of all Socialists on this question of union. I request all who have received copies of the above to bring same before the meeting of their respective organizations and have same acted upon.

Union is the crying necessity of the times, and the many resolutions I have received to that effect from locals all over the country, demonstrate the desire and wish for it.

At this time I take pleasure in acknowledging receipt of all such communications, in the party press, in order to save time and correspondence.

Any unaffiliated comrade or independent organization who has blanks by writing to me for them.

In behalf of Socialist unity I request all comrades to take upon themselves the duty of seeing to it that Socialist organizations of either of the other parties in the city or town are informed that a communication on unity has been sent out to them, and that they be submitted to the organization at its next meeting, and in the event of any such organization failing to receive a copy, please notify me, and I will send blanks at once.

Now for one grand effort to secure complete unity of all Socialists of this country.

Wm. Butcher, Nat. Secy.
—January 18th, 1921.

Wants the Name "Socialist."

Editor Workers' Call:—
Dear Comrade:—The action which the Socialists of Chicago and Oklahoma have taken in regard to a party name, seems to me to be a very sensible one. Simplicity is a virtue in every avenue of human activity and in no place could it render better results than in the Socialist movement. Furthermore, the word "Democrat" is used among the workers of this country virtually to include the principles and policy of the Democratic party of this country, which is as much of an enemy to our cause as the Republican party, and I am sure no Socialist would be willing to adopt the name "Socialist Republican party." I think that the Socialists of Chicago and Oklahoma have set a good example by reducing the name to a minimum and if followed by other Socialist organizations the result would be more than satisfactory. The word "Democratic" causes much confusion among the illiterate than the ordinary Socialist is aware of. Personally, I am willing to abide by any name given to the movement, but I do not think that we should cause agitating the subject, and the name "Socialist party" is adopted by the national organization.

Yours fraternally,
Albert Trout.

—Davenport, Wash., January 16, 1921.

The Workers' Call is the organ of the SOCIALIST PARTY.

Get your neighbor to read the Call.

OWE HIM NOTHING.

The Rank and File of Organized Labor Are Not Indebted to the Present Mayor.

The following appeared in the Tribune of the 14th inst.:

Under instructions from Robert A. Burke to get organized labor in line for Mayor Harrison in connection with the work of the spring campaign, practically all the City Hall employees belonging to labor organizations had at the Democratic county headquarters and organized "The Carter H. Harrison Workingmen's Club." The following officers were elected:

President—James E. Daley.
Secretary—John Mitchell.
Mr. Daley was elected County Commissioner in the Democratic ticket last fall, while Mitchell is one of the planning men of the city.

Among those present who assisted in the organization of this "Workingmen's Club" were: P. F. Doyle, chairman of the Board of Examining Trustees; Martin B. Madden, steamfitter who is inspector of vehicles; John E. Kelly, plumber and engineer, member of the Board of Examining Engineers; P. F. Dalton, bridge and structural iron worker, inspector of ironwork; Frank Kennedy, plumber, Board of Examining Plumbers; John Mangano, steamfitter, inspector of steamfitters; Patrick Maloney, steamfitter, Board of Examining Engineers; T. J. Elderkin, Seamen's union, Vessel Inspector.

All those representatives of labor made speeches in praise of Mayor Harrison's consideration for the laboring man, and resolutions were adopted calling on all members of organized labor to rally to the support of Mayor Harrison, both at the primaries and on election day.

The gratitude displayed by the office-holders, who owe their places to Carter Harrison, is exceedingly natural. They call attention to the fact that Mr. Harrison has given them good jobs, and they hope, through his re-election, to retain them. They are so much easier than the jobs attainable by the rank and file of labor.

But for what are the latter indebted to Harrison? How much has he done for them that they should "get in line" for him in the spring campaign? Is it not through the corrupting influence of the patronage at his disposal that the distrust has been created which wrought havoc in the Building Trades Council? What do the rank and file of the building trades think of the man who has done even more than the contractors, to destroy the shield which they had constructed for their defense? By whose orders were the union men clubbed away from the Adams and Clark street building, owned by Marsh at Fifth—place where the struggle first openly materialized? Who was it that announced his candidacy at the banquet given by the Inorganic club, where Edward Mandel sat at the same table, a member of the same firm who now having their building constructed by such labor?

It is well that these deeds should be recalled to the memory of the woodworkers and metalworkers, so that when they go to the polls in April, they will vote for their own interests, as represented by the Socialist party ticket headed by John Collins, a union machinist, a man who is and always has been ready to assist in organizing the working class for the development of class solidarity; a man who will not for a moment claim the votes cast for his name as his own property, a man who has no need to bribe a few "leaders" to get the rank and file "in line."

The progress of the working class towards freedom is measured solely by the growth of the Socialist vote. There is no other way. There may be some individuals who will benefit by the election of a capitalist candidate, but they do so at the expense of the working class. The price of their degradation is comprised in the reward which they receive from the enemies of labor for their Judas-like betrayal of their class.

Workingmen, the capitalist, whether he be Republican or Democrat, is always your enemy. His false promises to your class always prove Dead Sea fruit.

B. Berlyn.

A TRIBUTE TO ENVY

(Continued from page 1)

phy of the eighteenth century.

This "democracy" has no claim to meet socialism in the political arena of the future. It has outlived whatever "reputation" it might once have possessed, and cannot possibly acquire a new one. The only position which it can fill is to act as a screen for the capitalist giant, known as Republican party, in the coming conflict, and all political signs point to its eager and grateful acceptance of the job.

Meetings for the Week.

The following meetings have been arranged for the coming week:

Sunday, 3 p. m., Central Music Hall. Speaker, Prof. Geo. D. Herron. Subject: "The Kingdom of Heaven."

Sunday, January 27, 5 p. m., Socialist Educational Club, 1123 Milwaukee avenue. Speaker, Miss Jane Adams.

Sunday, January 27, 3 p. m., Twenty-third Ward, 206 N. Franklin street. Speaker, F. O. Strickland.

Sunday, January 27, 2 p. m., Twenty-fifth Ward, 899 Sheffield avenue, near Belmont avenue. Speaker, J. Wanhope. Subject: "Expansion."

Sunday, January 27, 8 p. m., Twenty-fourth Ward, 62 Wells street. Speaker, John Collins.

Sunday, January 27, 8 p. m., Fifteenth Ward, Socialist Hall, Armistead avenue, four doors east of Milwaukee avenue. Speaker, Miss Mary O'Brien.

Sunday, January 27, 10 a. m., Children's Sunday School, 112 a. m.

Sunday, January 27, 3 p. m., Thirty-first Ward, 608 S. Halsted. Speaker, E. J. Miller.

Sunday, January 27, 8 p. m., Fourth Ward, 1355 State street. Speaker, W. T. Mills.

Sunday, January 27, 3 p. m., N. Gittel.

of a Hall southeast corner Western and Madison and West Madison St. Sunday, January 27, 2 p. m., Twenty-third Ward, 206 N. Franklin street. Speaker, F. O. Strickland.

Monday, January 28, Twenty-third Ward, 206 N. Franklin street. Speaker, F. O. Strickland.

Tuesday, January 29, 8 p. m., Twenty-third Ward, 206 N. Franklin street. Speaker, F. O. Strickland.

Wednesday, January 30, 8 p. m., Twenty-third Ward, 206 N. Franklin street. Speaker, F. O. Strickland.

Thursday, February 1, 8 p. m., Twenty-third Ward, 206 N. Franklin street. Speaker, F. O. Strickland.

Friday, February 2, 8 p. m., Twenty-third Ward, 206 N. Franklin street. Speaker, F. O. Strickland.

Saturday, February 3, 8 p. m., Twenty-third Ward, 206 N. Franklin street. Speaker, F. O. Strickland.

Sunday, February 4, 8 p. m., Twenty-third Ward, 206 N. Franklin street. Speaker, F. O. Strickland.

Monday, February 5, 8 p. m., Twenty-third Ward, 206 N. Franklin street. Speaker, F. O. Strickland.

Tuesday, February 6, 8 p. m., Twenty-third Ward, 206 N. Franklin street. Speaker, F. O. Strickland.

Wednesday, February 7, 8 p. m., Twenty-third Ward, 206 N. Franklin street. Speaker, F. O. Strickland.

Thursday, February 8, 8 p. m., Twenty-third Ward, 206 N. Franklin street. Speaker, F. O. Strickland.

Friday, February 9, 8 p. m., Twenty-third Ward, 206 N. Franklin street. Speaker, F. O. Strickland.

Saturday, February 10, 8 p. m., Twenty-third Ward, 206 N. Franklin street. Speaker, F. O. Strickland.

Sunday, February 11, 8 p. m., Twenty-third Ward, 206 N. Franklin street. Speaker, F. O. Strickland.

Monday, February 12, 8 p. m., Twenty-third Ward, 206 N. Franklin street. Speaker, F. O. Strickland.

Tuesday, February 13, 8 p. m., Twenty-third Ward, 206 N. Franklin street. Speaker, F. O. Strickland.

Wednesday, February 14, 8 p. m., Twenty-third Ward, 206 N. Franklin street. Speaker, F. O. Strickland.

Thursday, February 15, 8 p. m., Twenty-third Ward, 206 N. Franklin street. Speaker, F. O. Strickland.

Friday, February 16, 8 p. m., Twenty-third Ward, 206 N. Franklin street. Speaker, F. O. Strickland.

Saturday, February 17, 8 p. m., Twenty-third Ward, 206 N. Franklin street. Speaker, F. O. Strickland.

Sunday, February 18, 8 p. m., Twenty-third Ward, 206 N. Franklin street. Speaker, F. O. Strickland.

Monday, February 19, 8 p. m., Twenty-third Ward, 206 N. Franklin street. Speaker, F. O. Strickland.

Tuesday, February 20, 8 p. m., Twenty-third Ward, 206 N. Franklin street. Speaker, F. O. Strickland.

Wednesday, February 21, 8 p. m., Twenty-third Ward, 206 N. Franklin street. Speaker, F. O. Strickland.

Thursday, February 22, 8 p. m., Twenty-third Ward, 206 N. Franklin street. Speaker, F. O. Strickland.

Friday, February 23, 8 p. m., Twenty-third Ward, 206 N. Franklin street. Speaker, F. O. Strickland.

Saturday, February 24, 8 p. m., Twenty-third Ward, 206 N. Franklin street. Speaker, F. O. Strickland.

Sunday, February 25, 8 p. m., Twenty-third Ward, 206 N. Franklin street. Speaker, F. O. Strickland.

Monday, February 26, 8 p. m., Twenty-third Ward, 206 N. Franklin street. Speaker, F. O. Strickland.

Tuesday, February 27, 8 p. m., Twenty-third Ward, 206 N. Franklin street. Speaker, F. O. Strickland.

Wednesday, February 28, 8 p. m., Twenty-third Ward, 206 N. Franklin street. Speaker, F. O. Strickland.

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Friday, March 1, 8 p. m., Twenty-third Ward, 206 N. Franklin street. Speaker, F. O. Strickland.

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Friday, March 29, 8 p. m., Twenty-third Ward, 206 N. Franklin street. Speaker, F. O. Strickland.

Saturday, March 30, 8 p. m., Twenty-third Ward, 206 N. Franklin street. Speaker, F. O. Strickland.

Sunday, March 31, 8 p. m., Twenty-third Ward, 206 N. Franklin street. Speaker, F. O. Strickland.

Monday, April 1, 8 p. m., Twenty-third Ward, 206 N. Franklin street. Speaker, F. O. Strickland.

Tuesday, April 2, 8 p. m., Twenty-third Ward, 206 N. Franklin street. Speaker, F. O. Strickland.

Wednesday, April 3, 8 p. m., Twenty-third Ward, 206 N. Franklin street. Speaker, F. O. Strickland.

Thursday, April 4, 8 p. m., Twenty-third Ward, 206 N. Franklin street. Speaker, F. O. Strickland.

Friday, April 5, 8 p. m., Twenty-third Ward, 206 N. Franklin street. Speaker, F. O. Strickland.

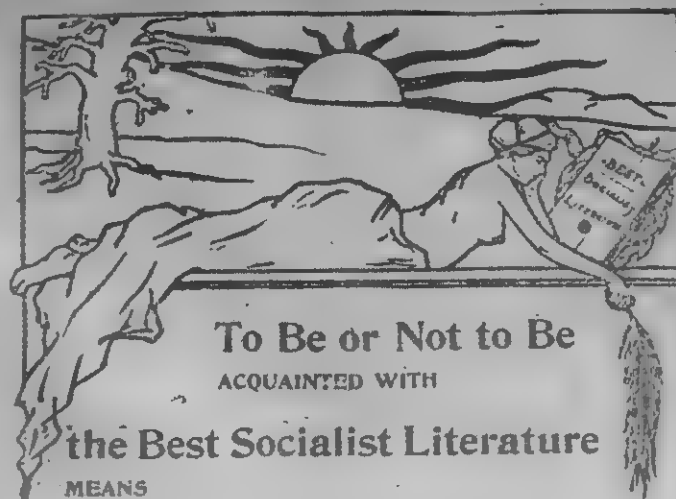
Saturday, April 6, 8 p. m., Twenty-third Ward, 206 N. Franklin street. Speaker, F. O. Strickland.

Sunday, April 7, 8 p. m., Twenty-third Ward, 206 N. Franklin street. Speaker, F. O. Strickland.

Monday, April 8, 8 p. m., Twenty-third Ward, 206 N. Franklin street. Speaker, F. O. Strickland.

Tuesday, April 9, 8 p. m., Twenty-third Ward, 206 N. Franklin street. Speaker, F. O. Strickland.

Wednesday, April 10, 8 p. m., Twenty-third Ward, 206 N. Franklin street. Speaker, F. O. Strickland.



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This is the only periodical in the English language reckoning among its contributors all the great Socialist writers of the world. Among those whose writings have appeared in its columns in the last seven months are Charles H. Vall, Leonard D. Abbott, W. T. Brown, H. M. Hyndman, Paul Lafargue, E. V. Debs, Job Harriman, Ernest Crosby and Emil Vandervelde, while Edwin Markham, Kier Hardie, Rev. T. McGrady and Jane Adams have promised articles.

PROF. GEORGE D. HERRON conducts a department each month on SOCIALISM AND RELIGION, containing matter of great interest and value to all students of social questions. It is the only instance in the history of Socialist literature where a regular department was conducted upon this subject by a man who combines such rare natural talents with a thorough knowledge of the literature and doctrines of both Religion and Socialism.

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A limited number of acceptable advertisements will be inserted.
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EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

To secure the return of unused manuscript postage should be enclosed.
Contributions must reach the office by Monday evening preceding the issue to which they are to appear.
The fact that an article is published does not commit the Workers' Call to all opinions expressed therein.
Contributions and items of news concerning the labor movement are requested from our readers. Every contribution must be accompanied by the name of the writer, and necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.



THE ENCYCLOPEDIA ON "SOCIALISM"

The fat has gone forth. The encyclopaedia has spoken. The greatest masterpiece of organization which the world has up to the present ever known, has launched its thunderbolts against "socialism"—and wonderful to say, "nobody seems a penny the worse."

Whether the encyclopaedia is the individual production of Leo XIII or the result of the collective wisdom of the Ecumenical Council, is a matter of little moment. It contains nothing that was not expected by Socialists, and nothing calculated to give much assistance to capitalism in warding off the inevitable.

Like every other reactionary document that has ever appeared the encyclopaedia carefully "defines" what it intends to demolish, and its definition of socialism is purposely contrived to render the demolition easy. The object of attack is described as something "which concerns itself solely with material possessions" and which is "always seeking to establish perfect equality and a common holding of goods." Now, whatever this thing may be—that is if it has any real existence—it is certainly not socialism, and the warning given to good Catholics to avoid it, is to say the least superfluous. Such a bogey as this has no existence, socialism does not concern itself solely with material possessions. Such a definition would fit capitalism with infinitely more truth. Socialism deals with material possessions as a means to an end—capitalism makes them the end.

Socialism does not seek to establish equality, in the sense that the readers of the encyclopaedia are left purposely to infer. It cares nothing for equality in material possessions, and recognizes in the full mental and physical inequalities of individuals. What it does insist upon, however, is equality of opportunity, the right of the producer to produce and enjoy the full product, be that product great or small, and this the Socialists will have in spite of every so-called "religious" institution on the face of the earth.

Socialism cares nothing for holding "goods" in common. It declares that the machinery for the production of these "goods" shall be collectively owned by those who collectively operate them—which is an entirely different matter.

What then has the encyclopaedia to offer? Schemes for the "amelioration" of the lot of the working classes. Why should the lot of the working classes require "amelioration" unless robbery is being committed upon them? Does not their labor produce all wealth? Why then should they not have it? But these "amelioration" schemes are now in full blast under the direction of the robber class, and for no other reason than that the system of robbery may be preserved.

"Almsgiving," "charity,"—never a word of "justice." "Charity" does not degrade, says the encyclopaedia. No, it only transforms men and women into liars, cowards, and hypocrites who "concern themselves solely with material possessions" which are modestly limited to a crust of bread, a rag of clothing and a filthy bowl—but it does not "degrade."

"Justice" will breed men—"charity" can only produce slaves who will be "respectful to their masters" as the encyclopaedia says.

Socialism has not been attacked in this production—on the contrary, it has been carefully ignored. And in this respect the encyclopaedia does not differ from a party of ten years ago. The advice which it gives to the Catholic proletariat is to avoid revolutionary movements.

is being rendered impossible by capitalism itself. They have no more choice in the matter than non-Catholics, for the reason that they are all equally the product of an industrial revolution which has brought them into existence so that they may make it complete.

Against economic evolution the fiat of any group of men is utterly impotent, a statement which can be easily sustained by a glance at the growth of the Socialist movement since the encyclopaedia of 1891 was promulgated, up to the present. And the fact that the present one is devoted entirely to an attack upon a pretended "socialism" is further proof, if such were needed, that the actual movement is more of a menace than ever before.

CAPITALIST ESTIMATES.

The great musical composer Giuseppe Verdi died on January 27th at Milan, Italy, aged 88. He was the son of a poverty-stricken innkeeper who deprived himself of the necessities of life in order that his son might obtain a musical education.

The result was that the world was enriched by a large number of musical masterpieces.

About the same time a distinguished scientific man, Professor Elihu Gray, also departed this life. He left to the world various important discoveries in electrical science, particularly the telegraph, with which his name will be always associated.

In giving notice of these deaths the capitalist journals of this city devoted at most hardly a column of their space.

One week ago at Osborne House, England, there died a queen who gave to the world—nothing.

She lived—and died a parasite.

The world has nothing to remember her by except the poverty and misery that came as a result of maintaining a system of society in which she figured as queen.

For weeks the capitalist journals of this country devoted not columns, not pages even, but often the greater part of their entire space to disgusting laudations of her goodness and greatness. And this is the twentieth century and we boast of civilization. Those who have helped to advance it are neglected. Those who did nothing but lead empty worthless lives are almost deified.

But there were some papers—a few—which did not join in the general chorus of false and hypocritical adulation over the death of this nonentity. They were the Socialist papers. May their power and numbers increase.

A TRIVIAL OFFENSE.

"Divinity" professors of the Chicago university are said to be greatly surprised and grieved at the amount of acceptance displayed by the students of that institution. However, there is no reason for supposing that Mr. Rockefeller will feel so much discouraged over this matter as to withhold the "oil of gladness" with which the machinery of that establishment is lubricated. So long as the students accept without question the "miracles" of capitalist political economy, their attitude toward those of nineteen hundred years ago is of secondary importance, and possibly the "grief" of the "divinity" professors is not quite so poignant as the newspaper reports would have us believe. Over thirty years ago Marx observed that "the English Established church will more readily pardon an attack on 33 of its 39 articles than one on thirty-ninth of its income," and that "nowadays atheism itself is culpa levis, as compared with criticism of existing property relations." His remarks hold good in any part of the capitalist world today, and the Chicago university is in no particular danger from the growing scepticism of the students upon Biblical matters. When it extends to existing property relations there will be real cause for alarm.

"Common People" Classified.

A paper drifted in upon us the other day bearing the uncommon title of "Commoners." Upon looking over this production for some hint as to why this name was selected, we found that a "rich man who has honestly acquired his wealth and is not afraid to intrust his care to laws made by his fellows," might be considered a "commoner," also that a "commoner" is one of the "common people," and that these common people are sometimes called the "MIDDLE CLASS." And then it flashed upon us suddenly that the "common people" are not other than the "commoners" of the "Commoners" paper.

Going to the Dogs.

The Chicago police department has just announced that the law department of the city advised the water works to discontinue the investigations for the purpose of water pollution in the city. This move on the part of the law department would lead to the belief that the police department offered to discontinue the investigation by one of the large

SNAP SHOTS BY THE WAYSIDE.

The capitalist press of this city in the "fight" against the street railway companies are doing noble work in preparing the way for the use of the trolley, which is 40 per cent cheaper than the cable system, and the capitalists who pocket the dividends are remarkably reticent under the "lash." Capital is always submissive when its profits are to be increased.

Last week a tramp who was arrested on a charge of burglary pleaded not guilty, declaring that he was simply a "bum." Upon being questioned as to whether he had ever worked he replied: "I did work at one time in a rolling mill, but I got wise to an easier kind." This is a far superior record to that of those who "bum" upon the working class and at the same time indignantly deny that they ever worked in their lives. As between the tramp parasite and the capitalist parasite, if there is any difference, it is certainly in favor of the former.

Amongst the crop of stories anent "royal" individuals, which are now going the rounds of the press, it is related that a "patriotic" Englishman whispered under his breath while the German Emperor and the newly created Edward VII were passing, "O, that we might have ten years of the Kaiser's rule in England." Possibly if this "patriotic" had his wish, he might perhaps discover that the results might not be altogether to his taste. If the growth of socialism is in any measure to be attributed to Kaiser Wilhelm's efforts to cope with it, might, from a Socialist point of view, have a similar effect in stimulating the class-consciousness of the British proletariat if the desire of this "patriotic" for ten years of the Kaiser's rule could be realized.

The internal revenue office at Peoria was robbed last week of between thirty and forty thousand dollars worth of gold bullion. As the job bears marks of being the handiwork of an expert, the police are unable to find a clue to the perpetrators. The difficulty of doing so is further enhanced by the fact that the exact whereabouts of Mr. Nelly of Cuban celebrity is definitely known.

On January 20th the batteries of the Vatican aimed fire on socialism. It is thought that only blank cartridges were used, as up to the time of going to press no casualties were reported on our side.

An edible bamboo, it is stated, has been discovered in India, and we are told that it will be an invaluable aid to the famine stricken natives of that country. It will—if they have the price. The natives, it is said, regard the discovery as a "special act of providence" in their behalf. The capitalists of Great Britain may be expected to promptly dispatch that illusion, as a government analysis shows that the new discovery is almost identical with the composition of cane sugar.

It is now being realized that many "gangsters" who were supposed to be "relegated to obscurity" are again emerging from that locality, and are preparing to enter the city council as aldermen next April. The street railway interests are said to be behind these parties, whose aid they require in settling the question of extension of franchises. This alliance between Michigan avenue and the "Levee" promises to give the "good man" candidates a run for his money at election time. Meanwhile municipal ownership is "in the air" and will probably stay there.

According to Dun & Co.'s commercial report for week ending January 27th, business is improving. The number of failures for this week is 304 against 231 for the corresponding week of last year, most of them being failures for amounts less than \$5,000. Yes, business is improving.

Madame Sarah Bernhardt, the celebrated "trag-dienne," visited the stock yards the other day, under "proper guidance," and declared that the packinghouses were not the horrible places she had been led to believe. It is not to be supposed that the polite officials would permit anything of a "horrible" nature to intrude itself upon the gaze of the distinguished visitor. All the same, if Madame were to visit the locality popularly known as "back of the dump" and which is a direct factor in the operation of the packinghouses, she could learn more about "tragedies" in an hour than a whole lifetime on the stage could teach her.

Combustion and consolidation goes merrily on amongst the large industrial interests in the United States, and large casks of water are being emptied into the thick pudding of stocks so as to make it turn out a finer stream of dividends. It is so coarse, don't you know, to put a large portion on a small plate. The good people must not be shocked so the movement goes on to provide plenty of plates to hold all of the pudding, putting out a respectable quantity on each plate.

A few weeks ago a small paragraph caught a collection of "items of news" which announced that the law department of the city advised the water works to discontinue the investigations for the purpose of water pollution in the city. This move on the part of the law department would lead to the belief that the police department offered to discontinue the investigation by one of the large

CIRCULATION NOTES.

A club of ten subscribers from Comrade Minnegan, of Chicago.
A couple more yearlies from Comrade A. Prince, of Chicago.
The Twelfth Ward branch takes \$2.00 worth of half-yearly postals.
There are no files floating on that premium offer—it is winter time.
Eight Call postals go to Comrade Raur of the Twenty-first Ward.
Comrade Dretz of the Seventh ward sends in a club of four half-yearlies.
Comrade Robbins of the old Fifteenth Ward takes \$3.00 worth of yearly and half-yearly postals.
Twenty-five half-yearlies go to Comrade Strickland, organizer for the Twelfth and Thirtieth wards.

The German branch of the Socialist party at South Chicago takes five yearly and eighteen half-yearly postals.
The poorest Socialist in the land can possess a library of Socialist literature. Our premium offer makes it possible.
Comrade Martin turned in a club of four yearlies and took away with him ten yearly postals and ten half-yearly ones.

Comrade Ferguson has put on his war toga again and is making things lively around Elwood, Indiana. He begins his depredations by sending in a couple of half-yearlies.

Comrade L. Anderson, organizer for the old Fourteenth (now the Fifteenth) Ward branch still keeps plugging away at the enemy. Four yearlies and eight half-yearlies is his latest item.

Comrade D. A. Roswell, of Herrin, Ill., sends us a bunch of half a dozen subs, and informs us that Local Herrin is making preparations to put a municipal ticket in the field for the spring election. That's right. Whoop it up boys!

A club of three yearlies from Comrade Gott, of Mystic, Iowa. Comrade Gott informs us that Local Mystic is holding a very successful series of agitation meetings, and that from one to six new members are admitted on each meeting night. Arrangements have been made to have Comrades Geo. D. Herron and J. Ritt Wilson address agitation meetings at Mystic in the near future.

A correspondent writing from Minnesota says: "May I here make a few remarks as to the Workers' Call. I have been reading it for a long time, and am getting to like it more and more. I am glad to see that the Chicago comrades have dropped the name 'Social Democratic,' which in this country is about the most meaningless, absurd and misleading name that could be adopted."

We told all about it last week and gave fair warning. Comrade Nary of Rock Island sends us an order for another supply of Call postals. Suppose we will have to send them, but will get even all right. We have it all planned out. Comrade Herron will speak in Rock Island some time next spring. On that occasion we will send Comrade Nary a great big bundle of Workers' Calls. We can stand this thing just about as long as he can.

Last Saturday's postal business was a record-breaker. One hundred and eighty-nine postal cards, yearlies and half-yearlies, left the office on that day. One comrade took thirty six-month postals; another ten yearlies and twenty half-yearlies. The Fourteenth Ward branch plunked down \$3.25 to pay for thirty-seven half-yearlies. Comrade Becker of the Sixteenth Ward brought in a list of subs and took half a dozen six months postals. The old Sixteenth Ward branch, having put on the fighting harness at their last business meeting, took fifty half-yearly postals. Comrade A. Eisenman came next with ten half-yearlies. Another comrade took half a dozen of the same stripe. Comrade Dunkelberg wound up the day's postal business by taking ten yearlies and ten half-yearlies.

Socialism in Connecticut.
A public meeting will be held February 7, 1901, in room 27, Platt's Block, east Main street, Waterbury, Conn., to take action on resolutions submitted by the N. E. C. of the S. D. P. of Springfield, Mass. All persons recognizing the class struggle and the necessity of independent political action of the working class, are invited to attend.

A. E. Bablin, organizer, get your neighbor to read the Call.

Great Premium Offer

It is with pleasure that the Workers' Call announces to its friends and patrons that it has completed arrangements with one of the largest Socialist publishing houses in the country, whereby it has obtained a quantity of the best Socialist books published in the English language to be given as premiums to its subscription holders. The terms upon which these books have been obtained make it possible for us to extend to active workers the best premium offer that has ever been made by a Socialist publication. The books which we offer are the very cream of Socialist literature, and should be in the home of every active comrade. With a little hustling—in a good cause—it is possible for every comrade to obtain them free of cost. This remarkable offer is as follows:

With every two dollars' worth of subscriptions or Workers' Call postals, paid for at the rate of 40 cents for yearlies and 25 cents for half-yearlies, we will give a copy of "The Peoples' Marx," an excellent epitome of Karl Marx' "Capital," translated from the French of Gabriel Deville. Retail price, 75 cents. Or "A History of the Commune of 1871," by Lisansky; price, 25¢.

With every one dollar and fifty cents' worth of subscriptions or Workers' Call postals, we will give one copy of Eugene Sue's "Silver Cross," or the Carpenter of Nazareth, cloth bound, price 50 cents.

With every one dollar's worth of subscriptions or Workers' Call postals, paid for at the same rate, we will give any two of the following classics of Socialist literature: "Socialism from Utopia to Science," by Frederick Engels; "The Workingman's Program," by Ferdinand Lassalle; "The Right to Be Lazy," by Paul Lafargue; "The State and Socialism," by Gabriel Deville; "Socialism, Revolution and Internationalism," by Gabriel Deville. Retail price of each of the above books, 10 cents.

Also with one dollar's worth of subscriptions we will give any one of the following 25 cent books: "The Civil War in France," by Karl Marx; "Science and the Workingmen," by Ferdinand La Salle; "The Socialist Campaign Book for 1900."

It is unnecessary for us to dilate to any extent upon the merits of the books which we thus place within the easy reach of every comrade in the country.

"The Peoples' Marx" has been introduced to our readers in previous numbers. It contains all the salient points of the parent book, "Capital," and presents them in a form more readily understood by the average mind. "Kapital," in its original form is a book for the student. "The Peoples' Marx" is a book for everybody. The other books which we offer are familiar to all Socialists.

In taking advantage of the above offer comrades are requested to make use of the following blank application. Fill it out and send it with your letter:

The Workers' Call, 36 N. Clark St., Chicago.

Comrades:—Enclosed you will find to pay for subscription on the names elsewhere enclosed or to pay for Workers' Call postals of which I advise you in this letter. You may put my name on your roll of agents and may depend upon me to do all I can for the cause of socialism and the success of the Workers' Call. Please send me the following books to which I am entitled as premiums on the above remittance:

Yours fraternally,

Name

No.

City or Town

State

CORRESPONDENCE.

A Recommendation.
To the Socialists of Illinois.
Greetings!—From our meeting of December 23rd, 1900, we issued a call for a state convention of the Socialist forces of Illinois. Since that time a national convention of the S. D. P. with headquarters at 128 Washington street, has been held, and a call for a unity national convention issued therefrom.

Viewing this fact, and since, also, the S. D. P. with headquarters at Springfield, Mass., is now taking a referendum on the same proposition, it appears that the Socialists of the United States will soon have complete national unity. This being true, a state convention to more perfectly organize and unify the movement at this time, becomes unnecessary, and if called its work could at best be only tentative, awaiting the outcome of the national unity convention.

Therefore we recommend that the date of said convention be postponed until the first Saturday in June, 1901. Expressing our sincere wish that complete organic unity may be speedily accomplished, we are,

Joint Campaign Committee.

January 26th, 1901.

The National Council.
Comrades—Your attention is once more called to election of members of the National Council by each state, which must be done in January, and the names and addresses of the members sent to the National Secretary immediately after the first of February. Any state failing to send in the name of its member of the National Council by February 1st, will be considered as not caring to participate in the deliberations of said council.

Voting blanks on unity proposition have been mailed, and all organizations who have received a copy, whether affiliated with this committee or not, are requested to vote and send the report of said vote to the national secretary.

All locals who have not yet made returns on semi-annual report blanks are requested to do so at once, as it is desired to ascertain as soon as possible, the numerical strength of our party. Now is the time for the locals to do active propaganda work and distribute literature, so as to educate the workers to know how to vote right next election. For this purpose we have on hand a supply of leaflets "Why American Workingmen Should Be Socialists," which we are selling at \$1.25 per thousand. This is an excellent propaganda leaflet and every local should have a supply on hand for distribution. All orders will receive prompt attention.

Yours fraternally,

Wm. Hutscher, Nat'l Sec'y.

—Springfield, Mass., Jan. 23, 1901.

From Oklahoma.

[The following letter from Oklahoma, in reply to that from Local Chicago, published in The Call of January 12, has inadvertently escaped publication in our city. We congratulate our Oklahoma comrades on the work they are doing.]

To the Secretary of Local Chicago, Socialist Party of Illinois.
Dear Comrade:—On behalf of the Oklahoma comrades, allow me to express our appreciation of your kindly greeting of December 23, 1900.

Our convention met as per call, with delegates present from two-thirds of the counties. The party name "Socialist" was adopted, and the local is to be a union of all the Socialists of the United States into one party. A copy of said resolutions was furnished The Call and Herald of Chicago, and the Socialist press generally.

Let your neighbor to read the Call.

THE WORKERS' CALL.

"Workingmen of all countries unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains; you have a world to gain."

SECOND YEAR.—WHOLE NO. 101.

CHICAGO, ILL., FEBRUARY 9, 1901.

PRICE ONE CENT

IF THEY "DO GOOD"

Why the Minister Was Put on the Factory Pay Roll.

"RELIGION" FOR THE MASSES

Capitalist Believing to No Church Is Willing to Pay for Promoting Piety in His Wage Slaves.

If the great "religious revival" which is to mark the beginning of the twentieth century is to materialize, it is evident that capitalism is determined to exploit it as far as possible for the preservation of existing conditions. Several instances of this tendency may be observed in the daily press. One of these comes from Washington, Indiana, where the owner of a stove factory has decided that his wage slaves shall line up in the morning before their daily exploitation commences, to listen to fifteen minutes "religious" service from a Presbyterian pastor. If the sermons have the desired effect, the minister will be kept on the factory pay roll indefinitely. The dispatch naively ends with the statement that the owner of the factory is a member of no church.

Why then it may be asked, does he exert himself for the salvation of the souls of his employees. Here is a man who thinks as little of his own salvation that he does not consider it worth while to identify himself with any of the communities specially organized for that purpose, and yet he is willing to pay a representative of one of those bodies on condition, as the paragraph says, that "the services do good."

What is the meaning of this? Why does this factory owner expect "good" to result to his employees from listening to the preacher, when he is indifferent about the matter as it concerns himself personally? Does "good" mean the same thing to laborer and capitalist? He would probably answer that it does, and would strengthen his assertion by repeating the old saying that the interests of laborer and capitalist are identical. What then is the solution of this apparent contradiction? Is this factory owner a fool?

By no means. He is an intelligent capitalist. He understands "religion," probably far better than the man he has hired to preach it, and it is yet more probable that his knowledge upon the subject outclasses that of his employees in a still greater degree. For "religion" has its uses in producing the greatest possible amount of barrel staves with the least possible amount of resistance. It is, or at least it can be used as a helpful adjunct to the improved machine. It can be used, not so much to increase profits as to secure their continuation—which is an object well worthy of striving for under the present system. And for this reason the minister goes on the factory pay roll and the employees get fifteen minutes of his time every morning. The capitalist never makes any innovation in "business" without an eye to ultimate profit, and that in the last analysis is what "good" means from his standpoint.

All this may at first glance not appear very clearly. Let us attempt to make it as plain to our readers as it undoubtedly is to the owner of the stove factory in Indiana, and others. (For he is not alone in this matter), who strive to "do good" to their wage slaves in the same manner.

The capitalist class are observant—they never overlook the effects produced upon the workers by the manufacture of "issues"—(that is mainly the reason why they own the wealth of the world to day), and are always on the alert to use these things so as to distract the attention of the fellows whose labor piles up wealth for them. In the political field, these "issues" have been used with much success, and the working class have been utilized as a sort of a shattercock to be battered around between protection and free trade, imperialism and anti-imperialism, trust and anti-trust, etc., and during this time they were producing wealth for the parties who were thus playing with them in the political field, and were under the delusion that they themselves were the players. All this was of course very satisfactory, but it didn't prevent them from quarrelling with their masters as to the terms on which they should produce. Politically, their credulity was all that could be desired, but economically they after made trouble through their labor organizations, strikes, boycotts, etc. Consequently if this tendency to revolt could be smothered down all would be lovely, and just here is where "religion" comes into the game.

Now let us state, that there is religion unconnected with profits, although its adherents, who are known as Socialists, are yet in the minority. There is also a bogus "religion" which is part and parcel of the system of exploitation by which the wage earner is robbed and enslaved by the owners of capital, and it is this sham that the latter always utilize when they submit to the

in "doing good" to the working class. They have observed that the workingman who imbibes (honestly enough it may be), a considerable portion of this brand of "religion" tends to become docile, obedient, and respectful to his masters. They have noticed that he is prone to consider rebellion against the present order of things as wicked and evil, and that he therefore looks upon militant trade unionism and its strikes and boycotts as things which are to be avoided by every "good" man. He regards this world as a place of probation or "a vale of tears," to use a popular phrase, and looks upon heaven as his home, and in consequence striving after earthly things is not only evil but a waste of time. The evils which afflict him here are but sent as trials which he proves his fortitude by enduring in silence. If anything is to be done for the workingman it must of course be inaugurated by his lawful masters, the property owners, the people who give him employment. The bare mention of the class struggle fills him with horror; he thinks such a thing "should" not exist and therefore it does not. His philosophy inculcates non-resistance to evil, turning the cheek to the smiter and believing that the powers that be are ordained of God. He has a reputation to sustain as a "religious" person, and this can only be maintained by allowing his interests as a workingman to become secondary to the interests of the party who employ him. The employing classes have noticed these effects produced by this sham "religion" and see in its spread and influence a long vista of peaceful and uncomplaining wage slavery, and uninterrupted profit. Naturally enough, therefore, they want this type of workman, and are willing to place upon their pay rolls those whose teachings tend to produce it.

Not infrequently this ideal workingman reaps some material advantages from the mental attitude which his "religion" imposes upon him. When the boss promotes him to some petty position of trust in his employ, he imagines that his intrinsic piety has procured him this favor. He does not see that the quantities which he displays on account of this piety fit him for being "diligent in his master's business," which means that the "religion" he professes is conducive to the profits of his master and that for this reason alone his promotion takes place. Yet this is exactly the same reason why any individual worker finds favor in the eyes of his employer, though in every case it is disguised under the pretext of a reward for being "good."

Let us suppose that this Indiana minister told these employees the truth, if he informed them that the labor of their class produced all wealth and that it rightfully belonged to the producers; if he questioned their wisdom in making ten barrel staves and giving nine to the boss while keeping one themselves; if he told them that they could secure the full product of their labor by making themselves owners of the means of production and distribution; that hunger, cold, want, nakedness, crime, prostitution and vice were chiefly results of the present social and economic system; that heaven was not away off somewhere in the clouds but could be brought here on earth; if, in short, he preached a real religion to them. How long do you think his name would stay on the pay roll of the factory owner?

And yet he would be "doing good" from the standpoint of the employees, but it will be readily seen that this conception of "good" is not that of the man who engaged his services. Real religion will make men free; the preaching of the sham "religion" will only tend to make them content with the present economic slavery. Real religion has no connection with the capitalist profit system—on the contrary it will destroy it. Sham religion is inseparably bound up with capitalism and will perish with it.

There will be a "revival" of religion in the twentieth century, but it will not be just what the glib-tongued servants of capitalism prophesy. It will be a "mighty awakening" of the working class to a knowledge of the fact that the social problems, with which reformers and so-called "religious" people are eternally tinkering, cannot be solved without a complete economic revolution, and that upon their class falls the task of making the change.

In the meantime, as "self-preservation is the first law of nature," the sham will endeavor to perpetuate itself, and the Indiana episode is but an illustration of the struggle for existence in this respect. The services of the Presbyterian minister are in request only because his employer sees in them a possible perpetuation of profit-making. His efforts may perhaps result in the production of a few non-resistant individuals of the type we have described, but to the working class as a class he has no message—nothing to tell. If he had, his services would not be required. Nevertheless the capitalist must make use of every possible weapon to maintain the supremacy of his class, and it is for this reason that he insists that "religion" must be preserved for the people, though his class stand in little need of it for their personal use, as is well illustrated by the attitude of the Indiana factory owner.

A COMPLETED "DEAL" IN MUTUAL DEFENCE

"The Anthracite Coal Situation Is Settled."

MORGAN & CO. ACQUIRE STOCK

Just Keep Thinking What This "Deal" Really Means—It May Perhaps Concern You Somewhat.

A special dispatch to the Chicago Record says:

J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. announce that they have acquired the stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Co. having paid therefor 73 1/2 per cent of par.

As 100 per cent is par, 73 1/2 per cent is 63 1/2 per cent above par, which means, that what all of us pay for coal is hereafter to be "divided up" on a basis of paying interest on 63 1/2 per cent more than the original capital. As the actual capital of the Pennsylvania Coal company was \$2,000,000.00 and they have been paid 73 1/2 per cent of par then it follows that the amount paid to the coal company for their (?) property was \$2,700,000.00.

The miners employed by this coal company, the men whose labor makes it possible for most of us to keep warm, what about them? They struck recently for higher wages because they claimed that their small earnings compelled them to live like animals, allowing in it since their employers, these good (?) men who have just received \$2,700,000.00 more than their property was worth, were assuring us, on their honor, mind you, that they were paying their miners more really than they could afford to? And how long ago is it since Mr. Curtis, the able correspondent of the Chicago Record, was using the two first columns of that paper to prove a whole lot of things which this transaction contradicts.

Notice that the special dispatch says: "The Anthracite Situation Is Settled." Who put coal in the earth and for what purpose is it there?

To whom did the Creator intend that the coal should belong. Is "The Anthracite Situation Settled." Have all of us been consulted. Do we consent that for as long a time as we expect of hope to use hard coal we are willing to pay six per cent on \$2,700,000.00 more than the original, the necessary capital, meanwhile agreeing that our fellow beings who dig the coal shall live like animals?

The great and good (?) men who are the beneficiaries of capitalism, the present plan of "dividing up" accuse the advocates of socialism of "wanting to divide up." They are indignant at the mere suggestion that if all of us were to set about it some better way for all of us to share what all of us produce might be invented. With all of the advocates of socialism pleading for the privilege of inventing such a plan, these merry, great men nudge each other and solemnly declare that socialism would do away with invention and with all incentive to progress.

Claiming to believe in progress, which means change if it means anything, our so-called "better classes" assert that the present plan of "dividing up" must always prevail because it always has prevailed; that we cannot adopt any new plan, any just plan, any Christian, humane, brotherly plan, because to do so "we must change" human nature, and you can't "change" human nature you know, any these pretending believers in progress.

While the present system is transforming cities and villages in the factory districts into what is called "shantytowns" by the employment of women rather than men, compelling husbands, sons and brothers to leave home in search of work, the factory owning class is heard loudly asserting that "socialism would tend to break up family relationships."

When all of us really believe in progress, in invention, in right family relationships, we shall be willing to apply the science of mathematics to our social and industrial problem and we will then discover to the delight of all of us, the present rich and the present poor, that it is a heap easier to change our human nature than it is to try to live along against the odds which now prevail.

When all of us get the true meaning of the injunction "work out your own salvation," and each of us is not ready not only to talk and brag and pray about it but to actually "work" out "our" own salvation, then it may be said in truth "The Anthracite Situation Is Settled."

—From February "Mixed Stocks."

"The statistics show that in many of the New England factory towns the women outnumber the men nearly two to one, while in some sections of the West where the New England husbands, sons and brothers have gone in search of work there are ten men to one woman."

The "last tribute" to Queen Victoria has been paid. The first to King Edward will soon become due.

Get your neighbor to read the Call.

World's Parasites Justify Each Other's Plundering.

ROYALTY IS NOT AN EXPENSE.

Republican Paper Says Victoria Was Underpaid and That Edward Should Get 50 Per Cent More.

Not so long ago it was an article of faith with believers in republican institutions that the monarchs of Europe were useless, parasitical creatures, who drained away the resources of the nations over which they ruled, without giving any adequate returns therefor. Any allusion to the expenditures involved in maintaining these people was generally made for the purpose of comparison, and the workingman, with lived under republican institutions was prone to congratulate himself upon the fact that he was free from the demands of these bloodsuckers, who were represented as taking advantage of the folly and stupidity of their subjects, to plunder them. This view was always held as a good republican doctrine until a few years ago, but now it seems that it is destined to undergo a complete revision.

For example, speculation on the income of the late Queen Victoria has furnished many columns of matter for the most prominent English journals during the last two weeks, but never once has it been hinted that this accumulation of wealth was only made possible by the folly of the British people. Had Victoria died twenty years ago these same journals would have been filled with diatribes upon the useless expense of royalty, and contemptuous sneers for the political ignorance of those who supported it. There would also have been columns devoted to showing the superiority of republican institutions.

But the quiet march of events has caused a complete reversal of these once popular criticisms. "Society," as at present constituted, has grown so distinctly parasitical, that it is no longer good policy to call attention to any one particular form of a species. The royal parasite is overlooked so that the still more voracious industrial parasite may also escape notice.

So distinctly has the necessity of revision in this matter forced itself upon the attention of Queen Victoria, that she is actually represented as being in need of an expense, an actual source of revenue to that most worthy person, the British "tax payer." It seems that at the beginning of her reign the Queen made a bargain with parliament, by which, in consideration of a "civil list" of \$1,000,000 annually, she conceded to the state the major portion of the crown property during her life. Commenting upon this transaction the Tribune of last Sunday prints the following:

It was not the Queen or her family who made the best of this bargain, but the state—that is to say, the tax payer. For owing to the careful management and extraordinary development of the crown property, coupled with the amazing growth in the value of building land during the last sixty years, the treasury has during the greater portion of the Queen's reign managed to net profits of \$600,000, and during the last quarter of a century of over \$1,000,000 a year, from the proceeds of the crown property after all the expenses of its management, the civil list of the Queen, and the allowances of the royal princes and princesses had been deducted. SO THAT INSTEAD OF GIVEN VICTORIA AND HER FAMILY HAVING BEEN A SOURCE OF ANY EXPENSE TO THE NATIONAL EXCHEQUER, IT IS PROBABLE THAT THEY HAVE BENEFITED THE STATE TO THE EXTENT OF AT LEAST \$1,000,000. THAT IN NO WAY THEY HAVE BENEFITED THE TAX PAYER FROM THE AMOUNT OF FISCAL RICHES, thanks to the bargain concluded by Queen Victoria with parliament some four-and-sixty years ago.

What other meaning can be attached to this extraordinary flip-flop than that the world's parasites are plainly the common necessity imposed upon them of defending the robbery and plunder of the working class irrespective of the form it may take?

But not content with justifying the institution of monarchy from a financial point of view, the Tribune calls attention to the singular virtues of the royal family in being satisfied with the amount of plunder extracted, and managing to exist upon it. It says further:

It will be admitted that not only was the late Queen Victoria SINGULARLY MODEST in the demands which she made upon parliament for the maintenance of the royal family, but that the latter likewise DESERVE AN IMMENSE AMOUNT OF CREDIT FOR HAVING MANAGED TO LIVE WITHIN THEIR INCOME.

The "singular modesty" of her Majesty's demands is attested as follows further on in the article:

Victoria was saluted with \$2,000,000 per annum, which sixty years ago purchased double the purchasing power that it does today.

This confession of the difference in "purchasing power" is of course brought in to show that Her Majesty

was in reality underpaid. When a capitalist statistician expatiates upon the vast increase of workmen's wages since that time, he conveniently ignores this fact.

The article concludes with an intimation that King Edward should be able to exact 50 per cent more than his predecessor and shows that the difference wouldn't cost the "tax payer" anything. It says:

Under the circumstances it is probable that if King Edward decides upon surrendering the crown property to parliament he will stipulate for a civil list of at least \$3,000,000 a year, which the state can well afford to pay and still retain a surplus of the crown revenues in its hands. That is to say, it will be able to pay him this amount without taking a single penny out of the pockets of the British tax payers.

Not a word, however, about the laborers, who produce this wealth. The "tax payer," the "property owner," is the only thing to be considered. But the reader need not harbor the delusion that in thus justifying the exactions of British royalty the Tribune dares anything for the institution of royalty as such. Its real object is to help in erecting a shield for the capitalist robbers of this country, the Carnegies, Rockefellers, Morgans, etc., whose exploiting powers are beyond all comparison greater than that of the combined royalty of Europe. Just as the peasant proprietors of France are used as a bulwark by the privileged classes of that country so the royal parasites can be utilized for the security of the large industrial vermin in all lands.

The Campaign Fund.

Conradson—The "man of destiny" has stated recently that the "municipal campaign cannot be run on wind," and he knows what he is talking about.

We want to ask you if you think the Socialist campaign is an exception?

If you think not, then you must supply what is needed and that is money. It is needed more than any other thing. If Harrison admits that even "timid" honored principles cannot be supported without money, you will see that it is impossible to support any sort of campaign without it. Money must be forthcoming, and there are none besides yourselves who should supply it. The propaganda of socialism depends upon the who want socialism—not upon its enemies. Let us see your names on the list next week.

Fraternally,
The Executive Committee,
(For E. A. Morris.)

The "Morality" Market.

Chicago aldermen are clamoring for more pay in the interests of "morality." They want \$1,000 per year instead of \$1,500 and a petition to that effect will shortly be forthcoming. This is how one of them puts the case:

"Many a poor boy has gone wrong and has taken something from a corporation because he could not live on the salary the city pays. Raise the wages and the MORALITY of the Council will be brought up."

This plan is absolutely correct. People who get only \$1,500 per year cannot be expected to be as "moral" as those who receive \$3,000. Money and "morality" go hand in hand. This is proved by the fact that those who have the most of it are the most "moral," and the capitalist press, which cites the Rockefellers, Carnegies, Wanapakers, and Armour as patterns of "morality," attest its truth. The only place where this theory fails to work is perhaps in the case where members of trades unions make a concerted demand for higher wages. That is distinctly "immoral." But then there are exceptions to every rule.

Little Judas Wants a Job.

So far as the Republican politicians of the banner sort are concerned, the full dinnerpail promise has not been deemed to any great extent. Governor Yates it is said is being driven to a sick bed by the job-hunters who lusted for his candidacy in November last. This is how a daily paper describes the perseverance of these "out of work" men:

Seasoned politicians say that, not in years has Springfield seen such an unseemly exhibition of office-seeking. The men who want places and ordinary jobs sit on the mayor's doorstep waiting to get at him the instant he wakes in the morning. They waylay him on his sidewalk to the statehouse, they lurk in nooks and corners ready to dart out and butt-hole him while he is passing. They crowd the executive office and all the passageways of the executive mansion. The politicians who refer to this as an "unseemly" are no doubt already provided for. The wretched little creatures who helped dupe the working class with bogus "prosperity" are now better able to appreciate the humor of the Republican fairy tale as to "the job seeking man."

Couldn't the little business men induce Mrs. Nation to go up against the department store when she visits Chicago?

Count Boni Castellani thinks a Franco-American alliance would be a good thing. He doubtless speaks from personal experience.

The spring crop of "me too" Socialists already shows a "promising" growth.

Socialist Pointers

City hall politics will bring no bread and butter to the rank and file.

If time hangs heavily on your hands get a nominating petition and circulate it.

Even if we elect no candidates, the work we do this spring will count some day.

Just to counteract the cold weather let us make the campaign warm for a few weeks.

Five thousand party members would mean a Socialist daily in Chicago. Ever think of that?

Are the people of England men or only children, that they take King Edward seriously?

Of course we still remember the Maine; that is what the contractors told us we went to war about.

The legislature of Illinois was elected by the votes of workmen and they should be ashamed of it.

Are you posted so that you can meet the enemy in an argument? If not, why not? Literature is cheap.

We might as well utilize this spring as any other time to teach that municipal ownership is not socialism.

Call postals are the same old price. Don't you think you could sell a few? You will never know without trying.

The Workers' Call likes to have a banner week with every issue, and its readers can make each one that way.

The little fellows who are being frozen out of the railroad business will soon be howling for government ownership.

You did not read the names of any workmen in the recent army appointments. They neglected to have industrial fathers.

Josiah Flynt who discovered that Harrison is a friend of the tramp, might have looked farther and found that the tramp has a vote.

It is hard to see how Socialist unity is to be prevented when everybody wants it. Let us then drop the subject and make Socialists.

Where did all the men come from to shovel snow? Those who did not have jobs, you know, were only in that state because they would not work.

The ship subsidy bill is not even claimed to be in the interests of the laboring man. Gold standard and tariff were for him alone, you know.

The fact that aldermen want increased salaries goes to show that they feel they represent the commercial classes. Workmen do not get \$1,500 a year on an average.

The people of Massachusetts are beginning to realize that Socialists do not wear horns after looking at Curry and McCarthy, and John Collins of Chicago is as handsome as either of them.

Signatures in New Words.

The list of new wards, number of voters and amount of signatures required in each, to place our ticket on the official ballot, will be found below. Please take notice that the necessary signatures in each ward must not be less than five per cent of the total number of voters in each ward. About ten thousand names will be required altogether.

Fraternally,
The Executive Committee,
(For E. A. Morris.)

South Town, 500; West Town, 2,500; North Town, 700; Town of Lake, 700; Town of Hyde Park, 600; Town of Lake View, 500; Town of Jefferson, 300; First Ward, 600; Second, 400; Third, 400; Fourth, 600; Fifth, 500; Sixth, 500; Seventh, 700; Eighth, 600; Ninth, 500; Tenth, 500; Eleventh, 600; Twelfth, 600; Thirteenth, 600; Fourteenth, 700; Fifteenth, 600; Sixteenth, 600; Seventeenth, 700; Eighteenth, 600; Nineteenth, 600; Twentieth, 700; Twenty-first, 700; Twenty-second, 600; Twenty-third, 600; Twenty-fourth, 600; Twenty-fifth, 700; Twenty-sixth, 600; Twenty-seventh, 600; Twenty-eighth, 600; Twenty-ninth, 600; Thirtieth, 600; Thirty-first, 600; Thirty-second, 600; Thirty-third, 600; Thirty-fourth, 600; Thirty-fifth, 600.

A woman and several children were found in the last stages of starvation in the southern part of the city last week. The discovery might not have been made until too late, had it not accidentally happened that a benevolent mortgage company in wiring the "fortune" of the victims, disclosed the real state of affairs.

Automobiles are to be cheapened, and incidentally the fellows that make them will be similarly dealt with.

The World Making Motive

Some Extracts From Professor Herron's Lecture in Central Music Hall on Sunday, February 3d.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather on last Sunday, a large audience gathered in the Central Music Hall to listen to the address of Professor Geo. D. Herron, who took for his subject: "The World Making Motive." Several extracts from the lecture are here reprinted:

"The bottom fact of this age is its faith. It is the age of faith just because it is the age of doubt, because it takes nothing for granted and takes nothing on the word of authority; and its faith is the cause of all its seeming unfaith. The time of revolution is always the time of faith; and the world is today full of revolution, and every institution in danger of judgment and dissolution, while professional faiths are being swept off the board—faiths religious, faiths political, faiths scientific. Ours is the time of daring, in which deep calls and answers unto deep; in which the gods stand with sneaking phras of defense before the judgment-seat of the downmost man; in which the soul of labor is about to challenge the soul of the universe to come forth and show itself; in which the human earth is getting ready to defy the heavens to interfere, while it finds within itself a principle of being by which it may justify the tragedy of the history that has been, and proceed to make a history according to its liking and without tragedy. All this is faith—the faith that will not submit to take orders from gods, priests, and politicians, but venture to get truth first-hand, out of the raw materials of life and work; the faith that will not support the parasitic system of religious and political middle-men—the system that lives upon the common life, and that gives adulterations and discolorations of truth to men for the price of their souls and their liberty. It is when men set their sails upon unknown seas, when they make ventures that involve risks greater than they can foresee, but which they willingly take as they come, when they laughingly accept death on any terms it may dictate, because of the sweetness and freedom of the quest for truth—it is then that there is faith in the soul. And when men count truth so precious that they are ready to fill all that they have for it, and dig under the foundations of institutions for it, without minding the ruins that fall about their heads, then it is all up with the authorities; for a world-making faith is abroad, and according to their faith will the world be unto men."

Many of our specific problems will not be solved; they will be swept off the road by greater issues. Before we have passed upon the question of public ownership of certain utilities, the utilities will be obsolete. If we listen to the academic caution of the economist, and have a little sense of truth or of humor as the religious newspaper, we may be traveling to other planets in air ships before we have spiritual nerve to decide whether the people shall own their public highways. A lot of the things that we talk about reforming will be out of use before we are through with our talking. While Louis XVI was exhausting himself in trying to decide incidental matters, the people decided such weightier matters for themselves that the king was out of a job. I imagine we shall have ceased to have any possible use for our American constitution long before the politicians have decided whether we may touch so sacred a capitalistic thing, long before our solemn supreme court shall have decided whether the constitution belongs to the people, or is a mere instrument of government, to be used or discarded at the pleasure of our governors and probably long before this same supreme court discerns what an ancient and humorous specter it also has become in the eyes of the people.

Nor can we of today construct systems that will solve the problems of tomorrow, and we ought not to if we could. We have no right to impose our will upon those who come after us, as our fathers imposed upon us their will. The government of the living by the dead is the chief of social follies and tyrannies. Most political reformers are jumbling and falling because they are trying to solve twentieth century problems with eighteenth century phrases, fastened upon us by the armed and guarded institutions in which we are imprisoned by our fathers. To believe only in the God of the dead, to believe that God was in Moses or in Jesus more than us, to believe that political wisdom was in Hamilton or in Jefferson more than in the common life of today—this is the mother of all the atheisms. And it is the atheism which we strive to perpetuate when we think to construct a system that will rule the future and solve its problems. We but lay up for our children the tragedy of ignorance, the tyranny of atheism and the slavery of superstition, when we try to bind them with laws and systems we think liberating ourselves.

A far-reaching ideal is commonly objected to as a motive, on the ground that human nature is unchanging and that it is not idealistic. And that you cannot change human nature is the most vulgar and unscientific of all objections to human progress. It is the cheapest and most indolent form of the old fatalism that makes men the victims of something outside of himself. There is nothing outside of human nature as mighty as itself, on that can

prevent it from being what it longingly and persistently wills to be. The nature that is in us and for us is greater than any so-called natural laws of human tendencies and habits that are against us. Human nature is not some abstract and fatal thing other than ourselves. We are human nature, and we have power to change our lives any and every moment, as in fact we are all the time doing. Human nature is utterly different now from what it was a decade ago, and it will be very different a decade hence from what it is now. The changing of human nature has been the sole business of history. You are not startling the idealist when you say to him that he must change, for man, nature—as though that means meant something—before he can get his ideal realized. Certainly, that is precisely what his ideal is for—to change men into the likeness of the divine reality which he really is, and which his ignorance and servility never wholly hides.

When this commonplace objection to progress is analyzed, it nearly always turns out that by human nature is meant that which is mean and selfish, treacherous and unreliable. And it is assumed that these qualities must be reckoned with as fundamental, and made the basis of appeal and motive in practical undertakings. But what would you think of a man who should order his life on the assumption that the highest attainable health could come to him only through keeping disease in his system, because disease has always been present in the world? Yet he is acting any more irrationally than the civilization which bases its production and distribution on the assumption that safety and prosperity lie only in economic and legal coercion, because men have always been kept in some form of slavery? Is he acting with any greater madness than the society which forms its faiths and its institutions on the plan of a penitentiary system, because some men are bad and shiftless? Is he acting any more strangely than the church which unconsciously insists on keeping the devil in the world, in order that it may find perpetual employment in saving men from him? We can never build a free and just society upon faith in what is evil, as we are practically trying to do; or upon unfaith in the good, which is the worst form of faith in evil. We can build wisely and enduringly only when we make the highest good we know the foundation of our building. But before we can so build, we shall have to deeply repudiate our religions, and be moved by the kingdom of heaven from our salvations; for these are at bottom largely a fearful devil worship under the superstition that they are God-worship; that is, they are a gross faith in the power and presence of evil, and a terrible unfaith in the presence and power of the good.

Again, a revolutionary or reconstructive motive is always objected to on the ground that it seems destructive to the old or existing order. And in this case, things are just what they seem. The idea and the friends of Jesus seem destructive to the idea and the friends of Caesar; and so they are. The rise of free individuality seems to smother the end of the high priest; and so it does. When viewed from the monarchical or representative basis of interest, the coming of democracy seems to be the overturning of law and government; and so it is. The man who takes a free look at life seems to authority to be pronouncing its doom, and that is just what the man with the free look is doing. Capitalism sees in socialism the destruction of what it regards as orderly and sacred, and capitalism sees right. But the idea of Jesus does not back out of the world in order to leave it in the possession of Caesar and his robber friends; democracy does not retreat before the king or legislature, the free human spirit yields neither to the menace of the church nor to the assault of authority, and socialism does not stay its course at the combined bidding of all sorts of world-powers.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Glimpse of the World-wide Struggle of the Proletarian Army for Its Liberty.

AUSTRIA.

The Socialists have gained a seat at Kornburg, where Seitz was elected in opposition to the anti-Semitic candidate. This victory is particularly important because it is not a case in which the votes were directly given to the candidate but he was elected indirectly; it is the first time that this has occurred. This makes the Socialists members in the Reichstag.

BELGIUM.

The Brussels Socialists are in a fight. They are always doing something at the Maison du Peuple, the building which was built with the profits realized by co-operative trading. They have just organized an exhibition there, a technical and artistic show, which is a great success. Crowds are coming every day and even the doctrinaire bourgeois admitted that it was a great success.

Does it stir you to think? If so, don't read this paper—it will surely make you tired.

"INCENTIVE OF GAIN."

The Reward of Gains and the Reward of Capitalism Illustrated and Contrasted.

The argument, that socialism, by removing the spur and the lash of the struggle for existence, would destroy progress and that the incentive of gain is the well-spring of ambition and of advancement, have been an often exploded, that the subject might be dismissed, to make way for other and more pressing questions. In the realm of literature, invention, art, astronomy, and all the branches of science, it has been shown that the greatest progress has been made where the size of gain has been about, and that poverty appears not as a spur but as a hindrance to advancement. It must be admitted, however, that in the arts of adulteration of goods, swindling, tippling, false ideas, corruption, judges and legislators, and discovering new forms of vice, the incentive of gain has been predominant.

He who is passing the subject to your more distant observation, in a recent copy of a standard music journal, appears an article on "The Origin of Famous Songs." Says the writer:

"Song writing today is quite an art. There are more publishers and more singers than in former years. You've got to buy a P. M. S. (Publishers' Music Society) card, or you can't get your songs into the hands of the publishers. The song must be accepted by the publishers before a publisher will take the trouble even to read the manuscript."

Of course you remember poor Charles Graham? No. He died a few months ago, a subject of poverty, though he was one of the most famous of song writers. He wrote "Light and Day" and his composition was much sought after by publishers. If the Waters could sing as "Thy Flow," "Two Little Girls in Blue," "The Picture that Was Told," "The Picture that Was Told," and other popular songs. After writing the song "Two Little Girls in Blue," Graham went from one publishing house to another, and tried to secure the manuscript of "Light and Day" for a song. He failed to get an engagement. No one seemed to want the song. At last, in despair, he decided to publish it himself. He sold it for \$2.00. Well, I guess you know the rest. The song was one of the biggest hits in years, and is probably sung somewhere tonight. The publisher who bought the composition says he made nearly \$5000 out of it.

The article goes on to say: "The Picture that Was Told" was the song which made Graham famous. The song was published in the "Picture that Was Told" magazine. The song was published in the "Picture that Was Told" magazine. The song was published in the "Picture that Was Told" magazine.

From the foregoing it will be seen that Graham had genius and died in poverty. He lacked capitalistic instincts. Genius gets \$25. Capitalism, the "encourager of art," gets \$49,999. The genius which produces the gem, "If the Waters could sing as 'Thy Flow,'" did not have the "up-to-date" shown by some "clever" song writers of the present day, who know how to procure "high prices" by educating the nation in a due appreciation of "Ma Carmina Ruc," "Ma Rag-time Flo," "I'm Living Easy," "Take Your Place and Go," and "The Certainly is Sweet." Such high-class art is produced by the incentive of gain.

LABOR ITEMS.

And Notes From Trade Union Journals and Exchanges, Throughout the United States.

Municipal election in Granite Falls, Minn., resulted in a Social Democrat landing in the city council.

Rev. Milton R. Kerr, Congressional minister of Westerville, Conn., has lost his job. Cause: Preached socialism.

Nine new locals were added to the jurisdiction of the International T. P. of Laborers during December.

The British are running Italian anarchists out of England, while the Boers are running the British anarchists out of Africa—Missouri Socialist.

Unions in Buffalo are warning craftsmen to remain away from that city, as too many laborers are flocking in in anticipation of securing jobs during the exposition.

In discussing the Cuban constitution Gen. Ganguily said: "If we do not invoke God, what can we invoke?" It is possible he has never heard of Mark Twain—Saginaw Exponent.

Seventy-five policemen protested the City Council of Columbus, Ohio, while that body was presenting a long-term blanket franchise to a street railway company. Another block up for "public opinion."

The Kansas women who are attempting to keep the liquor traffic in Kansas by smashing saloons, keep to the following who vote for the Democratic party in the expectation of smashing the trusts.—The People.

Employers in Fort Worth, Tex., combined and decided to destroy all unions. Lockouts are declared in every hand. (Oh, no, there is no class struggle!) The interests of Bro. Capitalist and Bro. Laborer are identical.

All the Socialists in the country are met bawling government control of the roads, so much as are the big capitalists that are pushing through big combination deals on "community of interest" lines.—Indianapolis Press.

The miners and operators are now in a deadlock in Columbus. The latter want a raise of 10 to 20 per cent and shipper concessions, and the miners want to enforce a reduction. Both sides are making threats and sparring for advantage.

Outlook for trouble is good.

The French authorities in Peking have arrested an American missionary on a charge of collecting exorbitant indemnities from the Chinese. The same dispatch relates that starvation and cannibalism are prevalent in China. Can there be any connection between these incidents?

Students in University of Macdonald formed a club to investigate socialism. Wilbur C. Benton, who has been connected with that institution for a number of years as registrar, has resigned and will put in much of his time in speaking and organizing for the S. D. P.—Cleveland Citizen.

It is said students of Standard Oil University of Chicago use the following dogmology:

"Praise John from whom all blessings flow. Praise him who creates here below. Praise him above the heavenly host, whose will and John, but John the most. (Gladstone's Labor No. 4.)"

A strike involving 1000 workers was taken place at Stratford, Conn., in the silk mills of that city. Women and girls employed therein have been in revolt against their wages. It is reported that they start work without pay, and when experience has been gained they receive from \$1. to \$2.50 per week. A 10 per cent demand for an increase of from 10 to 25 per cent has been refused, and the mills are now closed down.

Frank James, the highwayman, is a candidate for dockwork in the Missouri legislature and he says he is sure of going to win. Matt Quay and the Address are sensational candidates in their respective states, and they claim that their calling and their election are sure. The difference between Democrats and Republicans is that the former elects small robbers to subordinate positions in the legislature while the latter sends its most notorious law-breakers to the United States senate.—Public Ownership.

A white woman in Wyoming is reported to have traded her two-year-old baby to an Indian for seven head of ponies. The authorities will look into the matter, so says the news dispatch. I have heard of no effort on the part of the authorities to investigate the recent trade made by several aspirant millionaires of this country who swapped their daughters to degenerate foreign counts for empty titles, and threw in several millions of dollars besides. But then that is a different story.—The Critic.

LOCAL NEWS AND NOTES.

A re-organization of the Socialists of the new Eleventh ward will take place next Monday night, at the headquarters of the Socialist Educational club, 1123 Milwaukee avenue. All Socialists in this ward are urged to be present.

Comrade J. H. Hard spoke last Thursday evening to a large audience, at the headquarters of the Thirty-first Ward branch, 608 S. Halsted street. The agitation meetings which this branch have arranged for every Thursday night are very successful. The crowds which attend these meetings increase every week.

The Twenty-sixth Ward branch held an interesting meeting last Wednesday evening, at their headquarters, north-west corner of Southport and Belmont avenues. The speaker of the evening was Comrade Walter Thomas Mills. A good crowd was present, and the meeting was enlivened by an interesting discussion.

The Twenty-fifth Ward branch will give their second entertainment next Tuesday, February 12th, at Prohibition Hall, 561 Southport avenue. A good program has been arranged and a good time generally is promised. There will be plenty of good refreshments furnished at the meeting. In fact the refreshments are one of the good parts of the program. Admission will be 2 cents a person. Everybody is invited to attend.

"The Ethics of Revolution" was the subject of an address by Comrade J. H. Kerr, last Sunday evening, at the commodious headquarters of the Twenty-fifth Ward branch, 561 Southport avenue. The lecture was well attended and the almost impossible condition of the streets on account of the heavy snow did not deter a good crowd from attending. The address was very instructive and made a deep impression upon all present. Next Sunday evening at 8 o'clock at the above address Comrade P. W. Knox will speak. His subject will be "The Ethics of Crime."

Comrade A. Sherman addressed the German comrades of the Thirty-third Ward last Friday evening at their headquarters, 919 South Chicago avenue. The subject of his address was "The Ethics of Capitalism." The lecture was very interesting and made a deep impression upon all present. The address was very instructive and made a deep impression upon all present. The address was very instructive and made a deep impression upon all present.

At the meeting of the (new) Eighty-third Ward branch at Sherman Hall, South Chicago, Saturday evening, Comrade J. H. Kerr gave an address on the subject "The Future of the Trusts." The speaker reviewed the progress of concentration in industry through the forms of partnership and corporation, and showed that it was due to the natural law of evolution. And just as surely as the trust gave way to the industrial revolution, and for the people as a whole. The address was enthusiastically received by the audience which consisted largely of persons who were unacquainted with the subject. The speaker spoke on the subject "The Ethics of Socialism."

That young man who wanted to go to jail to learn a trade, was evidently acquainted with the discipline of an up-to-date factory.

If you want more recruits for socialism spread the circulation of this paper.

THE GAME OF CHESS.

An Old Story of Its Origin Containing an Analogy to the Present Work of Socialism.

In an old book on the "game of chess," a letter is inserted in the introduction, written by an Englishman who spent several years in China for the purpose of getting some clue as to the origin of that incomparable game. In that letter the investigator tells of his acquiring knowledge of the Chinese language and the use he put it to in furthering his purpose. He learned, in conversations with Chinese scholars and through reading Chinese books, the Chinese claim to the invention of chess, and he repeats the tale whose substance is about as follows: A great Chinese general who lived and died over 5000 years ago, led his army into the cold country to the north of his native land and conquered the peoples as he proceeded. But winter overtook the conquerors and they had to quarter themselves until the cold weather should pass, being unable in their winter quarters to do anything but wait. The general that such a life would be detrimental to the morals of the soldiers and lead to dissipation which would undo them for the task before them, the winter broke, so he bused himself to produce an amusement to take up their time and train their minds. The result was the conception of the game of chess, which was founded on military and strategic principles, and so well did it take with the soldiers that they occupied the whole winter in its study, effecting the double purpose of shortening the winter and disciplining the army for its future conflicts. When the summer opened in the following summer it was victorious on every side.

Whether this story is true or not is so far as the chess game feature is concerned, it nevertheless contains the kernel of wisdom which, being mingled, makes the present vice-rules now being carried on in the large cities of the United States, futile. For, aside from the poverty, want and wretchedness the one great cause of vice as it exists at the present time is the state of suspense in which the world is held in other words it is now a case of "waiting." The conquering march of progress in "winter quarters" as it were, and the armies are occupied in waiting for the advance. The "winter" which closes them in is the system within which they are confined, and until it breaks, they cannot advance but must pause, and during that pause they will either deteriorate, or busy themselves in acquiring the vigor and knowledge necessary to advance when the bonds of the old system have been burst asunder or rotted out.

The same winter which closed in the Chinese army from the South operated against the army of the North but they being acclimated perhaps held their antagonism in contempt. This analogy can be applied to the present case of the world. The system which binds the producers is hardest on them because they do the work, while the capitalists look upon their aspirations with contempt, and having tradition and the system behind them, they feel sure of victory. But the general who sent forth the call to the workers to unite provided them with the "game" to train their minds for the successful carrying out of their mission. It was founded on the principles and history of industry and a thorough study of its intricacies would fit the workers to take intelligent part in the industrial struggle before them. The "game" is the Socialist theory.

And the great general (Mars) succeeded well. The army of workers which he called together is busily engaged during this period of winter quartering, in the study of this theory while the enemy, the capitalists and their armies of retainers—is breaking out with the blotches of vice and disease, the symptoms of deterioration caused by the backing up of advancement.

The attempt of capitalist reformers to remove these surface indications of their decaying policy, shows that their employers are content with the waiting tactics and willing to let the old thing rot out. But the old thing must present a clean surface, at least in the spots where the capitalists cast their lines, and in order to effect this partial cleanliness, the decaying elements must constantly be removed from their sight. In passing along, however, the odors which arise from the massed masses of corruption are scented on all sides, and its constant repetition causes more and more of the adherents of the abandonment to abandon it and seek companionship with those who aim to abolish its food, let it die or kill it, and then bury it deep down into oblivion. The workers are well equipped for this purpose and the trend of events is revealing to an ever-increasing number that it is their mission. Then why stay on the outside, you workingmen who have not yet joined your "jars in revolution"? Why help to lengthen the waiting game of your oppressors? Come into the quarters of your comrades who are bent on shortening the time of oppression and take up the study of that which keeps their spirits up, and trains them for the final conflict—take up the study of the Socialist theory. You will find that it gives an answering answer to your doubts as to the future of the workers, that it will hold you in absorbing interest while you are in this period preceding the transition of the world's development, that that interest will shorten the time of your misery both apparently and really, apparently by catering your attention, and really by making of you a mover towards advancement instead of a "waiter" on evolution.

SMOKE UP THERE!

Peculiar Conditions in Zion Render Imported Wages Debatable, but Dowie Blames His Time.

A volume of smoke ascending from the hills of Zion has been waited to the sensitive nostrils of John Alexander Dowie, to the infinite disgust of that great and good man, who is now called upon to decide between piety and profit. Fifty imported lacemakers, with fifty "bulldozers," pipes are responsible for the nuisance.

The founder and owner of the sacred city to the north of Waukegan, has positively forbidden the use of liquor, pork, and tobacco, within his domains, and yet these aliens, imported at great expense, are now dominating the atmosphere of the heavenly city with the fumes of plug cut, in defiance of the rules and regulations laid down by John Alexander Dowie for the preservation of law and order in Zion.

Moral suasion has been unsuccessfully tried to induce them to abandon the abominable practice. Prayers and entreaties have been alike in vain. The lacemakers have expressed their determination to continue smoking despite of the "public opinion" of Zion, and when threatened with dismissal have remained unmoved and unterrified. And yet they have no organization, no union, no "sympathy," or "moral support" from outsiders. But they know that John Alexander Dowie is up against the real thing, just the same.

They have informed that gentleman that if he sends them away he will have to supply their place with other lacemakers from England if he wishes to carry on business, and that if he decides upon that step he will have paid fifty passages for nothing. Like most pious men, John Alexander has a good "business" head on his shoulders and at once saw the point.

Lacemaking is to begin in March. The factories have been built, the machinery purchased and installed, everything is ready for the production of surplus value. Will "business" be deferred until the smoke question has been settled? Not hardly. John Alexander, like a prudent capitalist, has compromised. Orders have been given to the faithful to devote a "short season of prayer" to the end that the ungodly smokers may see the error of their ways and voluntarily abandon their "bulldozers" and plug cut. But lacemaking will begin upon the 1st of March as per schedule.

There are several carpenters in this capitalist heaven, who, it is said, indulge in the filthy habit of chewing tobacco. They will be brought before the general overruler and asked how about it. It is not likely that they will be able to put up the same front as the lacemakers, with a like success. Carpenters don't have to be imported.

In the meantime it is safe betting that the sweet taste of profits will offset the villainous smell of tobacco smoke. In the opinion of the reverend exploiter, the lacemakers may enjoy their temporary victory, but when the industry is fairly established and other lacemakers appear on the scene, John Alexander will get even, and the smokers will be expelled from the heavenly city to find a job elsewhere. All things come to him who waits.

ONE COMMON PRINCIPLE.

The Bond Which Will Ultimately Unite the Different Socialist Bodies in the Near Future.

Five distinct races of people inhabit this planet, but all of them are human beings, differing only as regards color and creed. There are five different continents on the earth, all essentially the same in composition, and differing only in location and extent of surface. And so it is with Socialists at present. There are many different kinds of Socialists, yet without exception they all believe in the same fundamental principle, viz., the collective ownership of the means of life. There may be a dozen different parties or leagues calling themselves socialist and believing themselves to be independent of each other, and yet they are in reality the same.

If all these different bodies of Socialists were brought together under one roof and asked what the fundamental principles of socialism were they would with scarcely an exception answer: "the collective ownership of the means of life."

And yet we find these Socialists holding one principle in common, and differing only in their methods and tactics in bringing their cases before the people, quarreling and exchanging angry glances with each other.

The question then naturally arises: "Why are there so many different socialist parties?" It may be answered by saying that every movement at its commencement and during its early stages of development necessarily has its factions and divisions, just as every new society or organization evolves from a smaller scale. While an organization is immature, the elements competing it are more or less in a state of confusion, but once a permanent organization is formed, the different factions and divisions naturally tend to come together, bound as they are with common interests.

And so it will be with these different socialist bodies. The different socialist bodies are all working towards the same end, and as the movement develops, the different factions and divisions will naturally tend to come together, bound as they are with common interests. It is necessary always to bear in mind that it is a certain conception of socialism that makes the individual claim to be a Socialist, and that it is the recog-

THE WORKERS' CALL.

"Workingmen of all countries unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains; you have a world to gain."

SECOND YEAR.—WHOLE NO. 102.

CHICAGO, ILL., FEBRUARY 16, 1901.

PRICE ONE CENT

HOLDS THE RECORD.

Apex of Capitalist Exploitation Reached by Chicago.

CLASSES CLEARLY DEFINED

Socialist Victory Here Would Mean the Immediate Overthrow of American Capitalism.

The very fact that capitalism has reached its climax in this city lays new duties upon those who are conscious of the tendencies of that capitalism. There is no city on the face of the earth where the spirit of greed is so orthodoxy observed as in Chicago. At no other point is the rule of mammon more absolute, the hideousness of capitalism more obtrusive. Countless foreign observers have told us this. The killing of pork and the hoglessness of the "yards" have become typical of Chicago life, and the most appropriate device that could be suggested for a city seal and coat of arms would be a "hog rampant" with "out for the stuff" as a municipal motto.

There are no divisions of birth, intellect or breeding in the social march of Chicago. There are only the eaters and the eaten. Her geographical democracy prevented the appearance of any natural superiority of elevation in different portions of the city such as have made aristocratic "heights" and "hills" in other cities. Here the best that could be done was to put a little better pens around a portion of the population that were least useful to society and thus transform a section of plutocracy into an aristocracy. But in spite of all precautions new intruders were constantly climbing over the wall and no one dared to ask whether these newly-nude "aristocrats" had arisen through pork, beer, brothels or hotels.

But the hydra influence of capitalism wiped out differences among capitalists, it prevented their formation among laborers and quickly eliminated any original lines of demarcation. From the very fact of its heterogeneous and ever-changing population the nationality line could not be drawn and maintained. With the old Nineteenth ward speaking seventeen languages in as many different colonies it would be a good racial surveyor who could run the curved and twisted line necessary to show the racial divisions. The fiercest exploitation the world has ever known made short work of intellectual lines of demarcation between producers, until the Western Electric works have any quantity of college graduates among its employees working for no more than it pays its porters and less than it is forced to give to teamsters, while Armour Institute graduates in chemistry are working in the Armour packing houses for very much less than their master finds it necessary to pay those who clean intestines for sausage covers.

One of the first things that strikes a Chicago man when he visits the great cities of this or any other country, is the very much larger number of small producers that still remain, compared with those in his native city. It comes as a surprise to one who has been accustomed to see the long lines of "To Rent" signs that act as memorial tablets to the deceased middle class of Chicago, to find that in New York, London, Paris or Brussels, this class is still flourishing in almost countless numbers.

Plutocracy in Chicago stands face to face with exploited democracy with no buffer class between them and no disintegrating strath within their respective ranks. This gives rise to the sharpest class antagonisms known to modern society, and the person who in Chicago talks of "no class distinctions" or of "bringing the various classes together" is either a designing knave, or a philanthropist too hopelessly idiotic concerning social phenomena to be taken seriously.

Read the lives of the class struggle as no sharp that all who look can see that it only remains for the workers to enter in and take possession of their inheritance through the political overthrow of their exploiters. It is no less true that the appointed time is at hand for a downward march of socialism. Read the lives of the class struggle as no sharp that all who look can see that it only remains for the workers to enter in and take possession of their inheritance through the political overthrow of their exploiters. It is no less true that the appointed time is at hand for a downward march of socialism.

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bondage that prevents them from distributing their own product as they see fit.

All this leads to the conclusion that the progress of socialism in Chicago will be like wildfire among the prairie grass when once its principles have been well understood by even a few men in each of these great industrial centers. Furthermore there is not a shadow of a doubt but what if this city should once fall into the hands of the Socialists that the existence of capitalism would be terminated so far as America is concerned. It has often been said in these latter days that no nation can declare war without the assistance of the packing houses of Chicago. The transportation lines of the greater portion of America focus in this city and their present concentration in a few hands lays all that territory under tribute to those few owners.

What then would be the effect were Chicago to be captured for socialism? It would mean the possession of the vantage point of American capitalism, and the consequent almost immediate downfall of the whole system. It would permit the formation of an industrial unit, not only sufficiently large to be economically independent but large enough to economically dominate a large portion of our present society. It would mean the possibility of the immediate application of the principles of socialism to a greater extent than would be attained by the capture of any other city on earth.

These positions, if true, lead to the conclusion that not only is Chicago the easiest city to capture for socialism, but to the somewhat contradictory position that it is the most important stronghold of capitalism, the key, so to speak, of the industrial situation. All this means increased responsibility and also increased encouragement for Chicago Socialists. It means that every class-conscious worker has a more pressing need than anywhere else on earth to see that his knowledge of socialism is increased and its propaganda more widely spread.

A. M. Simons.

On the Steel of Repentance.

The Chicago Chronicle, organ of the "first principle" Democrats, is desperately trying to convince the capitalist class that there is no taint of socialism in the element which desires "reorganization," a la Grover Cleveland. To this end they make editorial comment upon the failure of a so-called socialist "colony" in Zoor, O., as a proof of the impracticability of socialism. The Chronicle evidently supposes that a continual attack upon things "socialistic" will help retrieve the old reputation of the party and induce the capitalist, business men to entrust them again with office. It is a rather shallow trick at best, and it is hard to believe that it will have the desired effect, for the great capitalist journals could pick a "colony" scheme to pieces with a neatness and dispatch which the Chronicle never dreamed of. But still imitation is the sincerest form of flattery.

Mud Throwers Tell Tales.

In a dispute between Mahon and Sulzer upon the floor of the congress a few days ago a glimpse might be obtained of the profound wisdom with which we are governed. Mahon taunted Sulzer with the notorious Boer fund transaction, which left a residue of \$18 for the Boers, after expenses amounting to nearly \$1,700 had been deducted. Sulzer asked Mahon if he contributed to it. Mahon replied in the negative, giving as a reason the fact that he knew the gang who were running it, and claimed that their benevolence was mostly hypocrisy and cant. Sulzer then "recounted" the Republican who circulated the charges as lies and falsehoods, claiming that he had nothing to do with the disposal of the funds in question. "As there is a disposition to throw mud," said Sulzer, "I'll throw a little myself." He then read a letter which he had received, charging Heath, the secretary of the Republican campaign committee, with being concerned in the appointment of Neely, the Havana post-office thief. Another member moved to appropriate \$5,000 for an envoy to the Boer republic, and upon being turned down, another Solon arose and read a poem on the "Man With the Big Mouth," which was received with shouts of laughter.

If the warning poem had not been read at the opportune moment it is quite probable that several other anecdotes would have been related by the disputants. What a mass of round-dribble and rascality could be uncovered were there only some effective method of making our legislators unfold the stores of learning they have acquired in politics.

Organizer's Notice.

The Socialists of the new Twenty-fourth ward are notified that a meeting will be held at Stern's Hall, 216 Fulton street, corner of Ward street, on Wednesday, February 14th at 8 p. m., for the purpose of organizing the Twenty-fourth Ward branch of the Socialist party. Do not fail to be present.

More subscribers are ALWAYS wanted.

IN THE ASCENDANT

The Trust Lifts Business Ethics to a Higher Plane.

EVOLUTION OF "MORALITY"

Competition and Speculation Become "Unethical" When They Are No Longer Possible.

Last week a discussion took place at the Women's Club in this city in which the opinion was expressed that "business" was "unethical." This harmless verdict, however, was not permitted to pass unnoticed by that part of the press which is charged with looking after the interests of the great capitalist class in particular, and it at once started in to mould "public opinion" by shifting the accusation upon the shoulders of that stupidly hopeful subject, the little "business man."

So, after a preliminary confession that "business dealings have never embodied the higher ideas of the ages," the "public" is duly informed that one of the most significant tendencies towards making business more "moral" is to be found in the elimination of waste due to competition. The conclusion that Rockefeller, Morgan, and others of that ilk are really engaged in elevating "business" to a higher ethical plane is left to the reader to infer.

The next great aid to this uplifting process is seen in the introduction of uniform prices and terms and the extinction of much of the favoritism, deception and bargain-driving which was characteristic of small competing business establishments before the great moral wave of concentration set in.

Again the "public" is assured that "morality" has gained since "manipulation" in Wall street has succeeded "speculation." The immorality of the latter form of exploitation is only now apparent, since the entrance of Mr. Rockefeller upon the scene of operations has made it all but impossible.

The small exploiter will doubtless find little consolation in the alleged improvement in business morals which has resulted in his elimination, but it is to be hoped that he will now recognize the fact that what is yet left of his class are now considered as an obstacle in the way of business "reform," a hindrance to the coming of the capitalist millennium. It is not alone the pious of the great capitalist class that thus stigmatizes his efforts as immoral, but even the language of the ordinary financial journals convey the same idea. Only recently one of the most influential of these, in reviewing the business of the preceding month, stated that while the number of failures for less than \$5,000 showed a large increase, yet the outlook for LEGITIMATE business was good.

The ruling ideas of every age are invariably the ideas of the ruling class, and it is not strange that the more successful exploiter declares that his efforts and methods tend to produce a higher standard of "morality" in business. Lacking economic and political power to restore the "morality" of the earlier period of competition, the disappearing middle class as such, must accept the dictum of their more successful brethren as to what constitutes sound ethics, and while they still uphold the capitalist mode of production they may vainly strive to set aside the verdict. In vain they appeal to the "public opinion" to restore their vanishing status, in vain do they assemble in "anti-trust" conventions to attempt the impossible task of blocking economic progress. The evolution of capitalism is the evolution of "morality." Now that the period of competition is fast passing, now that "speculation" is becoming all but impossible, those whose growing economic power has been instrumental in making them so, do not hesitate to declare them unethical and immoral because they are no longer needed in "legitimate" business. The era of the trust has evolved a "morality" suitable for its own preservation.

There is but one power on earth that can in turn supersede the new business ethic of today, and it is to be found only in the working class, the proletarian, who have nothing to lose by the utter disappearance of capitalism, but on the contrary everything to gain. The "morality" of the trust will survive while economic and political power remains in the hands of its upholders, in short, while the latter remain the ruling class. Socialism, which will raise the working class to that position, is the only power that can finally and effectively declare the present system immoral and unethical, by abolishing it.

When the means of production and distribution are collectively owned by the workers, people will remember with amazement that the Rockefeller-Morgan combination was once considered "gigantic."

If you want more recruits for socialism spread the circulation of this paper.

STEP DOWN OR OUT

Railroad Consolidation and Its Effect Upon Officials.

ONE STAFF ALONE REQUIRED

Superfluous Employees Will Now Have Opportunity to Get Acquainted with Socialism.

No capitalist transaction has occurred in many years so fraught with educational significance as the great railroad-consolidation deal recently engineered by the Morgan-Vanderbilt-Harriman syndicate, and a class who have heretofore rejected socialism as visionary, are now in a fair way of seeing that the things they have been accustomed to look upon as permanent and "practical," are in reality the vision, while a little more experience will show them that socialism is not only a reality, but the only reality of the present.

The control of transportation having now gravitated into the hands of one group of exploiters, the revolutionizing of this instrument of production may be expected to proceed at once, and incidentally the life conditions of those dependent upon its previous mode of operation will be similarly affected. A host of presidents, directors, traffic managers, freight and passenger agents, superintendents, and other officials, will find that their services can be and will be dispensed with, and that the disturbance of existing relations will ultimately pass downward through every grade of labor employed in operating railroads, leaving as a residue a multitude, who dreaming permanent situations, will waken to find themselves in the "reserve army of industry" amongst the unemployed.

The consolidation took place for the express purpose of saving expenses, which will now appear in increased dividends for the group of shareholders composing the syndicate. A dozen different lines, each with separate staffs of officials and operatives, are now controlled from one central office.

The separate management and operation of each, at once becomes an anomaly, a source of needless expense, which reduces gross profits and must at once be eliminated.

One complete staff is alone required, and can be readily composed of the materials of the dozen old ones, leaving a surplusage with whose future the syndicate are not in the least concerned.

So instead of promotion, those who are even fortunate enough to retain employment, must prepare to step down to a position which they had occupied years before and which they were accustomed to regard merely as a stepping-stone to the positions which they held just previous to the advent of the enterprising syndicate. And even in this they may consider themselves favored, as above the others whose services are no longer required.

These people have in reality no good ground for protest against their apparent evil fortune. They had set their faces sternly against those who advocated a society in which each toiler could be guaranteed absolute security in making a living, the right to produce and own and enjoy their product. They regarded socialism as dangerous—they were "practical" men and looked upon untried innovations with dislike, and now comes an untried innovation which has no respect for their opinions, but considers them merely as a useless expense, and prepares to hurl them into the street.

It is entirely probable that very many of these people, when socialism was brought to their superior attention, hastened to declare that it "wouldn't work." They need have no doubts upon the working efficiency of the new order of things which has declared that they "won't work." Men more "practical" than themselves have assumed the helm.

It is by successive economic revolutions like the above, that the necessity of the great social revolution is impressed upon the minds of men. Whole sections of the middle class forced into the proletarian from time to time, are events which preach socialism louder and with far more conviction than the efforts of a thousand agitators. In acquiring control of, and consolidating the railroad transportation of the country, the syndicate, while reducing expenses, will as certainly increase the number of Socialists. Their action, in which they have no choice, will compel a certain number of men to face their real conditions of life and learn from the past what the future has in store for them. When these men have learned from personal experience that the beneficiaries of the profit-system today may be its victims tomorrow, they will see the necessity of joining with the Socialists for its abolition.

Our premium offer is a stunner. If it stuns you, bathe your cranium in ice water and try it again.

A MODERN "IRON-CLAD."

How the Stockyards Wage Slaves Are Rendered Powerless for Mutual Defence.

The cold weather of last week tended to emphasize the discontent of many of the workmen at the stock yards with a condition imposed upon them before they are accepted in the slavery of the big packers. Little enough at any time are the wages they receive but in the cold of the winter their scantiness makes a smaller showing than ever against the wants which cold weather increases. Therefore it is that the holding back from each man of fifteen dollars in accordance with the provisions of the "iron-clad" as it is called, is a severe hardship to them. The "iron-clad" works in the following manner, viz: In any week in which the laborer works four consecutive days or more, one dollar and fifty cents is withheld from his wages of that period, if he gets less than four consecutive days' time in a week nothing is taken out (he couldn't live and work if it were), this process is followed until the company has fifteen dollars (\$15.00) of the worker's money held out against him. Now, if he quits the company without giving ten days' notice, he forfeits the fifteen dollars, but the company may fire him without a moment's warning by paying him his wages and the amount held in the iron-clad. Death comes like a thief in the night. It is at once seen that this deposit of fifteen dollars is practically useless to the worker. If he gets it at all it is accompanied with a notice that his means of life have been severed until he can find service in the slavery of a new master, or if he finds a new master who will impose a less galling yoke, and before going to him gives ten days' due notice so that his place may be filled with a properly picked slave. Of course if a man is driven by sickness or distress in his family to supplicate his master for the deposit he may turn the stony heart to yield the favor, but the "iron-clad" must be put into operation at a future time, gain, to protect the master.

The whole arrangement was put into operation to keep the men from forming unions and striking. The men are now scrambling about it but they can do nothing. No industrial organization, no political union, and the laboring-man's friend, the Chicago American, has not even taken up the case. Therefore the only thing left for them to do is to form an "iron-clad" of their own by uniting politically and at the ballot box showing their power. If such action had no other result, they may be sure it would knock on the head any such tyranny as the "iron-clad" in the quickest possible manner.

The Campaign Fund.

Comrades:—Again it is necessary to call your attention to the financial state of the party, as regards campaign funds. Although subscription lists have been sent out over seven weeks ago, the returns have been exceedingly small, in fact utterly insufficient to make even a pretense at running a campaign.

You are earnestly requested to bend every effort towards securing the necessary funds, as the need is pressing and the campaign cannot be neglected without entailing severe loss to the Socialist movement.

We recognize of course that capitalism leaves you with scanty funds to spare for anything outside of physical necessities. Nevertheless the effort must be made by your class. The poorer you may be, the more need for socialism. Your exploiters are always ready to put up money so as to maintain your slavery. You at least should do proportionately as much for your freedom. Get your names on the list.

Fraternally,
The Executive Committee,
Per R. A. Morris.

The Church Militant.

For thorough-going brutality and a downright lust for blood and rapine, commend us to your sanctimonious man of God, and his journals. Amid all the jingo hooligan howling of the past eighteen months no voice, have shrieked louder than those of the people and press which are supposed to be devoted to the "Prince of Peace." The most outrageous atrocities in South Africa and China have met the hearty and enthusiastic approval of both parson and paragonical press, and many of our readers will doubtless remember the incident narrated by Dr. Conan Doyle of a parson who expressed his indignant impatience because the soldiers were not quick enough to setting fire to a Boer farm. The following from the "Church Times" fairly represents the clerical sentiment with regard to warfare: "There are nambypamby individuals in our midst today who think to build by pen and inklet the New Jerusalem in England's green and pleasant land." He who would learn to love must first learn to hate; and the man who would shrink from using shot, shell and bayonet is a poor fellow who will become extinct by the operation of the law of the survival of the fittest."—London "Justice."

Get your neighbor to read the Call.

Socialist Pointers

You know somebody has to circulate those petitions. Couldn't you get a few names?

What profit will it be to turn out "Bobbie" Burke and turn in another of his kind?

We do not preach the class struggle. We simply point it out and it does its own preaching.

Isn't it strange that with everybody advocating municipal ownership that we don't get it.

People who have faith in a republican form of government don't shout "God save the King."

Did you send in those subscribers to the Workers' Call last week that you were going to?

Just a little more life in the campaign would not hurt it or make John Collins' chances any the less.

Legislatures that are enacting laws about cigarettes have at last got down to something of their size.

Some of the ward branches could learn valuable lessons in organization from some of the other branches.

The members of the Municipal Voters' League claim to be much better than "Rinky Dink," but they will have to show us.

Because we are so few each man must do his share of the shouting. Have you got out on the street yet and hollered for John Collins?

If you vote the Republican or Democratic ticket you need not worry. The bosses will soon tell you who you are to vote for for alderman.

Remember it! Remember it! It is not the as progressive. The Socialists control its municipal government.

The inventor of smokeless powder was sent to jail but it was because he got drunk, and not for the greater offense of inventing the powder.

Some people think that the election of United States senators by popular vote is socialism. They need to have the Workers' Call sent to them.

Miners who are obliged to strike to get \$1.10 a day, do more useful work in half an hour than the aldermen who want \$5,000 a year, do in a lifetime.

Very kind of J. Pierpont Morgan to collect and organize the railroads all under one management so the people can step in with little or no confusion.

Several pretenders are again looking cross-eyed at France, but the Socialists are too strong there for the pretenders to ever be anything but a laughing stock.

Middle-of-the-road Populists are still holding conferences. It will take a death certificate to convince them they are dead if the recent election had no effect.

They may be able to run a campaign on the kind of wind they raise in Kansas but it cannot be done on the Chicago brand of wind. Pay in a little to the fund and help set the wheels going.

Mrs. Nation is more logical than the average reformer—she does something, but how much more good she could accomplish by taking her little hatchet and hacking away at the cause instead of at the effect.

J. W. C.—Your inquiry regarding socialism and atheism can perhaps best be answered by referring you to the opening paragraph of Professor George D. Herron's speech at Central Music Hall on February, 1st. It can be found in the Workers' Call, date February 1st, on the third page, and will, we think, be accepted by most Socialists as generally correct. The entire extract may also be profitably read as throwing additional light on the subject. Towards what is usually termed "free thought," "secularism," or "atheism," with which the names of Ingersoll, Bradlaugh, and others, are frequently connected, socialism stands in an attitude of indifference—it is neither hostile nor partisan. Socialism has no time to devote to the "Mistakes of Moses," or the arguments pro and con relating to "inspired books," or infallible popes and churches. It deals primarily with economics as the basis upon which human society is built, and seeks the overthrow of the capitalist system by the united political action of the working class.

Does the man beside you in the shop read a socialist paper?

THE WORKERS' CALL

Second every Saturday at 30 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.
Entered at the postoffice at Chicago, Ill., as second class matter of the second class.
The Workers' Call is published for and under the control of Local Chicago of the Socialist Party of Chicago, a corporation without capital stock, the whole revenue of which must be expended for certain propaganda.
Remittances may be made by postal note money order, express money order or bank draft.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One year \$2.00
Six months \$1.00
Three months \$0.50
Single copies 10c
To European countries, per annum \$3.00
Always in advance.
Special rates for ordered by the hundred. Orders for current issues should reach the office by Tuesday evening.

ADVERTISEMENTS

A limited number of acceptable advertisements will be accepted.
Rates will be made known upon application.

EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

To secure the return of named members' names should be enclosed.
Contributions must reach the office by Tuesday evening preceding the issue in which they are to appear.
The best that signed articles published does not contain the Workers' Call to all opinions expressed therein.
Contributions and items of news concerning the labor movement are requested from our readers. Every contribution must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.

DEATH TERROR OF COMPETITION.

Because the rubber trust and the independent rubber manufacturers are to engage in a competitive war, the editor of the Times-Herald vents his satisfaction and points out that competition is not stifled by trusts. Even these monster industries will have competitors if better machinery and methods are secured and taken up by enterprising business men, and in the cutting of prices that follows, who benefits? Certainly not the manufacturers; for they often sell at a loss, and although we know it is not done from philanthropic motives still the consumers benefit by it. Thus discourses the learned editor. But who are the consumers? Why the producers of course form the largest number of consumers. Then the producer, when he turns consumer, in buying something in the rubber line while this price war is in progress, will get the full product of his labor as far as his purchase of such goods is concerned. This action is not philanthropy though, this allowing the producer such a great boon as to get his rubbers at cost; no, this is done to keep the other fellow from getting profits, and as long as he can't get profits he will be forced out of business by the stronger competitor, who will then be able to add a per cent of profit to his selling prices and make the consumer dig up for the past benefits. The Times-Herald of course says nothing about that part of the matter. "See what you are getting now; forget about all of your troubles; don't think about what is to come; but look at the benefit you are receiving from the rubber war."

Once in a while something happens that gives the patriotic editor a chance to show that the country is not going to the dogs yet awhile.
But to the Socialist, the fact pointed out is evidence that the last stage of competitive production in the rubber line is about to end. The smaller or weaker of the two large fish is about to be devoured. The victor will see to it that any "better machinery" will come into its possession, and thereafter the economically ignorant editor will have to scan the field for some lagging industry to show that competition is not dead.

A TWELVE MONTHS STRUGGLE.
After a struggle lasting over a year the building trades lockout comes to an end, and in all probability the same fate awaits the Building Trades Council. It would be useless to conceal the fact that on the whole the forces of organized labor have been thoroughly worsted in the struggle, and that the Contractors' association emerges victorious from it. The capitalist press, although alluding to the repeated successes of organized trades from the central body, as compromises, do not hesitate to speculate with unbecoming satisfaction upon the approaching dissolution of the organization through which the workers carried on the long and bitter struggle.

The agreements made with the contractors as to wages, hours, etc., may be maintained, at least while the rush of the building season lasts, but when the slack time arrives the loss of the central organization through which the workers mutually supported each other will make itself felt. It is folly to suppose that the contracts signed by the bosses' association will remain valid when employment becomes scarce. It is only necessary to recall the various contracts signed during the year of the World's Fair and what happened to them when the rush was over. In this recent struggle the united action of the contractors forced free competition on the market. No workmen of average

intelligence needs to be told what use the bosses will make of their victory, when they are called upon to deal with individual trades.

It has been charged with much truth that politics played an important part in connection with this disastrous lockout, but it is well to remember that it was CAPITALIST politics alone that weakened the ranks of the workers and created distrust and dissension amongst them, and in doing this it was fulfilling the law of its existence.

Let the workmen of this city adopt workingmen's politics in their unions and their economic organizations will grow stronger and better able to resist disruption, just in proportion as they become more permeated with class politics. A vote of forty thousand organized workers cast for the mayoral candidacy of John Collins, the union machinist, would indirectly do more towards strengthening the labor organizations of Chicago than any other conceivable measure.

To keep capitalist politics out of the unions would augment their strength enormously and render their defence more easy; to adopt working class politics would at once place the capitalist union smashers on the defensive themselves. The spectacle of one hundred and fifty contractors enforcing their demands upon twenty-five thousand workmen would have been impossible were it not that the latter unknowingly weakened their ranks by permitting the political tools of their enemies to disrupt and disorganize what had been built up by the labor of years. But the dissolution of the Building Trades Council, though a severe blow, by no means presages the end of the conflict. The contractors can only make use of their victory to still further reduce the amount of labor product agreed upon as the workmen's portion, and this will inevitably mean a re-opening of hostilities after the activity of the building season has passed its maximum.

COMPLETELY SUCCESSFUL.

Socialist Festival in Kensington Turner Hall Breaks All Previous Records

The comrades of Pullman, Kensington and Roseland made a great success of their concert and ball at the Kensington Turner Hall, Sunday.
The concert and lectures of the afternoon held a full house. Mr. Julius Vahlteich, who was the secretary of the German Workingmen's Association when LaSalle was its president, and was afterward a member of the German reichstag, was the speaker in German, and Walter Thomas, Miss Vahlteich in English. Comrade Vahlteich was warmly greeted by the turners and other German-speaking listeners. He was closely listened to and frequently interrupted by applause.
A very large share of those present were not Socialists, and Comrade Mills undertook to state and explain the demands of the Socialists.

After showing at length how the private ownership of the coal and the land rested on no better foundation than would a similar claim set up as regarding the water of the lakes and rivers, he proceeded to prove that none of these natural resources could even have been developed and used except by co-operative effort.

The first three could not have been made nor kept burning, the first animals could not have been caught and tamed to give us the cow, horse, sheep and hog, except by co-operative effort. Even the human language itself could never have been developed except by men meeting and working together. The machine of the great shops cannot now be used except groups of men, use them nor can a wheel be turned except steam, or electricity or the internal explosion of the gas—all natural forces—shall furnish the power to turn them. He contended that all that is sturdy or good in all our life depends either on the gifts of nature or the united efforts of men. Socialism asks that those free gifts of nature shall belong to all men and that the whole body of society shall be organized in such a way that in the use of the land and the machinery of production the full products of the workers shall go to the workers only. His address was continuously interrupted by applause, and at its close a large number of the workmen present declared themselves for socialism. There were over four hundred tickets sold for the ball, and the singing, music and dancing was greatly enjoyed.

Comrade Denne declared when the day was over that it had been the greatest day for socialism that end of the city has ever seen, and the financial returns were large and will all go for the propaganda work of the party.

A "deserving employee" in the Carnegie Steel company at Homestead has received \$150,000 of stock from the company "as an incentive to greater effort." The lucky recipient does not actually labor himself, but is content in seeing that others do so. It is not stated where the "incentive to greater effort" on the part of the latter comes in, but they will undoubtedly have to supply the "greater effort" just the same. That \$150,000 is bound to bring returns.

Send in a club of ten this week.

SNAP SHOTS BY THE WAYSIDE.

A professor in the department of political economy, speaking to a body of students in that institution who had not formed themselves in government club, reported in the daily press to have informed his audience that "politicians have a right to run this city just as much as students have a right to run this university." He forgot to add that this "right," in both cases, was only recognized so long as the running was performed in harmony selected and adjusted by the capitalist class.

In taking up the record of Croker, the Tammany king, it has been discovered that in an election held in 1865 he voted no less than seventeen times in one day. If the disfranchisement contemplated by the capitalist class does not miscarry it is thought that the working classes, at least will not be corrupted by this example.

The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway company was defendant last week in a suit brought by a workman for the loss of a leg through being struck by one of the company's trains. The defense alleged that the man was entitled to no damages, for the reason that the cork leg which he was now using gave better service than the natural member.

Mr. Franklin McVeigh declares that Chicago is destined to become the great educational center of the United States. Who says that the capitalists are not watching the growth of the Socialist movement?

Newspaper biographies of Mr. Andrew Carnegie have appeared in almost all the capitalist journals, but none of them in recounting the exploits of the "great spangled Scotchman" make the least allusion to the building of the stockade around the Homestead works, or dwell in any extent upon the "business" ability displayed in inducing the government to accept defective armor plates.

Those high-priced railroad officials who are slated to lose their jobs when the Vanderbilt-Harriman-Morgan syndicate takes hold may perhaps find some consolation in the recent remarks of the ex-controller of the treasury, Jas. H. Eckels, to the effect that opportunity never was so great as at present.

The purchase of the Carnegie interests by J. Pierpont Morgan and the consolidation of the iron and steel industry will perhaps be hailed by some as a step towards socialism. If the evidence of capitalist concentration were in themselves steps towards socialism we could afford to take things easy, for the new order would arrive without any effort on our part.

Steps toward socialism are only manifested in the development of class-consciousness amongst the workers, and this demands the activity of every Socialist. Capitalist development certainly furnishes us with our best arguments, but we must be able to make the workers realize its application to the conditions of life in which they as a class exist. The result of this understanding will manifest itself at the ballot box, and the amount of the vote cast for the candidacy of John Collins will be the test of what we have accomplished since November.

Hearst's Chicago American wants "municipal ownership" and its editorialists strongly oppose any modification which falls short of this position. But it will nevertheless support, during the pending campaign, those candidates who are pledged to an extension of privileges to the street railway companies. Just wait and see.

One Jacob Rile, an alleged sociologist, attended a ball, given recently by the political bosses of the First ward, at which "Hinky Dink" and "Bathhouse John" were perhaps the two most prominent figures, representing, as they do, the wealthiest ward in this city, perhaps the wealthiest in the nation.

Mr. Rile viewed the proceedings and admired the character of the band, in respect of mingled cynicism and cynicism. He admitted that these present were the ruling political element in the ward and deplored the fact.

This "sociologist" then reproaches the "better element" with refusing to join in the politics of the ward, for fear that it would have to work in conjunction with the elements represented at the ball. Mr. Rile is mistaken. The better elements do not consider their interests in danger from the present state of affairs. If they did, their scruples about association would vanish instantly. When the time comes that a possibility exists of defeating Hinky Dink and Bathhouse John at the polls with Socialist candidates, Mr. Rile would immediately witness a political activity amongst the "better classes" that would astonish him. They would stand shoulder to shoulder with the "statestmen" in question and the latter would instantly become the acknowledged champions of law, order and property, despite the unsavory reputation which has been fastened upon them by the capitalist press.

Perhaps Mark Hanna wants the ship subsidy bill passed so he can contribute to the Socialist campaign fund, but is it better not to rely too much upon this opposition.

CIRCULATION NOTES.

Three yearlies from Comrade Prince, of Chicago.

Two yearlies from Comrade Kennedy, of Kansas City, Mo.

A club of ten, from Comrade Beavy of Wapash, Indiana.

A club of four half-yearlies from the old Fourth Ward branch.

A club of three half-yearlies from Comrade Houlberg, of Chicago.

Four yearlies and two half-yearlies from Comrade A. Kierman, of Chicago.

A club of four half-yearlies from Laura Willard Taft, of South Chicago.

Eight half-yearly postals went away with Comrade H. A. Morris, of Chicago.

Those premium books are going fast, comrades. Better get in on the ground floor.

Four yearlies and one half-yearly subscription from Comrade Bencours, of Chicago.

Two yearly and four half-yearly postals go to Comrade Kuchenecker, of Chicago.

Twenty new subscribers from Missouri, come by way of the regular S. D. P. organization.

Comrade H. F. Lindgren of Chicago, brings in a club of four yearlies and one half-yearly.

Comrade Lightfoot of Gas City, Ind., sends us one yearly sub and an order for a bunch of half-yearly postals.

Comrade Thomas Lamey, of Concordia, Kansas, sends in an order for three yearly and two half-yearly postals.

The following comrades have sent in clubs of two this week: D. A. Bowwell, Herrin, Ill.; W. H. Lemingwell, Chicago, A. Mork, Chicago.

Comrade H. T. Vernon, of the Machinists' Union, sends in a club of five yearlies and three half-yearlies. An interesting article from the pen of Comrade Vernon will be found in another column.

Comrade Allen K. Gifford writes to us from Manila, Philippine Islands, and encloses a yearly subscription to The Call. Comrade Gifford was formerly one of the best propagandists in Iowa. He is now employed in the ordinance depot at Manila.

Next to Davenport, Iowa, Sacramento, California, holds the palm for Workers' Call subscribers. This is largely due to the activity of Comrade W. F. Lockwood, who is as steady as clockwork in soliciting subscribers. It never rains but it pours when a letter comes from Sacramento. The last one arrived last Tuesday and contained a bunch of twenty-two subs.

If the Twenty-fifth Ward branch does not carry off the palm in the coming municipal election, it will not be the fault of the indefatigable comrades who are devoting themselves to subscription hustling. The record for this week is eighty-five subscribers. This places the Twenty-fifth Ward in the front rank on the subscription list of the Workers' Call there being now nearly five hundred subscribers in that ward.

A club of eight yearlies from Comrade A. S. Montgomery, of Monmouth, Illinois. This is another comrade who finds that it is just as easy to get yearly subs as any other. Comrade Montgomery writes encouragingly of the propaganda work being done by the comrades at Monmouth. He says: "Here in Monmouth we are very anxious to see unity accomplished in the Socialist ranks. We hope all workmen will soon realize what the name Socialist means. Then the capitalists will find out what it means to have a full dinner pail. We all think the Workers' Call is THE PAPER. This is my first bunch of new subs, but I do not think it will be the last."

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At the last meeting of Local Erie, of the Socialist party, the foregoing appeal to the brewery workers was read and a resolution at once adopted that an "unfair" list be instituted and the product of the concerns involved placed thereon. This action was supported by all who took part in the discussion on the ground that as the Socialist party was the political movement of the working class it was incumbent upon the party to co-operate with them in the industrial struggle for betterment of condition at all times, and as the capitalists in these breweries were antagonistic organized labor in the manner complained of, it was our duty to boycott their products as effectively as possible. Request was also made that all party papers make note of the proceedings and that all organizations take note of it. In this way the Socialists can make their support of organized labor most appreciable.

Down with child labor! So say the organized workers; so say the Socialists. Down with it by the boycott, down with it by the BALLOT.

From Local Erie, S. D. P.
Whereas, The action of the Chicago convention in declaring for a joint convention of all Socialists has removed the last obstacle to Socialist unity, and leaves nothing to be done except to arrange the details; and
Whereas, It is of the highest importance that the Socialist new organization of the party should be perfected and ready to enter the fall campaign in good working order at as early a date as possible; and
Whereas, It is desirable that the largest possible convention be held, and imperative that the expense thereof be reduced to the minimum; in view of the following facts:

The Pan American Exposition at Buffalo, opening May 1st, and continuing through the summer will afford reduced railroad rates;
2. A larger convention can be held at or near Buffalo than in any other section because of the apud inducements offered by the exposition, and special railroad rates;

3. September 1st, the date fixed by the Chicago convention for its deliberations will consume a week, and the subsequent referendum a much longer time, leaving no time for the reorganization and consolidation of the branches, sections and locally before the call elections; thus would the movement into the campaign handicapped by lack of working order; be it

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Great Premium Offer

It is with pleasure that the Workers' Call announces to its friends and patrons that it has completed arrangements with one of the largest Socialist publishing houses in the country, whereby it has obtained a quantity of the best Socialist books published in the English language, to be given as premiums to its subscription hustlers. The terms upon which these books have been obtained make it possible for us to extend to active workers the best premium offer that has ever been made by a Socialist publication. The books which we offer are the very cream of Socialist literature, and should be in the home of every active comrade. With a little hustling—in a good cause—it is possible for every comrade to obtain them free of cost. This remarkable offer is as follows:

With every two dollars' worth of subscriptions or Workers' Call postals, paid for at the rate of 10 cents for yearlies and 25 cents for half-yearlies, we will give a copy of "The Peoples' Marx," an excellent epitome of Karl Marx' "Capital," translated from the French of Gabriel Deville. Retail price, 75 cents. Or "A History of the Commune of 1871," by Lissaguy; price, \$1.00.

With every one dollar and fifty cents worth of subscriptions or Workers' Call postals, we will give one copy of Eugene Sue's "Silver Cross, or the Carpenter of Nazareth," cloth bound, price 50 cents.

With every one dollar's worth of subscriptions or Workers' Call postals, paid for at the same rate, we will give any two of the following classics of Socialist literature: "Socialism from Utopia to Science," by Frederick Engels; "The Workingman's Program," by Ferdinand Lassalle; "The Right to Be Lazy," by Paul Lafargue; "The State and Socialism," by Gabriel Deville; "Socialism, Revolution and Internationalism," by Gabriel Deville. Retail price of each of the above books, 25 cents.

Also with one dollar's worth of subscriptions we will give any one of the following 25 cent books: "The Civil War in France," by Karl Marx; "Science and the Workingmen," by Ferdinand LaSalle; "The Socialist Campaign Book for 1900."

It is unnecessary for us to dilate to any extent upon the merits of the books which we thus place within the easy reach of every comrade in the country.

"The Peoples' Marx" has been introduced to our readers in previous numbers. It contains all the salient points of the parent book, "Capital," and presents them in a form more readily understood by the average mind. "Capital," in its original form is a book for the student. "The Peoples' Marx" is a book for everybody. The other books which we offer are familiar to all Socialists.

In taking advantage of the above offer comrades are requested to make use of the following blank application. Fill it out and send it with your letter:

The Workers' Call, 30 N. Clark St., Chicago.

Comrades:—Enclosed you will find to pay for subscription on the names elsewhere enclosed or to pay for Workers' Call postals of which I

advise you in this letter. You may put my name on your roll of agents and may depend upon me to do all I can for the cause of socialism and the success of the Workers' Call. Please send me the following books to which I am entitled as premiums on the above remittance:

Yours fraternally,

Name

No.

City or Town

State

Resolved, That we respectfully urge the Chicago and Springfield committees to call a convention at or near Buffalo, N. Y., on the birthday of American political independence, July 4, said date being the most appropriate for the drafting of the new declaration of economic independence and the launching of the party that is to carry it into execution—and leaving ample time for the reorganization necessary to get into perfect working order for the ensuing campaign which will be made memorable in the history of American socialism.

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing be sent to the Socialist press and that all organizations be solicited to endorse the name and forward to their respective national or state executives. Unanimously adopted without debate, February 3, 1901.
Party press please copy.
Local Erie, S. D. P.

Meetings for the Week.

The following meetings have been arranged for the coming week:
Sunday, 3 p. m., Central Music Hall, Speaker, Prof. Geo. D. Herron. Subject, "The Economic Goal."
Sunday, February 17th, 3 p. m., Socialist Educational Club, 1123 Milwaukee avenue. Speaker, Wm. H. Wise, subject, "The Religion of Socialism."
Sunday, February 17th, 3 p. m., Twenty-second Ward, 336 N. Franklin street, Speaker, E. W. Knox; subject, "Poverty a Crime."

Sunday, February 17th, 8 p. m., Twenty-fifth Ward, 309 Sheffield avenue, near Belmont avenue. Speaker, T. J. Morgan; subject, "Historic Basis of Socialism."
Sunday, February 17th, 8 p. m., Twenty-eighth Ward, 103 W. Madison street, Speaker, F. G. Strickland.
Sunday, February 17th, 3 p. m., Fifth Ward, 149 E. Halsted street. Speaker, Aug. Kleins; subject, "Municipal Ownership."

Sunday, February 17th, 3 p. m., Seventeenth Ward, Aurora Hall, corner Milwaukee and Huron streets. Speaker, Walter Thomas Mills.
Tuesday, February 18th, 8 p. m., 1008 W. Madison street. Speaker, B. Eyring.
Tuesday, February 18th, 8 p. m., Mill's Night School of Social Economy, 1213 Milwaukee avenue.
Thursday, February 21st, 8 p. m., Thirty-first Ward, 608 S. Halsted street. Speaker, T. J. Morgan; subject, "The Historic Basis of Socialism."
Thursday, February 21st, 8 p. m., Mill's Night School of Social Economy, Schiller Building, 143 Randolph street.
Friday, February 22nd, 8 p. m., Twelfth Ward, Socialist Hall, Twenty-ninth and Milwaukee avenue. Speaker, Wm. H. Wise; subject, "Capitalism, the Dying Octopus."

Friday, February 22nd, 8 p. m., new Thirty-fourth Ward branch, Odd Fellows Hall, Crawford. Twenty-sixth street and Forty-second avenue. Speaker, J. Stitt Wilson.
Saturday, February 19th, 3 p. m., Mill's Night School of Social Economy, 1008 S. Halsted.

The coming of socialism is mainly delayed through the ignorance of the working class as to what it is. Do your part to enlighten them by helping to push the circulation of the Workers' Call.

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FOR THE

BENEFIT OF THE PROPAGANDA FUND

Sunday, March 17th, at Brand's Hall.

Commencing at 8 p. m.

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Speaker in English,

PROF. GEO. D. HERRON

Speaker in German,

JULIUS VAHLTEICH

FOR SOCIALIST UNITY.

Waterbury, Conn., Socialist Club Submits Plan for Visiting the Separate Socialist Societies.

Whereas, It is evident to thoughtful people that the time is nearly fulfilled when, in the evolution of society the Socialist state will become an inevitable if humanity is to go forward.

Whereas, The present political situation demands a united front of all Socialists against common enemies, but we behold a condition of disunion among us, being divided into jealous, petty factions, quarreling about leaders and small matters.

Whereas, Economic conditions are rapidly bringing home to the hearts of the people the fact of the class struggle, causing class lines to be consciously drawn as they never before have been drawn in America's history and thus causing a disruption of old party ties and a new alignment of forces; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a national convention be called of all Socialists, without regard to previous affiliations, party ties or factions, who accept and will firmly maintain these two fundamental principles:

First, The fact of the inevitable class struggle between the working class which produces all on the one hand, and the capitalist class which owns nearly all on the other, yet this is without hatred of individuals or exclusive blame of either class, but simply scientifically recognizing the results of the struggle.

Second, That assisted as it may or may not be by individuals of other classes, it is the mission of the working class to establish the public ownership and control of all the means of production and distribution.

Resolved, That the purpose of this convention shall be to accomplish the organic unity of all Socialists.

Resolved, That the basis of representation in this convention shall be the combined vote of the S. L. P. and the S. D. P. in each state or territory, using the highest number cast for any candidate, each state or territory to have one delegate for every five hundred votes cast or major fraction thereof, provided however, that each state and territory shall be entitled to at least one delegate.

Resolved, That each delegate shall have only one vote.

Resolved, That these national delegates shall be elected by the state or territorial convention or by a referendum vote taken as the state or territorial convention shall prescribe.

Resolved, That said state or territorial convention shall be constituted after the following manner, to wit:

(a) A call shall be issued in each election district, town, city, or county, as the case may be, for a caucus of all Socialists who will subscribe their names to the two fundamental principles declared above. All persons of legal age who attend said caucus and sign said declaration shall have equal voice and vote without regard to race, nationality, sex, or previous party affiliation.

(b) The call for this caucus shall be issued by a combined committee of all the local Socialist organizations or as many as shall be willing to act, or by any one of them in case of failure to meet or to agree. Provided, however, that in any locality where there is yet no organization or where the local call to issue said call within a month after receiving the same, any Socialist who shall send his subscription to these resolutions to the nearest committee or authority issuing the same, he by that act, empowered to call such a caucus.

(c) Each local caucus shall elect delegates to the state or territorial convention, one delegate for every fifteen or major fraction thereof, signing the declaration.

(d) Each local caucus shall elect a permanent committee to communicate with all other caucuses and decide by a referendum vote of such committee the time and place of the state or territorial convention. The number of such committee shall be twice the number of delegates. Each local caucus shall pay the expense of its delegates and devise ways and means to raise the same. It may also effect a permanent organization, adjourn from time to time, and transact any other business which it may deem good for the Socialist cause. Provided, however, that nothing in this movement shall be construed to supersede or be inimical to the interests of existing Socialist organizations until the national convention shall have been held.

(e) The call for a caucus shall be before the call?

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posted in a public place, and published in the party press, in a local daily paper or weekly if there be no daily, or on default of either, in the paper having the best circulation.

Resolved, That the national delegates elected in each state or territory arrange with the other state and territorial committees, similarly constituted, the time and place of the national convention.

Resolved, That upon the closing of this national convention all Socialist parties thereby cease their previous separate existence and that all Socialists thereafter order and combine themselves as such convention shall have determined.

Resolved, That no national officer of any Socialist party or faction existing previous to November 6th, 1900, shall be eligible as a delegate to this national convention, but any such officer may be present at the same and, by a three-fifths vote of the convention, be given the privilege of the floor at such time and duration as the convention shall permit.

Resolved, That Socialist shall be our simple name, and solidarity our aim and watchword.

Resolved, That such local organization or unaffiliated Socialist who endorses these resolutions shall forward one copy of their action on the same to the secretary of its state committee, one to the secretary of each national executive committee, if there be any, and return one to this committee.

Irving C. Chatfield, John Swan, Louis Beck, Committee.

Waterbury, Conn., January 9, 1901.

Comrades:—The foregoing resolutions have been adopted by the members of the Waterbury Socialist club, who, recognizing the present unsatisfactory condition of affairs, are desirous of securing organic unity of forces in the United States. We urge all Socialists to give this matter the gravest consideration, believing that the time is come when the Socialists of this country must see the folly of being divided among themselves and that to insure success we must create a solidarity of forces.

Irving C. Chatfield, John Swan, Louis Beck, Committee.

Address communications to John Swan, 267 Walnut street, Waterbury, Conn.

Campaign Fund.

For week ending Tuesday, February 13

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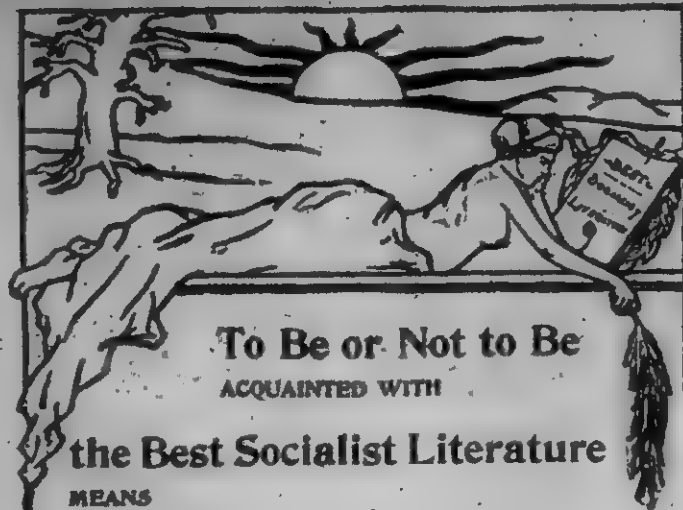
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The Haverhill Social Democrat, remarks on The People's Marx as

The Bible of the working class, a Bible whose study is as beneficial to the workingman as is the orthodox Bible to the average Christian.

OTHER OPINIONS OF THE PRESS

The New York People on The People's Marx: Mr. B. O. Flower, in The Arena:

Deville, in this abridgement and popularization of one of the profoundest and one of the most difficult economic works ever undertaken, has succeeded admirably in this respect: That he has held close to the outlines of the original work, has preserved its essential form as well as of matter, but has considerably reduced its size, and to a very great extent has simplified it and brought it within the understanding of the ordinary reader.

Only patient plodders and scholars, with tastes for economic studies, however, are able to master Marx' Capital, and many attempts have been made to furnish the people with a luminous epitome of this great work. Up to the present time no one has so satisfactorily accomplished this work as Gabriel Deville, in the volume before us. His People's Marx was published in France in 1900, and has now been excellently translated into English by Robert Rives La Monte.

The price of The People's Marx is: one dollar and a half in cloth; seventy-five cents in paper. With orders sent in before the 1st of March we will give as premium a cloth copy of the Silver Cross, (price 50c.), with \$1.50 edition; or, a copy of the Civil War in France, (price 25c.), with the paper edition.

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THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW

This is the only periodical in the English language reckoning among its contributors all the great Socialist writers of the world. Among those whose writings have appeared in its columns in the last seven months are Charles H. Vail, Leonard D. Abbott, W. T. Brown, H. M. Hyndman, Paul Lafargue, E. V. Debs, Job Harriman, Ernest Crosby and Emilie Vandervelde, while Edwin Markham, Kier Hardie, Rev. T. McGrady and Jane Adams have promised articles.

PROF. GEORGE D. HERRON conducts a department each month on SOCIALISM AND RELIGION, containing matter of great interest and value to all students of social questions. It is the only instance in the history of Socialist literature where a regular department was conducted upon this subject by a man who combines such rare natural talents with a thorough knowledge of the literature and doctrines of both Religion and Socialism.

MAX E. HAYES, equally well-known as a writer and speaker in both the Socialist and trade union movement, edits a department on THE LABOR WORLD. This consists of a thorough summary of the happenings in the field of organized labor, with descriptions of the more important mechanical and industrial changes of each month.

The department on SOCIALISM ABROAD is infinitely superior to anything of the kind ever attempted in the English language. In addition to a full and able corps of foreign correspondents, several Socialist dailies of Europe are subscribed for and nearly all the important weeklies and monthlies are received on exchange and made up of in its preparation. With the mass of interesting things that foreign Socialists are now doing, no one who is at all interested in socialism can afford not to read this department.

The department of BOOK REVIEWS is edited with the special aim of making it a continuous and complete compendium of the wealth of material in current literature that is of interest to Socialists. The regular EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT is conducted by the general editor, A. M. SIMONS, who discusses topics of current interest in the light of the Socialist philosophy. An interesting phase is a financial summary of the month, giving the facts as to prices, wages, bankruptcies, financial complications and general trade movements that are of interest to Socialists, but which have hitherto been buried in trade and financial journals and inaccessible to the average reader.

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SECOND YEAR.—WHOLE NO. 103.

CHICAGO, ILL., FEBRUARY 23, 1901.

PRICE ONE CENT

DELUGE OF WEALTH

Plenty, Not Poverty, the Cause of All Our Sufferings.

"EVERYBODY" AND "NOBODY"

Some Contradictions Which Can Only Be Solved Through a Knowledge of Socialism.

It is all a mistake. Let the charity organizations disband at once, let those who devote their lives to "elevating the poor," suspend operations immediately; there is no poor to elevate, no poverty, no lack of good things. The trouble lies exactly the other way. WE have too much. OUR superfluous commodities are smothering us. EVERYBODY is so loaded down with extra wealth that life is becoming a burden solely on account of our possessions. WE have too much furniture, too much clothing, too much food, and don't know how to get rid of it. Plenty, not poverty, is making the earth wearisome to us.

Now, reader, don't go and say that this is not so. It is true—because we saw it in a newspaper, and whoever knew a newspaper to lie? There was in black and white, and moreover the newspaper in which it appeared is a special friend of the working people, and relies for its circulation mostly upon them. As a further proof of what we say it may be mentioned that the writer was a woman, a "clever" woman, and that it appeared on the editorial page of the paper in question—Hearst's Chicago American, of February 13th. Perhaps it would be as well to reprint the stuff and then you will be able to see that we have exaggerated nothing. Here it is:

WE are overloaded and oppressed with paraphernalia and baggage. Houses are crowded with furniture, lumbered up by the gewgaws and gimcracks. Too many pictures on the walls, too many rugs on the floors, too many hangings at windows and doors, too many tawdry books on shelves and tables, too many gilded clocks (that don't go), too many dishes and too much glass and silver on the dining tables, to say nothing of the bewildering array of knives, forks and spoons and little spears and harpoons and swords laid at each plate.

EVERY woman is covered with feathers, furbies, beaded, embroidered, gold lace, attached bands of velvet or something like cloth encrusted with mock jewels and gold and silver. This overabundance shows EVERYWHERE. OUR bills of fare are three times as long as drawn out variety in food and the manner of preparation, three times from a modern dinner a torpid, satiated being, unfit for conversation, for reading, for music, for any form of social amusement.

Even the concerts and the plays, the lectures and musicals are wearisome in length. EVERYBODY seems to be striving to see how much in the way of amusement or instruction can be crammed into an hour. And the result is that EVERYBODY gets tired before half of the programme is over.

So it would seem that the millennium is already here, and EVERYBODY has not only abundantly and to spare of the good things of life, but is actually in danger of surfeit from abundance. This would be the evident conclusion if you didn't read any other part of the paper.

But if you were curious enough to turn over its pages you would drop across some rather contradictory items, such as an account of preparations being made for a charity ball to provide clothing for the children of the "poor," (remember EVERY woman has more clothes than she really knows what to do with), a story of an old man deliberately forging a check for the avowed purpose of getting into jail, because he had no home, no clothing or food, and didn't like to starve or freeze to death, (don't forget that the clever lady stated that EVERYBODY had not only houses, furniture, and clothing, away beyond their needs, but that there was such a variety of foods that the bills of fare were actually wearisome). A noble speech from Senator Hoar in which he "scored" the millionaires most unmercifully, for bribing legislation in order that their operations in acquiring "property" from the public might proceed at an increased rate, though it might seem that in so doing they were really public benefactors, philanthropically engaged in relieving "everybody" of their superfluous accumulations. A record of half a dozen robberies, burglaries and hold-ups in the city for good measure.

What then? Can it be possible that the clever writer is mistaken in saying that "everybody" is thus overloaded? No, she is quite correct. She is using figurative language. People that have more than they can use are generally referred to as "everybody." The others don't count—they are nothing. From the painter this clever lady gives, you will be able to judge exactly just how much you amount to.

You may ask then why "everybody" doesn't stop producing things of which they have more than enough. But you will understand that they are only "everybody" just because they produce

nothing whatever. In this well ordered capitalist world the "everybodies" produce nothing and the "nobodies" produce everything, and it is this matter of production alone that determines upon which side any particular individual belongs.

The "nobodies" then have produced an abundance of things and given them to the "everybodies" in such quantities that the latter now complain of having so much that it becomes a nuisance and hindrance. The "nobodies" have built the houses, overloaded them with furniture, pictures, rugs, silver, knives, forks, spoons and little spears and harpoons and spoons until "everybody" is "bewildered," as the clever writer states.

The "nobodies" have also produced the feathers, the gold embroidery, the sumptuous clothing and the jewels with which "everybody" is overburdened. They are equally responsible for the bills of fare and varieties of food which renders the latter "torpid, satiated and unfit for conversation." They build the theatres, concert halls, and lecture rooms, when the others find "gearisms," and their labor provides the musical instruments, costumes and all other appendages used in them.

And while doing this they have never had for their own use proper houses, furniture, clothing, food, or amusement in anything like sufficient quantities. They die from living in unsanitary houses, they are frozen for want of clothing and fuel, starved from lack of food and brutalized for lack of wholesome and agreeable recreation, yet still they persist in pestered the others with such an enormous quantity of these things that the latter cry out against the avalanche of plenty that threatens to surfeit and smother them by its volume.

Do the "nobodies" then take a malignant pleasure in this work? Are they really evil disposed persons? No, they are only stupid—just common, ordinary, everyday fools. But the "everybodies" tell them that they are intelligent and brainy and levelheaded beyond all people on earth, and they believe it, because what "everybody" says must be true. They are also told that they are the most industrious and skillful of all peoples, which is really a fact. They are industrious—to the verge of criminality.

Of course there are some among them who maintain that the "nobodies" are united for that purpose could keep all the things they make for their own use, but the "everybodies" declare that if such did really occur, the "nobodies" would become "torpid and satiated" like themselves. If it is necessary to have "marriages of plenty" they are willing to sacrifice themselves so that the "nobodies" may have a "horrible example" constantly before their eyes.

And so fully appears wisdom, and wisdom folly. "Everybody" waxes fat upon what "nobody" makes, and "nobody" starves because "everybody" has too much. And "everybody"—but what is the use of pursuing the contradiction farther? If you want to take the knots out of it, better get some Socialist literature or subscribe for a Socialist paper, and you will find the key to the solution in what is known as the class struggle.

Vote for John Collins, candidate of the Socialist party for mayor.

Don't Know Where He's At.

A reverend gentleman attached to the McCormick Theological Seminary in this city evidently feels that he has a kick coming and is thus reported as airing his grievance at the Forty-first Street Presbyterian church last Sunday.

"There is a leveling in the United States of the Holy of Holies. There is a leveling of everything, and people reverence neither gray hairs nor the ministry. When I walk in the streets of Chicago my pupils whom I meet do not look upon me as any better than they are themselves. The country has run mad with democracy."

If this clerical grumbler really wishes to know just why this disagreeable condition exists, we would draw his attention to the fact that as capitalism has degraded his profession to the same status as its ordinary wage slaves there is therefore no good reason why he should be thought better than anyone else. But will he attack capitalism in consequence? Not likely. In that case the McCormick Seminary would quickly conclude that they didn't require his services any longer. Some people never seem to understand just where they belong.

These mysterious fires which occurred half a dozen times daily in some of the Chicago hotels last week are no longer a mystery. It now appears that they were merely the result of "business" enterprise. Several up-to-date individuals who were interested in introducing a new and improved fire extinguisher to the public notice, found themselves in a very awkward position when a welcome opportunity to test the merits of their commodity. And so the first supposition that the fires were the work of "anarchists" proves to be correct after all.

Get your neighbor to read the Call.

A SPECIAL MEETING

Ward Changes Bring General Committee Together.

CAMPAIGN LEAFLETS ORDERED

Report of Party Progress Throughout the City—More Petition Signatures Needed.

A special meeting of the General Committee of the Socialist party of Chicago, was held last Saturday night at their regular meeting place at 104 E. Randolph street. This was the first meeting since the reorganization of the wards took place, in consequence of the new redistricting ordinance. As a result some of the wards appeared with credentials of reorganization, and others, whose boundaries remained practically the same, made no change in their representation. Credentials for the following delegates from reorganized wards were presented and accepted:

Second Ward, L. Kesselbaum and M. Becker. Ninth and Tenth, H. Schlesinger, E. H. Smith, D. H. Smith, and Paul Haerwaldt. Thirteenth, D. H. Daly and Walter M. Kennedy. Fourteenth, J. F. Brennan, E. H. Cope and J. R. Toussaint. Twentieth, J. S. Smith and J. F. Gherney. Twenty-first, R. A. Morris and J. J. Minwagan. Twenty-fifth, H. E. Daniels, F. W. Knox and A. W. Edgerton. Twenty-seventh, John Nelson and Thos. Laumann. Twenty-eighth, Sam Robbins, J. M. Stewart, Geo. J. Kemp, John N. Bielewski and Chas. H. Kuhnert. Thirty-second, Chas. F. Lewis and G. Anderson. U. H. Evans from the Sixteenth and Herman De Hoer from the Thirty-third were seated pending presentation of proper credentials. It was decided that G. A. Johnson and R. U. Olson, representing the old Tenth Ward be seated as delegates from the new Twelfth.

The executive committee reported that the first campaign leaflet may be obtained in quantities at the Workers' Call office. This is the first of a series of three leaflets which the party will distribute throughout the city during the coming campaign. The first one contains the municipal platform of the Socialist party and Comrade Collins' letter accepting the nomination for mayor. It is a four-page pamphlet, with pages four by six inches in size, and will make an instrument for propaganda. One hundred thousand copies have been printed. Branches and individuals will be supplied at the rate of forty cents per thousand. It is hoped that branches will take hold of this matter immediately and get the first leaflet well distributed, so that the second one can be issued.

The organizer, Comrade Klenke, made an interesting report concerning the state of the party and the progress of agitation throughout the city. The West and North towns are solidly reorganized under the new redistricting ordinance. The Sixth, Seventh, Twentieth and Thirtieth wards will be reorganized this week.

The organizer also reported that up to date only about 1,500 signatures on the city petitions have been turned in, 10,000 being necessary to get on the ballot. Only about two weeks remain in which to secure signatures, so if the Socialist party is to appear in the political field this spring, it will be necessary for the comrades to devote all their energies to this matter.

A supply of tickets for the Commune Festival to be held at Brand's Hall, Sunday, March 15th, were turned over to the delegates to be sold by the branches.

The resolution of the Twentieth Ward recommending the division of the city into three or more agitation districts and the election of district organizers, was referred to the Executive Committee.

Resolution of the Thirty-second Ward branch recommending that the dues be raised to 25 cents a month and that each member receive with each month's dues a Workers' Call six month sub. postal card, was referred to the Executive Committee.

The next regular of the General Committee will be held at 104 E. Randolph street, Saturday night, March 2nd.

Call for Signatures.

Comrades:

There are but a few weeks remaining in which to collect the signatures necessary to place the party on the ballot. If this time is not used to the best advantage no city ticket will be filed. The names are coming too slowly at present and you must get out and hustle. A municipal campaign is quite as important as any other, and a ticket must be filed or our agitation is useless. Get to work and see if better returns of signatures cannot be obtained in the time which is still left.

With hope for better results in the way of more signatures, we are

The Executive Committee.
E. R. A. Morris.

WIELD THE BALLOT!

The Chief Weapon of Working Class Emancipation.

THE FINAL CLASS STRUGGLE.

Economic Supremacy of the Producers Impossible While Capitalist Production Continues.

As every so-called civilized country on earth contains a Socialist movement of more or less strength and influence, and as all these movements have one common object, viz., the conquest of the governing power in each, or in other words the political supremacy of the working class, it may be asked: if it is true, as Socialists contend, that the capitalist classes attained political power as a result of their gradually growing economic supremacy, why should not the workers use the same means to attain their object?

This question though not often formulated as above, as a rule forms the basis of reasoning for those who look upon the trades union movement as the ultimate means of "emancipation" for the working class, and also for the advocates of co-operative societies on a large scale, industrial brotherhoods, colonies, profit-sharing, and similar plans for the enrichment of the producing class.

It may be stated at once that while in the main, the assertion that political power was the result of economic supremacy for the capitalist class, is undoubtedly true, it by no means follows that this must also be true of the proletarian movement. On the contrary, the process is reversed. For the working class, economic supremacy follows the attainment of political power instead of preceding it.

We need not stop to consider the too obvious fact that the means of production at present in the hands of the working class, are so small, scattered and insufficient, as to render the success of industrial co-operative societies of workingmen, practically impossible in the face of the gigantic means of production in the hands of the capitalist class. Here and there it is true, that favored by some peculiar or abnormal conditions, these societies have managed to achieve some small success; but never sufficient to even attract the notice of the ruling class, to say nothing of endangering their interests. Wherever a success beyond this has been achieved the society has group invariably lost their working class character and became capitalist.

Neither is it necessary to demonstrate the insufficiency of the trades union movement. Its defeat at the hands of organized capital, its inability to maintain itself against the gigantic combines of today are only too apparent. The question can be completely answered by logical deductions from the historical development of economic classes.

The coming revolution is decidedly different in many important aspects from the revolutions which preceded it, though it possesses one great characteristic in common with them—it is the result of a class struggle.

Hostile critics of Marx have pointed out that the theory of surplus value was by no means a discovery, alleging that exploitation in one form or another was characteristic of all preceding class rule, a fact which Marx never denied. Surplus value was merely the particular form of exploitation characteristic of capitalism. All previous revolutions sought but to change the form of exploitation; the coming social revolution seeks to abolish it in toto, a fact which differentiates it from all others.

In its struggle with feudalism the rising capitalist class endeavored to subject society to their conditions of appropriating products of labor. In the coming revolution the proletariat must first destroy their own mode of appropriation (the present wage system), before becoming economically supreme. Capitalism has existed for ages in the interstices of feudal and slave-holding society, but not as the predominant factor therein. Socialism, it is needless to point out, has never yet existed, and cannot, until capitalism has been made impossible.

Again, in every previous class struggle, the conflict was waged in the interests of a minority of society. On the other hand the revolt of the proletariat is a movement of the majority—for the first time in the history of mankind.

Another important difference between the present class struggle and those that have preceded it, may be found in the fact that for the first time the elements composing the social revolutionary movement must rely exclusively upon their own strength. They cannot call for assistance in the struggle upon any class or strata of society lower than themselves, for the reason that such does not exist. The conditions of all previous class struggles were different in this respect, and the victory lay with those who could utilize the services of classes numerically greater but

economically less powerful than their own. This condition no longer exists, but two classes remaining face to face, the capitalist and working class. Between these two, whatever remnants of previous classes still remain are either being abolished or rendered powerless.

Again, all previous class struggles in their very nature laid the foundation for further similar conflicts at a future date. The present one, however, is utterly different in that its triumph necessarily implies the end of the economic classes and class warfare.

Finally, in every previous conflict the principal combatants were both possessors of the means of production. The modern proletariat, on the other hand, has nothing to lose. The very conditions of its creation by the capitalist system made this its inherent characteristic.

This list of essential differences might be carried much farther if necessary. Enough, however, has been given to show conclusively that while the great fact of the class struggle is yet common to all, the economic attributes of the participants have changed in many important respects. There is no reason whatever for supposing that analogies drawn from the details of former class struggles can be applied to the forthcoming one, but on the other hand the opposite conclusion is unavoidable. The economic strength of the capitalist class will eventually serve to expose their political weakness. The economic weakness of the working class will as certainly evolve political strength.

For society is approaching the LAST of a series of class struggles instead of preparing conditions for future ones. We are closing an era which began, as Marx says, with the introduction of primitive trade societies, and passing through the stages of handicraft, slavery, feudalism, and capitalism, all of which exploitation or man by his fellow was the common link. It is extremely improbable, nay almost impossible that the change which is destined to close and complete one cycle of human progress must slavishly follow in detail the methods of previous stages, which were but parts of the whole.

Economically we are weak—our very name of proletariat signifies economic weakness. Politically we possess the same potency which our numbers give us—but this is conditioned upon our intelligence. The economic weapon has been tried it is even now being tried, and that we are finding it insufficient is proof that our intelligence grows. And that growing intelligence invariably points to the ballot as a weapon all powerful and sufficient for our emancipation. And in advocating the use of the ballot to decide the last great economic class struggle we make another departure from the methods followed by the ruling classes which have successfully dominated society. The ballot then is our principal weapon, though only through repeated economic struggles on the part of our class can a realization of its efficacy be gained. And when victory crowns our efforts at the polls, those who attempt to obstruct or deny the will of the majority will merely furnish by their opposition, the last proof required to demonstrate the truth, that in the coming social revolution economic power is a consequence of political supremacy.

Vote the Socialist party ticket the whole ticket, and nothing but the ticket.

Never Touched Them.

The water thief has been scolded by the assistant state attorney, but one Harry Hoore, an honest upper employed by the thieves in question, will act as the legal scapegoat and may perhaps be sacrificed in their place. "Here is a great corporation," says the lawyer, "guilty of the gross offense of stealing water from the people." Yes, and here is Harry Hoore, who isn't the corporation, but only the tool used by it, who is going to suffer in their stead. "Mr. Hoore," says the report, "closed his address with a scathing denunciation of the thieves' millionaires," and then the report concludes by stating that "the fate of Hoore (who is not a thief, but a millionaire)," will be left in the hands of the jurors. "If you don't like our actions," says in effect the thiefing millionaire, "why here's Hoore. Amuse yourselves by jumping on him, but don't interfere with our business."

"Between Two Steels, Etc."

Bryan's boom for 1901 has already been launched. How will that campaign be conducted? Will it be in the interest of commoners, including the man who is common in spirit and a millionaire in purse, and the man who is common all around? Impossible! Will it seek to arouse class hatred? or will it be conducted so as not to imperil the business interests of the country? Bryan loves the business man and his victim—the laborer—both so much that he cannot be tempted by either. The victims of the plunderers cannot trust the man who has plundered and at the same time poses as the victim's friend. It is a bold claim that no Socialist will make a campaign for himself by voting for Bryan again.

Socialist Pointers

To convert the world to socialism we must keep everlastingly at it.

The enemy is not afraid of us so long as we are quarreling among ourselves.

The Commoner is for Mr. Bryan's kind of socialism which isn't socialism at all.

If you have a friend who is a Populist send him the paper. He is looking for a home.

J. Pierpont Morgan and John D. Rockefeller are only doing what we let them do.

Don't allow the circulating of nominating petitions to be "everybody's business."

A dollar will go much farther in the campaign than ten dollars' worth of good intentions.

Do you think you would get any more of what you produce with John M. Harrison as mayor?

King Edward evidently wants to improve on the world the fact that England is not a republic.

If the new steel trust and the Standard Oil Company are not the government who is? Are you?

The way to make the city campaign hum is to drop a few dollars into the treasury. It needs them.

Another coal strike in Pennsylvania is threatened, and then we will see where Mark Hanna comes in.

The men who made all of those millions for Carnegie are not getting a cent out of the big steel trust deal.

Let every Socialist resolve to put a little more life into the spring campaign even if it costs him 15 cents to do it.

Just watch and see how many of the Socialist candidates for alderman (the Municipal Voters' League will not endorse).

Carter Harrison is preparing to work his con game of being the workingman's friend as hard as ever this spring.

A few good bumps from a Socialist majority would cause the swelling in Kaiser Wilhelm's head to go down very rapidly.

The ground hog's weather predictions are more reliable than the prosperity predictions of the late campaign managers.

There are bigger fools in the world than Mrs. Nation. She has no vote and the men who vote against their class interests do.

The railroads are about to cut down their working forces, but of course the men will have no trouble in getting another job.

It seems our interference in Cuba was about as disinterested as that of the employer when he organizes improvement societies for his men.

Chicago is to be cleaned. That probably means the boulevards and down town district. The river wards and back of the dump will do as it is.

An extra session will probably be called for the purpose of passing a lot of class legislation not a line of which will be in the interests of the working class.

If we just had one Socialist in congress what fun he could have ripping things up the back. Let us send the first one from Chicago just to know we are in earnest.

By the time American capitalists take their money and go to Europe on account of strikes and hostile legislation Europe won't be such a hot place for a non-worker to go to.

The manufacturers declare that the American workingman is the most intelligent in the world, perhaps because he is so far behind his brothers in other lands in socialistic progress.

Shortening the Time.

Sympathizer:—Oh well, I believe in socialism all-right, but what's the use? You've got a big job ahead of you, and you won't get socialism for fifty years yet.

Socialist:—Well, if you will join the movement we will get it in forty-nine years, 354 days and twenty-three hours. See the point?

Don't you see? Socialist amendment. Call postals can always be obtained at this office.

"Civilization" in Pekin

Its "first principles" put in operation at the imperial palace. The "epidemic of crime" reaches China. Cultured burglars and hold-up men seek for "souvenirs."

"Then I looked at Nye,
And Nye looked at me.

And he went for that beathen China
—Bret Hart—

When a civilization is founded, it is founded upon the basis of the weak by the strong, many of his listeners doubtless feel inclined to believe that such an assertion is a gross exaggeration constructed upon a small medium of truth. It is always easy to convince the average "patriotic" individual that whatever charges can be brought against "civilization" in this respect are always based upon the misdeeds of other nationalities rather than his own and as this comfortable theory is universally held, and given the widest possible circulation, it is not difficult to comprehend the nature of what actually occurred during the recent occupation of Pekin by the forces of the civilized powers. Though has leaked out to show that this expedition was in reality one of the most gigantic plundering and pillaging schemes of which history holds record. And yet what occurred was only the reflex of the "civilization" which directed the forces of the allied powers.

A perfect torrent of charge and countercharge now fills the columns of the world's press in regard to this incident. German newspapers accuse the British troops of being a mob of thieves and plunderers. The British press retorts with the same charge against the Germans. Japanese, Russian, French and American journals maintain a crossfire of accusations against each other. An American missionary is arrested by the French authorities charged with extortion from the wretched Chinese peasantry. A French bishop must answer before the international government of a charge of looting the house of the Chinese minister for foreign affairs, of property worth \$700,000; a story is going around that British troops ripped the tiles off the roof of a pagoda under the impression that they were solid gold, and only later discovered that they were merely copper or the gilded over. An American correspondent writes of having seen boxes of glittering loot from Pekin in Washington, rare vases, priceless ornaments, valuable books, glass, furniture, jewelry, pictures, and other portable property too numerous to mention, all of which was part of the spoils which fell to the share of the American pillagers, and concludes his description by cynically observing that the mantelpiece in the room where he is busy writing articles on the ship subsidy bill is ornamented with a "lovely snuff bottle of green jade," once the property of some wealthy Celestial.

A writer in the Contemporary Review who was an eyewitness, gives the following description of the scene which ensued when the imperial residence at Pekin fell into the hands of the plunders of Christian civilization:

The looting of civilian looters of all nationalities has been disrupted by differences which have arisen over the division of the spoils, and there now seems to be a chance for honest men, including the Chinese, to get their dues.

The looting which took place in the imperial apartments of the Forbidden City was marked by a series of unrelieved scenes of grim, satanic humor, to which even a modern Hogarth could hardly do justice. The civilizers burst into the imperial chambers despite the respectful requests of the mandarins present, but it was only forsooth to have a look or take a photograph. Then they handled the furniture, but not in order to ascertain the nature of the metals, and the hardness of the wood. Then drawers were pulled out and cases opened, just that they might glance at and admire the beautiful splendor of the Chinese court. And then there was a pause, during which the intruders looked less at the valuables and more at each other. One man would lift up a costly jade ornament or a fine piece of silverware, study it, glance furtively around, re-examine it with a blush, lay it down in a half shame-faced, half regretful way, and move on to another drawer. Then he would return to the first and begin these rites over again. One gentleman had only just turned his back for a second on a most artistic and ancient piece of jade work, and was coming back to admire it once more when he saw it disappear in the side pocket of another, who remarked with a diplomat's euphemism: "One cannot go without a 'souvenir.'"

"Gentlemen," was the formula which everyone had been seeking for since found, that all breathed and plundered freely. When one wanted a souvenir, and as there was little time to pick and choose he took a number of trifles home for inspection. The full tide of looting had now set in and could no longer be stemmed, even by the strictest of those who were wont to be "honored" in the daylight and virtuous in the presence of a crowd. An officer of high rank, coming in, shook his head sadly, but exclaimed hopefully enough: "Gentlemen, no looting please! Each one may take a 'little souvenir,' but nothing more." Fat coolies carrying coal to the stoves, in Hong Kong could not be more exacting than was this RESPECTABLE gathering of military and civil officials in moving away the most unwise vessels, images and ornaments between their coats and their skins. It was so comical to see self-respecting individuals, their features serious and solemn, while their bodies were as grotesque as the children of the East, that one could hardly believe that they were what they appeared to be. One officer left with what many fancied must be a "little" souvenir, expanded by the heat to alarming dimensions. His friends, explained afterwards that the perturbation was caused by a magnificent vase of old china, which he had been finding a difficulty to press him into his service, and loaded him with articles valued, it was said, at several

hundred dollars. Some of the coolies dropped a vase, and was duly blamed by his temporary master. Attention being then drawn to the fact that the coolie was sent back, day after day, to the European, kept an account, as it were, of the things he had taken, and was allowed to take home all that he himself was carrying. The humiliating act of this farcical series of vanishing tricks was performed by a GENTLEMAN said to be a Yankee. Coolies rather than ingenuously was its characteristic. In the imperial palace, a number of high court dignitaries were left behind by the Emperor and Empress to look after the palace and its contents. They were all well attended in years, all being of commanding appearance, and all being to hinder the gutting of their imperial master's rooms, but to hurt the sensibilities of the cultured crowd, they stood in statueque poses, their hands on their hips, and their feet in the high house under their feet, and without any loss of self-respect. The American, walking briskly up to one of these venerable men, took off his valuable beads, and was in the act of putting the mandarin button from his cap, when an ambassador appeared, and the button in its place, but the Yankee walked off with the beads.

There is nothing wanted to complete this picture. It is every respect a perfect photograph of the civilization of today without a single detail lacking. The pretence of taking a look, the awakened greed of the thieves in the presence of the plunder, the furtive exchange of glances for the purpose of dividing the action of the next man, the happy solution of the difficulty by the discovery of the word "souvenir," the "self-respecting" individual carrying a solemn face above a body bulging out with concealed plunder, the pressing of hired laborers into service as coolies, and the multi-colored American translating the naked unconcealed capitalist exploitation of his native land into the simple proposition of "holding up"—all these details prove beyond dispute the fact that modern "civilization" has finally reached Pekin.

Thirty years ago the working class population of Paris gained a temporary supremacy in that city. The enormous wealth contained in the Bank of France and in scores of other private banks was left absolutely untouched by them, though they might have found it exceedingly valuable in maintaining their position against the capitalist army, who afterward murdered them in thousands as a reward for their foolish honesty. And yet the prototypes of the diplomatic plunderer who discovered the word "souvenir," the self-respecting party with the solemn face and bulging body, and the "gentleman said to be a Yankee," who despoiled the mandarins, would doubtless dwell with pious horror on the alleged plundering propensities of Socialists.

That part of the plunder which has not yet been shipped from China it seems is now a bone of contention amongst the thieves, just as the civilized capitalists fight amongst each other for the loot extracted from the working class, for it is not to be supposed that the troops of the different countries were alone responsible for the pillage. They were followed by a horde of non-combatant European and American residents who probably got the lion's share of the swag, as a dispatch from Pekin states that.

It is altogether likely that the old saying that "when rogues fall out honest men get their own" will not hold good in this case. Most of the plunder is already packed for shipment and beyond the reach of the rightful owners. The property for which the French bishop is to be called to account may be taken as an instance of how the thieves selected safe depositories for their plunder. It is stated that this property is in possession of the first secretary of the American legation, and is about to be shipped out of the country. The chances that the plundered Chinese will ever receive back any portion of their property seems indeed slim, but at least they have, from practical experience, gained a knowledge of the essential nature and methods of modern capitalist "civilization."

The Struggle for Work.

White men, mostly old soldiers, are engaged in fierce competition with negroes for positions as sailors in the public schools of Atlanta, Ga. The job pays \$30 per month, without board, and runs for only nine months of the year, and the chairman of the board of education describes the duties of the job as follows:

"The janitors clean the buildings, scrub the floors, carry the coal, make the fires, carry the water and run errands. They are men of every race, but they are done by the average butler or coachman. It is harder work than that done by the divers in the lively seaboard."

Surely in this case "the wheel has come full turn." Forty years ago the soldiers of the Confederacy fought that war work which rendered the position of the negro, and now they actually fight with the black man for the job which now appears desirable to both. Truly capitalism makes no distinction between the races, but it does not make a distinction between the classes either. The working class equally in one

THE HERRON LECTURES.

Extracts From the Address Delivered At Central Music Hall on February 17th.

In truth, the best things of the world have always been done for the love of doing them or for the love of those for whom they were done, and not for pay or reward. The common needs of daily life and relations, as well as the most enduring literature and true or inter-creative art, spring from inherent creative impulses, even when pushed to seemingly external motives. The great pioneers of all times and lands, the most perfect cathedral builders, brave comradeships and sweet services of friendship, even the devotion of slaves to masters, have wrought as instinctively as the flower in its blooming or the tree in its fruit-bearing; they have wrought from the instinct of love-necessity.

And there is nothing in nature that answers to our ideas of reward, or profit or cost. My heart does not beat for pay; you do not truly love for reward; our great teachers do not serve for what we give them; the altar does not become an altar for wages; the sun and air do not give themselves for what they get. The best things of life or nature are done as the tree and the flower do things which men have in common.

There are an increasing number of things in social development that are being put into economic harmony with the true nature of man. The common sense of the state makes its public road to serve the good and the evil, the rich and the poor, the orthodox and the unorthodox, the tramp and the plutocrat, the foreigner and the native; no questions are asked, as to whether the man who walks the road pays any taxes to support it, or whether his character measures good or evil by our standards; he may walk the road as he likes, so he walks it without interfering with others; the road belongs to all men who have need of it, or even imagine they have need of it, without money of anyone; the public road is a piece of indifference to communism. So also, in theory at least, is our public school system in its distributive side; the community makes its public school to teach all who have need of it, without regard to any kind of economic or religious or social discriminations. The same is true of the great galleries of art; of the free street railways of Australian cities supported out of economic rent; of municipal street lighting or free water; of an increasing number of values which economic experience is throwing over into the realm of free utilities. The experience of the world is slowly getting rid of an economy that finds justice in equality, goodness in liberty, safety for all men and things in the giving to all men of all things. We are just beginning to wonder if the true way of liberating and completing each man's life is not to make his bread and art as sure as his sunlight and air; if the final way of curing men of the desire for more than they need is not to make all that they need certain and priceless; if they may not so long hence when the cities will distribute bread and milk as freely as they distribute their public school education, or as the sun distributes its rays, and this as a practical economic measure, growing out of the experience which socialism will furnish. Every citizen will then have bread according to his need, as freely as he has a freemint or a street, according to his need. Men will labor freely in order to partake freely, and partake freely in order to produce freely and produce the best, when production and distribution are organized in the communistic harmony of the kingdom of heaven, which is none other than the kingdom of nature.

We can decide for or against no great principle by its immediate effect upon interests we hold valuable or sacred. We cannot inquire what will happen before we settle what is right. The principle is all that is important for us to know; we need not fear what will happen if we proceed to organize life by it; the happenings will be seen to, if we follow the principle in the unyielding faith that right is more practical than wrong. For instance, in debating the public ownership of industry, the first question is not as to what kind of management, public or private, will be most judicious and profitable; there is a question left open prior to that—the question of "elemental right." In spite of the speculators and the school-men we can decide economic questions only upon this ground of principle. A wrong life-principle cannot be practicable or safe in economics and government; and the highest known right cannot be impracticable or unsafe. To some of us, it is essentially wrong that industry should be privately owned and administered, and that by the evil principle of profit.

It is impossible for us to believe in a sincere or rational universe, and at the same time believe that some people should own that upon which all people depend. Our belief that the people in common should own the resources and things upon which they depend in common, and that they should organize their production and distribution for the equal good of all, is the resultant of our belief in reason and principle as inherent in the nature of things. We look upon civilization and its machinery as important only because they are the materials by which the spirit to do right can express itself, but a civilization organized for exploitation and profit seems to us unprincipled, inhuman and subhuman, and our faith in it as the only ground upon which we can reason

about anything, demands a human society that shall express the highest right of which man is able to conceive. And the instinct for good, or the spirit to do right, is simply another term for the will of love.

LABOR ITEMS

And Notes From Trade Union Journals and Exchanges, Throughout the United States.

Municipal election in Granite Falls, Minn., resulted in Social Democrat hanging in the city council.

Phil D. Armour in his slaughtering pens, could skin a steer in a minute, but capitalism skins 20,000,000 working-men every day of the round year.

And now the seamen are going to take a kick at capitalism. They are organizing marine stewards, cooks, waiters, etc.

In Holland the leader of the Independent party in parliament, Herr Kerckhove, has announced that in the future he would act with the Socialists in their struggle for universal suffrage.

A Philadelphia paper says Edison's plan to cheapen electric power by abolishing dynamo will throw hundreds of mechanics out of employment. Details of the new invention have not yet been given out.

The Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America have organized eleven new unions. The brotherhood now has over 150 local unions with 30,000 members, and is in a flourishing condition.

Coal mined in England last year sold for \$33,000,000, and wages received by miners amounted to \$21,000,000, or about one-sixth. This proportion holds good in the United States undoubtedly. No, there's no robbery in capitalism.

Trades Council of Ann Arbor, Mich., arranged a three-cornered debate. The Democratic workingman found fault to appear, and the Republican and Social Democrat dug into each other. Sentiment of the meeting was almost unanimous with the latter.

Standard Oil trust last week declared its quarterly dividend of \$20,000,000, and all those holding stock certificates are requested to present the same and get their share of surplus wealth that has been kindly and charitably donated by the working people. The latter have no use for it.

Philadelphia printers are pushing a boycott against the Central Newspaper Union of that city, which issues placemaster for a hundred papers, for locking out its union employees. The concern is controlled by a Philadelphia Democrat, a German daily "workingman's friend."

Under socialism no one would be able to make a profit out of intoxicating liquors and consequently no one would have any desire to run "joints" in Kansas when the people voted against saloons. Therefore Mrs. Nation will find no use for her hatchet under a socialist regime.—Missouri Socialist.

The American Cigar company has already erected a mammoth plant at Dinghamton, N. Y., in which 5000 persons will be employed. It will be the largest factory in the world, and control papers say it will be equipped with the finest modern machinery, and also that the trust magnates will demonstrate the fact that "the day of manufacturing cigars on a small scale has passed."—Cleveland Citizen.

The employees of R. Mills, cigar manufacturer, are out on strike since the beginning of this week. They ask for an advance of \$2 per 1000. From present outlook it looks as though they would win, as they have the full sympathy of their fellow craftsmen. Arrangements have been made to raise a fund for those out on strike by the West Side cigarmakers, for which purpose Underwood's Hall has been rented.

The Trades Council of Ann Arbor, Mich., invited representatives of the various political parties to address it, and there was a large audience of workingmen present for the occasion. Comrade D. J. Janerett presented the Socialist side of the question, and he is reported as arousing enthusiasm by his clear-cut representation of the class struggle and the profit system. The old party speakers of one of them a state senator, had hard slugging and had difficulty in explaining their position.

Don't coo on election day. Vote the Socialist party ticket.

Didn't Mention It.

It would appear that Mark Hanna is becoming somewhat sceptical about the value of the Roman Catholic church as a capitalist auxiliary against socialism, judging from his speech at the Republican club banquet in the Waldorf-Astoria hotel in New York, on the anniversary of Lincoln's birthday. At any rate, although Hanna recognized socialism as a menace, he did not on that occasion drag in the Catholic church as an ally against it, but placed the entire burden of the fight upon the "business man."

Instead, perhaps Hanna has been studying the recent encyclical and has got the impression that it doesn't sit down hard enough upon socialism to suit him. Be that as it may, we Socialists are in hard training for the "business man," and whether he is seconded by all the churches on earth or left to fight it out by himself makes little difference to us. Let him use all means fair or foul we are going to be decidedly in it on this "business" proposition.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Glimpses of the World-wide Struggle of the Proletarian Army for Its Liberty.

AUSTRIA.

The other day no less than fifteen persons selling the "Arbeiter Zeitung" in the streets of Vienna were arrested, their papers confiscated, and the men fined. This shows with what difficulties the Austrian Socialists have to contend. It is illegal to hawk papers, though it is done, and the other papers are not interfered with, but the Socialist never knows when the police will drop on him.

HOLLAND.

The yearly conference of the Social Democratic Labour party will be held at Easter, and will be chiefly devoted to the elections and the relation of the party to the trade unions.

FRANCE.

A Socialist was elected to the chamber of deputies from the eleventh arrondissement of Paris, his opponent, the notorious Jew-baiter Max Regis, being defeated by more than 1,000 votes out of a total of 7,000 polled.

GERMANY.

The Rev. Dr. Stocker has been finding fault with the Socialists because they are too selfish, but as Singer told him in the Reichstag, this is a strange accusation for a man to make who belongs to a party that has made bread dear for the people.

Vote for the party of your class, the Socialist party.

LEVELLING DOWN.

The Effect of the Capitalist System of Production Upon the So-called "Learned Professions."

It would seem that the "dead level" which every good capitalist is afraid would result from the establishment of socialism, is rapidly putting in an appearance in the present society. Judging from the following opinion of a well-known Chicago lawyer, it would seem that capitalism is teaching the legal profession that it is in no way distinct from the other wage laborers:

The lawyer is not an ordinary business man, and any industrial development that tends to place him in this category, should be resisted by every member of the profession. As the reward of the hardest kind of drudgery and study, he is guaranteed the special privileges of his profession, just in the same way a physician is provided. Every doctor resents any infringement on his rights, and lawyers should do likewise. This talk about the industrial development of the present day being natural and inevitable is sheer rubbish. The lawyer is being destroyed by commercialism and it is time for him to strike back. It is all right for the legal representatives of large corporations and life-judges to rest satisfied with present conditions, but the young lawyer is confronted by a prospect which means starvation, dishonor, or the abandonment of his profession. A class of corporations has grown up that deal in legal business. They hire lawyers as clerks, and will ultimately control the best work of the profession. Great law firms will still exist, but they will be as they are, the friends and supporters of this very class of combinations. Look at the big law firms in Chicago. Everyone of them is supported by trusts and pools, from the Gas Trust to the Brewery combine. They make no protest in the interest of the profession, but the business of these concerns, would be more equitably distributed among the members of the bar. I have had occasion time and again to come in contact with the methods of conducting legal business controlled by accident insurance companies, and it is little less than disgraceful. Their whole policy is delay and the public, as well as the litigant seeking justice, is the sufferer.

More than fifty years ago Marx pointed out the tendency of capitalism to degrade the members of "professions" to the position of its paid wage-laborers, and this opinion verifies completely the truth of his observation. The necessary condition of capitalism is wage labor, and the lawyer, no more than the physician or clergyman, can hope to evade it. There is however one peculiar service that the lawyer will be thoroughly fitted for when he gravitates to his proper position in the ranks of the Socialist party. Lawyers more perhaps than any others, are qualified to explain the system by which "property" is acquired, and the opinion above quoted gives a very broad hint as to the possession of this ability. When enough lawyers have been hurled into the proletarian they will begin to tell tales that will be worth listening to. As they only exist at present for the preservation of capitalism, there is no reason to suppose that they will be less valuable in destroying it, when they understand that there is no other alternative.

A Socialist automobile is to be manufactured at Minneapolis for G. H. Lockwood who will tour the country with it, making Socialist propaganda. The Minneapolis Journal states that the local Socialists endorse the scheme. One thousand dollars are required for this purpose, of which \$400 have been already secured.

The local Socialist vote keeps pace with the circulation of the "Workers' Call." Let subscribers and you make Socialists.

LOCAL NEWS AND NOTES.

Meetings are held every Saturday night at 8140 Commercial avenue (Sherman Hall). Speaker for next, J. B. Smiley, subject, "Public Ownership."

Comrade F. W. Knox and Albert Eisenman spoke at the agitation meeting arranged by the Twenty-second Ward branch, last Sunday afternoon, at their headquarters, 308 N. Franklin street.

The twenty-fifth Ward branch held a very successful agitation meeting last Sunday evening, at their Proletariat Hall, 180 Sheffield avenue. Comrade Thomas J. Morgan spoke on the "Historic Basis of Socialism."

Comrade R. A. Morris spoke last Sunday evening to a good sized audience at a meeting arranged by the Third ward branch at their headquarters, 325 State street. After the address there was an interesting discussion. The speaker next Sunday evening will be F. W. Knox.

The regular agitation meeting of the Socialist Educational club last Sunday afternoon at their rooms, 1133 Milwaukee avenue, was addressed by comrades J. H. Bard and J. S. Brennan. A large crowd was present and the meeting was a great success. The speaker next Sunday will be Comrade Eisenman.

The Twenty-eighth Ward branch continues to hold large and successful agitation meetings every Sunday evening at the headquarters, Socialist Hall, Armistage avenue. Four doors east of Milwaukee avenue. The speaker last Sunday was Comrade J. W. Bartels. Last Saturday night the comrades of this branch held a flag party and entertainment at Socialist Hall. It was a pronounced success and an snug sum was realized for the propaganda fund.

A general reorganization of the Thirty-third Ward branch took place last Wednesday night at the headquarters of branch, corner of One Hundred and Thirtieth street and Michigan avenue. A number of new members joined the branch. It was decided to retain the old officers of the branch inasmuch as they had proven efficient in the past. Arrangements were made for an energetic campaign. Also the branch decided to take fifty half-yearly Workers' Call postals.

Comrade Joe. Wanhope spoke last Sunday evening at a meeting of the Thirty-first and Thirty-second Ward branches, at their hall 608 S. Halsted street. A good crowd was present. After Comrade Wanhope had concluded, short addresses were made by Comrades Glanbeck and Meiler. It was Comrade Meiler's maiden effort. He has a splendid style of delivery, is well informed, and will undoubtedly make a valuable addition to the list of Socialist speakers in Chicago.

On Monday, February 19th, a mass meeting of the Carpenters' union was addressed by Comrade T. M. Collins at Seaside Hall, corner of Ohio and Milwaukee avenue. The hall was crowded and the address was listened to with much interest and appreciation, and the meeting indicated the beginning of another advance of organized labor in this city in which the co-operation of Socialists will be a valuable factor. Socialist trade unionists should give their most hearty assistance in stimulating this renewal of activity in the ranks of the unionists.

The Carpenters' local union meeting at Sixty-second and Halsted streets, turned out to be the number of about 200 to listen to an address from John Collins, the Socialist candidate for mayor in the approaching election. The speaker was well-received and his remarks elicited much applause, and apparently created a deep impression. The subject was "Trade Unionism and Socialism," a topic which is being effectively handled by Comrade Collins, who it may be said has given it most particular attention. Comrade Collins will speak at the same hall on February 23rd at 8:15 p. m., for the local union of Painters No. 184, and a large attendance is confidently expected.

The comrades of the Seventeenth Ward inaugurated their campaign last Sunday afternoon, by a routing meeting at Aurora Hall, corner Huron street and Milwaukee avenue. The speaker was Comrade Walter Thomas Mills, who took for his subject, "Why You Should Be a Socialist and How You Can Get Socialism." The success of this meeting has infused new life into the Socialists of this ward. They have arranged another meeting for next Sunday, with Comrade Mills for speaker. Two thousand hand bills will be distributed, and everything will be done to make this meeting even a greater success than that of last Sunday.

Miss Mary E. Colson, of Hull House, gave an earnest and convincing address last Saturday evening at Sherman Hall, in South Chicago, before the Eighth Ward branch of the Socialist party. Her subject was "Morals and Money," and she gave experiences from her work as probation officer to show that people are called "bad" and "immoral" for conduct which would be wholly blameless or even commendable were the economic pressure removed. She contrasted the boy who was thought too viciously extravagant to be allowed to himself collect the \$3.00 which he had earned by seven days of ten hours labor, with the honored New York millionaire who purchased for a single evening's enjoyment the entire supply of a certain rare flower to be found east of the Mississippi. The speaker showed that the varying standards of morals are due to differing modes of making a living, and that "public morals" was a single standard of conduct will only become possible when all have the same way of making a living—as producers. The audience was sympathetic and appreciative, and shared in the discussion which followed the address. Next week Comrade J. B. Smiley, author of "To What Are Trusts Leading?", will speak on "Public Ownership" at the same hall.

Too Busy to Explain.

A general decline in the value of the assets of the Nebraska Loan and Trust company of Hastings, Neb., caused that institution to go into the receiver's hands, February 12. Its capital was \$500,000 and it advertised a surplus of \$155,000. The liabilities are unknown. The company is said to have made a great many loans on western Nebraska land and on farms. Now let Mark Hanna and Wm. E. Curtis come forward to explain this matter. According to them the farmers had all of their mortgages paid and money in the bank. Nary an explanation though. Mark is busy trying to collect pay for his labor of the campaign through the ship subsidy bill, and Curtis is at his usual game of skim-dunk.

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"DEPENDENT ON CHARITY."

Capitalism Drives Wage Slaves From "Home" and Then Proposes to Whip and Imprison Them.

According to the report of the Bureau of Charities more than two thousand husbands have deserted their "homes" in this city, leaving their wives and families dependent on "charity," within the last year. Amongst all the alleged reasons for this, no mention is made whatever of the fact that workmen, even in their "homes" are "dependent" upon the owners of the means of production and distribution, in order to live. Existing marriage and divorce laws are given as one reason, and that good old stand-by, the presence of increased numbers of "ignorant foreigners," as another. There is not even a hint that economic conditions have anything whatever to do with the matter, and the remedies proposed are quite in keeping with the reasons given. "Drastic legislation," such as the restoration of the whipping post, and the keeping of the culprit in jail at hard labor, and supporting the deserted family from the proceeds, is the recommendation of "organized charity."

With such people "desertion" is not in any way criminal unless the deserted ones are left "dependent." It is in this alone that the crime consists. The individual who has succeeded in accumulating wealth by robbing the workers, (which is the only method of accumulation), can desert or separate himself from wife and family at his own sweet will, provided he leaves for their support enough of the plunder to render them independent of the "charity" of his brother exploiters, and "society" raises no protest. Let any of his victims, however, through economic stress be compelled to follow his example, and at once an outraged "morality" howls for the whipping post and imprisonment. Touch not the pocket of thy capitalist master, O wage slave! A special brand of "morality" lies therein, in which his private property, when he ceases to furnish you "employment," don't steal—that's a crime (for your class), don't beg—that degrades you, and above all, don't run away—that's expensive to your masters and therefore "immoral." Better stay in your "home," (if the landlord will let you), and starve quietly and respectfully with those "dependent" on you. Who knows but some charitable individual may discover your plight, and after your record has been thoroughly inspected, you may perhaps be listed as "deserving poor," and thus rise triumphant over your adversity. Take heart, take hope, take any old thing—that isn't in the pockets of your masters—but don't make any unnecessary fuss, and always remember to turn a deaf ear to those most immoral and unrepentant Socialists, who would destroy your reputation as "deserving poor," and that of your masters as "charitable rich."

Fighting for Buckers.

The Chicago Record always has its fishing pole in readiness for suckers, and its chief manipulator, (Curtis), being a good scratcher for bait, always has a sufficient supply of various qualities on hand. He baits his hook with sordid descriptions, with aristocratic nothings, with democratic humbuggery, with religious tolerance and intolerance, with historical inaccuracies and contemporaneous twaddle, but notwithstanding all of the confusion and interconfusion into which his statements become entangled, people will ask him for statistics. And oh, what a sugarcating his slippery style applies to them!—"the workman, reads Curtis between his lines; here are figures to show he is better off now than he was fifty years ago. What more does he want?" The workman cannot be better off now with ten times as much as he got fifty years ago, when that is only one-eighth of what he produces, then he was fifty years ago when he got nearly all that he produced. It is the difference between what the workman produces and what he gets that is the question, and not whether the advance in industry of fifty years have bettered his lot.

Organizer's Notice.

There will be a meeting at Forester's Hall, 632 Cottage Grove avenue, Wednesday, February 27th, 8 p. m., for the purpose of organizing the new Seventh Ward. All readers of the Workers' Call are urged to be present.

There will be a meeting at the Workers' Call office Saturday evening, February 23rd, for the purpose of discussing the dividing of the city into political districts with district organizers. Comrades who have any suggestions to make, are requested to be present.

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Branches who have not sent in their list of members, officers, and place of meeting, are requested to do so at once.

Meetings for the Week.

The following meetings have been arranged for the coming week:

Sunday, 3 p. m., Central Music Hall, Speaker, Prof. Geo. D. Herron; subject, "The Spiritual Basis of Economic Equality."

Sunday, February 24th, 3 p. m., Socialist Educational Club, 1133 Milwaukee avenue, Speaker, Peter Sissman.

Sunday, February 24th, 3 p. m., Twenty-second Ward, 308 N. Franklin street, Speaker, A. Klenke.

Sunday, February 24th, 8 p. m., Twenty-eighth Ward, 308 N. Franklin street, near Belmont avenue, Speaker, J. W. Anderson; subject, "The Forces of the Socialist Movement, Organized and Unorganized."

Sunday, February 24th, 8 p. m., Twenty-eighth Ward, Socialist Hall, Armistead avenue, four doors east of Milwaukee avenue, Speaker, J. W. Anderson; subject, "Expansion." Singing Society, 10 a. m.; Children's Sunday School, 11 a. m.

Sunday, February 24th, 8 p. m., Thirty-first Ward, 608 S. Halsted street, Speaker, T. J. Morgan.

Sunday, February 24th, 8 p. m., Third Ward, 355 State street, Speaker, F. W. Knox.

Sunday, February 24th, 8 p. m., Seventeenth Ward, Aurora Hall, corner Milwaukee and Huron streets, Speaker, Walter Thomas Mills.

Thursday, February 22nd, 8 p. m., Thirty-first Ward, 608 S. Halsted street, Speaker, F. W. Knox.

Thursday, February 22nd, 8 p. m., Miller's Night School of Social Economy, Schiller Building, 105 Randolph street.

Friday, March 1st, 8 p. m., Twenty-eighth Ward, Socialist Hall, Armistead and Milwaukee avenues, Speaker, W. H. White; subject, "Unity of Life."

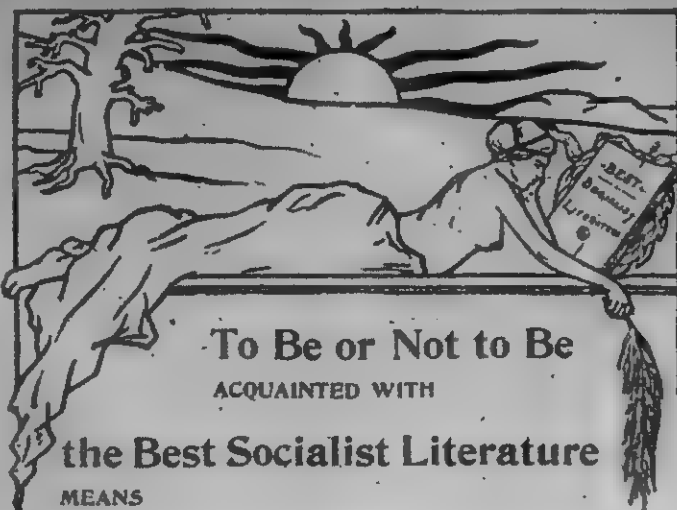
Saturday, February 23rd, 8 p. m., Miller's Night School of Social Economy, 608 S. Halsted street.

Saturday, February 23rd, 8 p. m., Eighth Ward, Sherman Hall, 2140 Commercial avenue, Speaker, J. B. Mendenhall; subject, "Public Ownership."

Friday, March 1st, 8 p. m., Twenty-third Ward, Garfield Hall, Lawrence and Garfield, Speaker, A. Klenke.

For distributing a pamphlet obnoxious to the powers that be, Walter A. Klenke, a young Massachusetts Socialist, has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment. Socialism is increasing so rapidly in Massachusetts to suit the ruling class, and the latter have evidently concluded that it is time to take action. The judge who tried the case stated that there was nothing obscene or indecent in the leaflet, but that it was nevertheless calculated to "corrupt the morals of the young." "Morality" must be carefully preserved on the ground that the workers might prove a seriously difficult and ultimately impossible.

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The New York People on The People's Mr. B. O. Flower, in The Arena:

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THE INTERNATIONAL

SOCIALIST REVIEW

This is the only periodical in the English language reckoning among its contributors all the great Socialist writers of the world. Among those whose writings have appeared in its columns in the last seven months are Charles H. Vall, Leonard D. Abbott, W. T. Brown, H. M. Hyndman, Paul Lafargue, E. V. Debs, Job Harriman, Ernest Crosby and Emile Vandervelde, while Edwin Markham, Kier Hardie, Rev. T. McGrady and Jane Adams have promised articles.

PROF. GEORGE D. HERRON conducts a department each month on SOCIALISM AND RELIGION, containing matter of great interest and value to all students of social questions. It is the only instance in the history of Socialist literature where a regular department was conducted upon this subject by a man who combines such rare natural talents with a thorough knowledge of the literature and doctrines of both Religion and Socialism.

MAX R. HAYES, equally well-known as a writer and speaker in both the Socialist and trade union movement, edits a department on THE LABOR WORLD. This consists of a thorough summary of the happenings in the field of organized labor, with descriptions of the more important mechanical and industrial changes of each month.

The department on SOCIALISM ABROAD is infinitely superior to anything of the kind ever attempted in the English language. In addition to a full and able corps of foreign correspondents, several Socialist dailies of Europe are subscribed for and nearly all the important weeklies and monthlies are received on exchange and made use of in its preparation. With the mass of interesting things that foreign Socialists are now doing, no one who is at all interested in socialism can afford not to read this department.

The department of BOOK REVIEWS is edited with the special aim of making it a continuous and complete compendium of the wealth of material in current literature that is of interest to Socialists. The regular EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT is conducted by the general editor, A. M. SIMONS, who discusses topics of current interest in the light of the Socialist philosophy. An interesting phase is a financial summary of the month, giving the facts as to prices, wages, bankruptcies, financial consolidations and general trade movements that are of interest to Socialists, but which have hitherto been buried in trade and financial journals and inaccessible to the average reader.

With the issue for March, 1901, the SIZE WILL BE INCREASED from sixty-four to EIGHTY pages and an INTENSELY INTERESTING story will be begun to run through several numbers. This story will be of a literary value to accord with the high standard maintained by the remainder of the publication. While written from a Socialist point of view it does not attempt to be an economic treatise, and its literary merit and entrancing plot will gain for it a prominent place among the romances of the year.

The INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW is the most complete expression of the Socialist movement ever attempted and no student of socialism, favorable or hostile, can keep informed upon the subject without reading its columns.

Subscription, \$1.00 a year, single copies 10 cents; no free samples. For twelve one cent stamps we will mail a copy of the REVIEW and PROF. HERRON'S booklet "Why I Am a Socialist." FATHER MCGRADY'S new 50-cent novel mailed free if you send \$1.00 for the REVIEW at once.

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CHICAGO

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—WEEKLY—

A four-page, six-column, straight anti-boss, Socialist paper, fearless and uncompromising. One year, \$1.00; six months, 50c; three months, 25c. In clubs of ten, \$10 a year; currency or by stamps. Sample on request. Address 226 State St., Erie, Pa.

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400 STATE ST. CHICAGO

THE WORKERS' CALL.

"Workingmen of all countries unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains: you have a world to gain."

SECOND YEAR.—WHOLE NO. 104.

CHICAGO, ILL., MARCH 2, 1901.

PRICE 10 CENTS

LOOKING BACKWARD

The Workers' Call Completes Two Years of Socialist Activity.

LIVED A "STRENUOUS LIFE"

Retrospect of Events in Its History and the Efforts of Its Founders and Supporters.

Just a little over two years ago this week, several comrades met at my house to arrange for some work in connection with the approaching municipal campaign. As the talk went on it became more and more apparent that we were seriously handicapped by the lack of any means of reaching the voters of this city. More than this there was a general dissatisfaction with the manner in which our national organ, The People, was then conducted. Finally it was suggested that we try to start a paper of our own. This was no small undertaking at that time. There were only a trifle over 300 members in Section Chicago and practically all were manual laborers.

Nevertheless, after much discussion the matter was brought before the Central Committee, and it was found that a paper seemed to be just the thing that all had been waiting for. One comrade after another pledged himself to contribute a certain sum toward its maintenance and establishment, until \$200 had been promised by a little band of less than fifty workingmen. And it might be well to say right here that practically every one of those pledges was redeemed as well as many more made later, and again and again.

At last a scanty outfit was purchased, the present headquarters rented in partnership with "The Arbeiter," and preparations made to issue our first number. But things kept coming up that had been unforeseen, and when the day came for publication we were still far from ready. However we worked on until supper time, then concluded to stay a little while in the evening, and then worked on almost until daylight was breaking in the East before the proof of the first copy of the Workers' Call was in our hands. And this was not the only time that such work was necessary. More than once has both editor and compositor worked on until the " wee sma' " hours, in order that the comrades throughout the country might not be disappointed in receiving their paper.

And right here let me pause to render a well-deserved tribute to one without whose efforts The Call would long ago have ceased to be. To the self-sacrifice and persistent toil of Comrade M. L. Klauber more than any one man do the Chicago comrades owe the fact that they are today in possession of one of the best Socialist papers in this country. With no prospects of seeing his thoughts grow into visible form and assist in spreading the doctrines in which he believed, which has always been the one great consolation of an editor or contributor, he has worked on week after week, enduring all manner of discomforts, until at last he has the satisfaction of seeing the paper on a foundation, that while it may still call for some sacrifices and much hard work, will never again be in danger of ceasing to exist. And with this number he severs his connection with The Call, so that it is especially fitting that it should bear some little testimonial to the work he has done.

But if one were to attempt to tell the story of all those who have made personal sacrifices for the sake of The Call the list would soon grow overlong and tiresome. There is Comrade Berlyn who "was never skunked once" for nearly the whole two years, in an imaginary game which he played each week with the general public to secure at least one subscriber. Had we fifty workers like him a Daily Call would be in sight. There was Comrade Peter Damm, to whom more than any other man outside the actual staff, was due the founding of the paper and who for many weeks led all others in the number of subscribers he secured. No matter that since he has found himself opposed to the present policy and has sought to destroy the work he once did. We know that his efforts in that line are hopeless and fruitless, and so we can thank him for the good he did and wait the time when he shall be again among us working as he did at the beginning.

So soon as The Call established that it became at once apparent that it was destined to "fill a long felt want." Aside from The Tocsin of the French Socialists, which was a weekly work, there was not a line of clear-cut Socialist literature in this country. The comrades of the Social Democratic party of St. Paul, Minn., will celebrate the 25th anniversary of the Paris Commune on Sunday, March 18th, 3 p. m., at Pfeiffer's Hall, corner Eighth and Wabasha. There will be a program from 2 to 5 p. m., and dancing afterwards. Tickets will be sold at 25 cents each, and a large attendance is expected.

New York, at once realized the excellence of the new paper and took it up eagerly. It soon had a circulation of nearly two thousand in each of these cities. The total circulation rose to nearly 25,000 in less than five months.

Then came the trouble of July 10th, 1900, which marked the culmination of a long series of abuses. De Leon and DeLeonism were repudiated by the Socialists of America. Then for months the entire energies of the organized Socialists were spent in a fratricidal strife. Then it was that the order went out to "boycott" The Call. At the same time The People, falling into new hands, began to be worthy of the support of all Socialists and so naturally the comrades in New York state who had hitherto done so much for The Call began to work for the paper which was nearer at hand. More significant than all else, the history of the Socialist movement for the last few years has shown beyond the possibility of a doubt that when Socialists begin to fight each other they do little propaganda work. So with hostility on the part of many old friends, the rise of new, and strong competitors and the indifference of those who should have been working for it, there was small wonder that dark days came to The Call. There were times when after each issue there would be a long-drawn breath with an expression of wonder as to whether another would ever appear. To make the matter worse "The Arbeiter," at last succumbed to the attacks of those who called themselves Socialists, but have really become the most valued allies of capitalism, and left The Call with a double burden of rent to meet. Still the faithful comrades rallied to its support and finally the light began to dawn and for several weeks the circulation has been increasing at a rate that reminds one of those palmy days of its early career.

No sooner was the question of DeLeonism settled than it was apparent that the time had come for a union of all Socialists who stood upon the International platform, and The Call was one of the first papers to insist upon that unity—a position from which it has never wavered to the present moment. In this as on every other question The Call has ever stood for a clear-cut, uncompromising policy that would tend to a unification of the forces of labor opposed to those of capitalism.

When one stops to think of the tremendous changes that have taken place since that Thursday night two years ago, he cannot deny that the cause of socialism is advancing. The little over 300 members of Section Chicago has now grown to over 1,200, the half-dozen socialist papers in the United States have now become over a hundred. On every side, and over and over again, The Call has worked up a strong circulation in some city only to receive a little later "Vol. 1, No. 1" of a new Socialist paper, marked "Please Enlarge," and dated at the place where the large club had grown up. Then, as was to be expected, and as it should be, all our best workers would transfer their allegiance to the new friend and The Call list would fall off. So more and more The Call has been transforming itself into a local paper, believing that the time has come when every large city and every state at least should have its own Socialist paper. Chicago certainly has reached the point where it can support a Socialist paper, and in The Call it has the paper it needs.

Such a flood of reminiscences rush upon me as I sit writing this that I know that I must watch lest I weary all my readers. But who can forget "The Call picnic." The first one, when for the last time all Chicago comrades worked shoulder to shoulder, for it was held on the very day when the division started in New York. Then there was the second one when the street car company seemed to have entered into a conspiracy to prevent our getting to the grounds, and then there is the next one coming this summer at the old location, where we hope all the comrades can get together once more for united action.

If the past has been one of struggles and sacrifices the future promises to be a time of growth and victory. To one who has watched the growth and development of the Socialist movement in this city, one fact is apparent above all else, and that is that increase in membership, growth in activity, and the building up of Socialist interest, votes and enthusiasm, follows the circulation of The Call. Take a map of the city of Chicago and mark upon it those centers in which The Call had the largest circulation one year ago and you will have outlined the territory, in which the greatest activity is going on today. The moral is so plain that he who runs may read.

A. M. E.

The comrades of the Social Democratic party of St. Paul, Minn., will celebrate the 25th anniversary of the Paris Commune on Sunday, March 18th, 3 p. m., at Pfeiffer's Hall, corner Eighth and Wabasha. There will be a program from 2 to 5 p. m., and dancing afterwards. Tickets will be sold at 25 cents each, and a large attendance is expected.

Vote the Socialist party ticket the whole ticket, and nothing but the ticket.

A CONVENIENT LIMIT

Education of Future Wage Slaves Circumscribed.

STOPS AT PRIMARY GRADES.

Why Free Text Books in the Public Schools Are to Be Supplied in the First Four Grades Only.

Under present conditions the question of "Free Text Books" in the public schools is a matter, in which it is not to be denied, the working class have considerable interest. There are few amongst them who do not aspire to have their offspring equipped as far as possible with the accumulated knowledge of the ages, in order that they might be able to meet and understand the possibilities of the future.

But the object of the capitalist class on this question is entirely different. They desire that the education of the children of the workers shall be limited—just sufficient to produce a wage slave of the lowest aspiration. Therefore, understanding that "knowledge is power," they by indirection, strive to confine the education of the working class children to the first four (the primary) grades. They admit that the purchase of text books by the parents of these children is often burdensome, and so the Chicago School Board, which is the instrument they use in controlling public education, decides that free text books shall be furnished to pupils in the FIRST FOUR GRADES ALONE.

The books necessary for a single pupil in these grades cost about 50 or 60 cents per year, but when the child of working class parents, whom they admit are too poor to pay the 50 or 60 cents, completes the course and is ready for the higher grades, capitalism practically declares that it is now time for him to go to work, to enter the competitive wage slave market. The books in the higher grades being more expensive, it is not to be thought of for one moment that they should be furnished free, the root of the "free payer" the property owner, recoiling in horror at the very idea.

It is only the most superficial observer who would say that this furnishing of free text books in the first four grades to the children of the proletariat is in any sense a "step towards socialism." On the contrary it is decidedly a capitalistic step, and calculated solely in the interest of the capitalist class.

The only manner in which a step towards socialism can be taken in this city is to elect John Collins, the Socialist candidate for mayor, to that office. Then "free text books" would not be limited to the first four grades, but would cover the complete course of public education. And not only free text books, but sanitary clothing and wholesome meals would be provided for all pupils, whether in primary, grammar or high school grades, and that without the stigma of "charity" attached. Neither would the teachers have any reason to fear reductions of their wages, nor would it be necessary for them to dance attendance upon low and ignorant political heelers of capitalism as at present. Neither would they have any reason, in case of Socialist victory, to beg for what naturally belongs to them—a just compensation for their services.

H. Berlyn.

Hear "Mother Jones."

An audience of six thousand gathered in the Grand Central Palace, New York, on February 22nd, to listen to an address from "Mother Jones," the famous agitator amongst the coal miners of Pennsylvania. The building was packed so that even standing room was hardly obtainable, and when the speaker in an eloquent and impassioned burst of oratory told of the rising dawn of socialism, and the passing away of the murderous capitalist civilization of the present, the enthusiasm of the audience knew no bounds. The many years which "Mother Jones" has devoted to the study of the life conditions of such a large section of our laboring population as the anthracite coal miners, to sufficient guarantee that she knows whereof she speaks.

But One Week Left.

Comrades:—You will take notice that the signatures necessary to get on the official ballot in the city, in the towns, in the wards, are not showing up in a very promising manner.

A good deal of hustling MUST BE DONE between now and the week left. Hoping to hear from you with GOOD-SIZED LISTS, we are

Fraternally,

The Executive Committee,

Per A. Klenke, Organizer.

If you are not a regular subscriber to this paper look it over and see if it is not treating a subject in which you are interested. If so send in your subscription.

CAPTURES A CHURCH

West Side Socialists Open New Headquarters.

DEDICATION OF THE "TEMPLE"

Prof. Geo. D. Herron Makes the Inaugural Address Before a Densely Crowded

Last Sunday was a banner day for the Socialists of the West Side. It was the occasion of the dedication of the new Temple of Socialism at 120 South Western avenue. The importance of this step in the progress of the Socialist movement in Chicago cannot be overestimated. It has been productive of a great increase in activity among the comrades of the West Side, and it has aroused an interest in the cause among people who have heretofore had only a very incomplete and mistaken impression of the Socialist movement. The splendid campaign of agitation inaugurated on the West Side is a source of inspiration to those who have labored for socialism in its early stages of development. The result of this wonderful increase in activity will undoubtedly be felt at the ballot box in April.

The location of the new Temple of Socialism is the old church building at 120 South Western avenue, a few doors south of Madison street. The seating capacity is about 600. It has been vacant for several months and when the comrades of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Twentieth wards joined together for agitation purposes they were impressed with its utility as a center for agitation. Accordingly it was secured by the above-mentioned ward branches and suitably furnished. It will be used for large agitation meetings, and will also be used by the various branches interested as headquarters for regular business meetings.

At the meeting last Sunday Comrade Geo. D. Herron delivered an eloquent address. The following account of the meeting and the address appeared in last Monday's Record, and will serve our purpose in two ways. Besides being an excellent, though rather highly colored account of the event, it likewise shows how the capitalist papers which in the past have ignored the Socialist movement are at last compelled, out of its growing importance, to notice it at length in their columns. The Record account is as follows:

"Though I take the wings of the dawn and fly to the uttermost parts of the earth, though I sit in hell or make my bed in heaven, there do I find the American plutocrat," said Prof. Geo. D. Herron in his address to West Side Socialists at the Temple of Socialism dedicated yesterday at 120 South Western avenue. Nearly 600 persons were crowded into the old "calvary church," which has been secured by the Socialists as their temple, and the applause that greeted Comrade Herron was prolonged.

"After shining the 'Marcellus' Frederick G. Strickland cried 'What do we want?' 'Socialism,' shouted the crowd, and Professor Herron standing beneath a portrait of Karl Marx began his address. He said:

"I shall speak to you concerning the creation of the world. It is an old subject but the world has never been created. We have the very raw materials out of which to make a world fit for men and comrades to work in, but the process of creation is yet to be. We shall never have a created world until we are able to adjust these raw materials to the everlasting and all-pervading principle of co-operation. The world refuses to be made by a ruling or religious class. It will never be made until all men work together."

"There is no sense in the present world in which the majority is working in want for the support of the idle few. There is enough in the world to give plenty to all. We are slowly learning of nations what is equally true of men, that no nation can prosper at the expense of another nation without taking to itself the elements of its own destruction."

"In my travels throughout the world I have risked my life among wild people, in order to find a place free from the capitalist system. I found the Hindustani Oil company everywhere, grinding the people and subverting governments to its purposes. I learn that the late extradition treaty between the United States and Russia, which was rushed through congress, had beneath it the ownership of the Russian oil fields. I found that the company that corrupts legislatures at home buys governmental favors abroad. I found the American capitalist everywhere, but building more wisely than he knows."

"This capitalistic system is solidifying the working-people of the entire world and even the laborers of Japan are awakening to the questions of socialism. It but needs faith in a single city now to fire the world and bring about the regeneration to make men realize that where one man rises to success millions go down to misery."

"That is what they call the survival of the fittest! Are they the fittest? With all reverence, I say no! Could against Jesus in the contest of civilization and tell me which will survive?" "Could," shouted a man in the audience.

"Yes," said Professor Herron, "could would win against the savior of men in such a contest, yet it is this brutal, man-crushing, bloody struggle that we call our modern civilization. A civilization in which men struggle for the bare right to die in the hideous, wanton, agonizing of the competitive system."

Professor Herron then continued: "Socialism comes to make actual the dreams of the saints, the prophets and the philosophers. To make a world where there will be the heaven that the priests and the politicians have promised in some far-off millennium. It comes after a winter of sorrow to bring inspiration to labor, to labor which is worship."

"I call upon you, the Socialists of this city by the inland sea, this city in which the military force of brutal capitalism has terrorized labor as in almost no other city, to stand firm for the cause of socialism. Stand until you possess the city is a community of rights, until Chicago shall be light to the world."

At the meeting Sunday morning Comrade F. G. Strickland delivered an excellent dedicatory address. The program for next Sunday, and for each succeeding Sunday until further notice, is as follows: Socialist Sunday School, 9:30 a. m.; lecture and chorus, 10:30 a. m.; general agitation meeting under the auspices of the Social Crusade, 8 p. m. A regular Socialist party agitation meeting will be held every Tuesday night at 8 p. m. There is a free reading room in connection with the temple which will be open every evening.

In addition to these meetings the various ward branches interested in the Socialist Temple hold their regular meetings as follows: Thirteenth ward, every Wednesday at 8 p. m. Socialist Temple; Fourteenth ward, every Friday at 8 p. m. Socialist Temple, southeast corner Grand and Western avenues; Twentieth ward, second and fourth Thursdays at 8 p. m. Socialist Temple; Thirty-fifth ward, first and third Fridays, at Liberty Hall, corner Chicago and Hamilton avenues; Thirty-fourth ward, every Monday evening, 8 o'clock, Socialist Temple.

Vote for labor's candidate for mayor.

Must Distribute Them.

Comrades:—The Campaign Leaflet No. 1, published by the Executive Committee, can be procured at 25 N. Clark street, office of the Workers' Call. The leaflets are being widely distributed, the branches designated having taken the following number: Second ward, 1,000; 4th, 2,000; 5th, 2,000; 6th, 2,000; 11th, 2,000; 12th, 2,000; 16th, 2,000; 14th, 2,000; 15th, 4,000; 21st, 5,000; 22nd, 2,000; 23rd, 1,000; 25th, 5,000; 26th, 2,000; 27th, 2,000; 31st, 2,000; and 34th, 2,000.

A total of nearly 60,000 have thus been taken out for circulation by the different branches. Now is the proper time to circulate these leaflets.

The price is 60 cents per thousand. Two thousand circulated in your ward would do a lot of good.

Let this notice be made a special order of business in your branch meeting. Hoping you will act promptly and quickly, we are

Fraternally,

The Executive Committee,

Per A. Klenke, Org.

Vote for the party of your class, the Socialist party.

Rock Island, Attention!

The comrades of Rock Island have been displaying unusual activity in Socialist agitation recently and have placed a full ticket in the field for the coming election. On Monday, March 4th, Prof. Geo. D. Herron will deliver an address in that city at the Turner Hall, at 4 p. m. Readers of The Call in Moline, Davenport and Rock Island, and vicinity, should avail themselves of the opportunity to hear this famous agitator, and should endeavor to make the meeting as large and successful as possible.

And All in Twenty-four Hours!

Saturday's Prosperity.

From Chicago Tribune, February 23:—

CHICAGO NEVER

SO RICH AS NOW

Bank Statements Show Larger Balance Than Ever in the City's History.

ALL SHARE PROSPERITY.

Big Concerns and Individuals Have Cash, While Few Want to

WHAT THE FIGURES REVEAL.

Chicago WAS NEVER SO RICH AS NOW. The banks are crammed with money and SO GREAT IS THE PUBLIC PROSPERITY THAT FEW seem to need it enough to pay even the low rates of interest that prevail. The surplus wealth belongs not only to the big concerns which carry their accounts with the national banks, but to the individual depositors—THE WORKINGMEN AND WOMEN—who place their stores with the savings banks.

(These headlines and opening paragraphs are taken literally from

Chicago Tribune, February 23, 1901.)

Socialist Pointers

The spring campaign will be what you make it.

Has Hampson really slain himself with his own jawbone?

Mayor Harrison favors municipal ownership—twenty years hence.

Will a "business administration" help your "business" of hunting a job?

Chicago can be the banner city for socialism in America by a little extra work.

If you want to know what the Socialists would do if in power, look at France.

That strong opposition to the billion-dollar steel trust will probably be found to be too strong to work.

The least you can do is to let everybody in your neighborhood know that John Collins is a candidate.

We promised to free Cuba, but as the capitalists want to exploit it the proposition becomes quite different.

The enemy has plenty of money. The Socialists must depend on the nickels.

The Morgan that Admiral Sampson alludes to as having "no social standing" must not be confounded with J. Pierpont Morgan.

The chances are that if you send a Socialist paper to a friend it will make a convert of him, and think how happy that would make you.

The man who cannot make a speech can circulate a petition. The work of the Socialist is to get the candidate gets on the ballot.

Enlistments for our new army are slow. The young men are staying at home to watch Frick's \$20,000 job. The latter should get tired and quit.

In the fight against the Building Trades Council it looks as if the contractors and newspapers had been trying to pound these consciousness into the workers.

Democratic politicians are afraid Harrison will lose the "labor" vote but they need not lose sleep over it. The "labor" vote has not grown as wise as that of all of a sudden.

There is no danger of going to sleep if you attend the Socialist church on the West Side. If anyone should chance to get drowsy Comrade Strickland would at once call for the party yell.

Among thousands of men in the men Johnny Powers' ward should return a Socialist to the council before many years. Perhaps Powers is retiring is wise enough to read the hand-writing on the wall.

The Chronicle says we can have socialism in this country when a majority of the people want it. To know this will be a great relief to those who had feared we would first have to ask permission of J. Pierpont Morgan.

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THE WORKERS' CALL.

Entered every Wednesday at 10 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.
 Published at the residence of the Editor, 10 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.
 The Workers' Call is published for and under the control of the Local Chicago of the Socialist Party of Chicago, a corporation without capital stock, the whole revenue of which must be expended for socialist propaganda.
 Remittances may be made by postal note, money order, express money order or bank draft.

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 A limited number of acceptable advertisements will be inserted.
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EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.
 To secure the return of unpaid correspondence should be enclosed.
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SOCIALIST PARTY MUNICIPAL TICKET.

For Mayor—JOHN COLLINS.
 For City Clerk—F. O. STRICKLAND.
 For City Attorney—M. H. TAFT.
 For City Treasurer—D. E. DALY.

THE SECOND MILESTONE.

On the front page at the top of the left hand corner of this issue of the Workers' Call, may be read the words: Second Year—Whole Number 164. We do not pretend that this inscription is a matter of great importance to what capitalist journals vaguely designate as the "reading public," but we assume that to the entire body of Call readers it has more or less interest, and we assert positively that to a comparatively small group of comrades in this city it is of more than passing importance.

The inscription alluded to is now, to use a theatrical term, making "positively its last appearance." In the next issue its place will be occupied with the legend: THIRD Year—Whole Number 164, from which the intelligent reader will doubtless infer that we are attempting to apprise him of the fact that the Workers' Call has completed its second year of existence with the present number.

And upon the front page may also be found, directly underneath the aforesaid inscription, a vivid and interesting account of the struggles, trials and tribulations to which this journalistic infant has been subjected since birth, a record of triumph over difficulties beside which Mr. Roosevelt's conception of "the strenuous life" appears as easy as rolling off a log.

And in this account there is no exaggeration. It was written by one who attended at the birth throes of this journal, and to whose care it was consigned during its first year of infancy. Most of the comrades alluded to in the sketch, are still in the city, and they will recognize its truthfulness from memory.

And so the Workers' Call is still in the field—on the firing line—and all the time striving and thriving, and growing, and—well, yes, we may as well say it, for there are occasions—blossoming. For if there are none to celebrate the auspicious anniversary we have determined to do it ourselves.

We firmly believe in a policy of expansion—for the Workers' Call.

So far, the growth of the paper has been evidenced only in its increased circulation—in an expanding subscription list. This has been due to our energetic hustlers in Chicago and elsewhere, and while exceedingly gratifying, cannot be justly considered an outward and visible sign of growth. The physical bulk of the infant is yet the same as at birth. There is nothing in its outward appearance to denote the fact that it is fully two years old. This must be remedied, and it is up to us to adopt a policy of expansion for that purpose.

We therefore take much pleasure in announcing to our subscribers, agents, and the comrades generally, that it has been determined to overstep the boundary line and benevolently assimilate extra territory to the extent of one column per page. The next issue of the Workers' Call will appear as a SEVEN-COLUMN paper.

Congress has just reduced the pension of General Lawton's widow to \$4000, and at the same time appropriated \$150,000 for the expenses of testing new guns. Lawton, who died on the 10th line, may be considered about as genuine a "patriot" as capitalism can produce, but economy must be practiced, even if those the "patriots" leave behind are reduced to poverty in consequence.

EDUCATIONAL WORK.

School of Social Economy in Chicago a Valuable Training Ground for Socialist Agitation.

The Workers' Call has given its approval and support to the work of Walter Thomas Mills in his Chicago School of Social Economy from the beginning of his work. The school has advanced to a point now where it seems to us something more direct and definite ought to be said concerning this undertaking than has yet been said by any of the Socialist papers.

His course of twenty lessons in his night school in this city is now more than half finished. Those who have been following the course thus far are in a position to judge of its value as a training school for Socialist workers. The highest words of praise that can be spoken are found in the fact that, while the students include those who have made a special study of these questions for years, together with many who are making their first attempt at this time, and besides include persons with all degrees of historical and scientific training, there is not a single instance of disappointment or complaint among all of its students.

The school is made up of busy people, and not infrequently night work has compelled an irregular attendance, but even when taken out of their connection the lessons have been so full of information and the conclusions so evident and of so great value to socialism that these night workers are as enthusiastic as the rest.

We have had an opportunity to examine the first two printed lessons to be used in the correspondence work, and we do not hesitate to say that if you are anxious to get the arguments for our cause so arranged in your mind as to make evident the logical necessity for socialism from every possible standpoint, if you wish to plainly see that the whole story of civilization is but the story of the development of socialism, and if you wish to get these things so fixed in your mind that you can lay them on any and all occasions, then you cannot afford to miss the opportunity to take these lessons by correspondence.

One good feature of the work is the care with which the facts have been gathered. There are in the second lesson alone twenty-eight different references given in the foot notes to the sources of information, and all are from the works of those who are widely recognized as the most reliable writers on the subjects concerning which information is sought. It is no small matter to have so gathered and put in shape to use, the conclusions of ripe scholarship on topics in any way related to socialism. But the real service of Comrade Mills is in taking these facts of modern scholarship and delivering them from the useless chaos in which the investigators have left them, so far as making use of them in the social discussion is concerned. Comrade Mills is marshalling them for real service. He is putting them into a logical order, so that the great events of history and the great discoveries of modern science seem to join hands in the defense of socialism as if modern scholarship had done its work for no other purpose.

Comrade J. B. Smiley, who is himself one of the best-read men in the Socialist movement, is one of the board of examiners in this course. He is regularly taking the course himself. After having finished more than half of the night school work, and after he had examined the first printed lesson for the correspondence work he wrote to Comrade Mills as follows:

Dear Mr. Mills:—When you first outlined to me your course of lessons in social economy it, impressed me as being an admirable thing. As time has gone on and I have watched the way in which you have carried out the plan I am more and more convinced of its value. I have just been looking over my copy of the printed lesson. If you carry out the whole course in this way you will produce a book which will contain a perfect mine of information, and facts for the use of the Socialist which cannot fail to be of great aid to those engaged in propaganda work. You are building up an argument to which, I believe there is no answer.

Yours sincerely,
 J. B. Smiley.

The Workers' Call wishes to say again that it gives its unqualified support to this school and wishes to assure the Socialist press and the Socialist workers everywhere that they can make no mistake in doing the same.

If you can spend two or three hours each week in study you should send in your application at once and commence this work. If you cannot do so you can tender our cause no better service than to look up some comrade who can and persuade him to do so.

Labor Legislation Rejected.

An attempt made last week to have a bill passed in the interest of labor organizations was defeated overwhelmingly by the class-conscious tools of capitalism of which congress is composed. The bill sought to "limit the meaning of the word 'conspiracy' as applicable to trades unions, and also the use of injunctions as applied to disputes between laborer and capitalist. It is stated that its defeat caused "considerable agitation in labor circles," but this agitation will be as nothing to that which will ensue when the workers learn that "laws" are made and enforced for the benefit of the ruling class alone. The agitation will then take on a Socialist character.

There is trouble brewing in the Social-Democratic party in Germany, says the Chicago Daily News. There is undoubtedly. But what do Daily News didn't tell its readers was that the "Social-Democratic" party is intended solely for capitalist consumption.

SNAP SHOTS BY THE WAYSIDE.

A census statistician employed in Cincinnati has been recently engaged in finding out something of the statistics of work and living amongst the laboring masses of that city, and has reported that he has discovered families whose daily expenses for food were less than 7 cents per individual. As the average food expenses of convicts are considerably over three times this amount, it would seem that these people, (who are described as all working hard), might better their condition by doing something which would land them in the penitentiary, as there doesn't seem to be much virtue in acquiring a reputation as "law abiding citizens" on 7 cents per day.

Long before it was at all certain that Counsel Wildman had been lost in the wreck of the city of Rio Janeiro, a half dozen applicants for his position were filed in Washington. Let's see. Wasn't it said to be a peculiarity of Republican administration that "under its regime the 'job' would seek the man?"

Pittsburgh, Pa., it is reported, will shortly return to Cuba to look after the interests of a big Cuban-American land syndicate, of which he has been appointed president. Now if we could only be certain that Alger was suitably provided for, the Cuban question might be regarded as having reached a satisfactory conclusion.

Harrison says that it would be madness to bind the city to a longer period than twenty years franchise extension for the street railroad, giving as a reason that improvements in the management are so great in twenty years as 'not to permit of such a course. Carter H. is correct. There is an "improvement in management" coming along that will easily snap any "binding" which Harrison's class may attempt. It is called socialism, and it will be worse than madness to get in its way.

The capitalist press of this city gloats over the fact that there are propositions under way for the surrender of the Building Trades Council charter at an early date. They may rest assured, however, that even if the charter is surrendered a larger union of the workers will take the place of the Building Trades Council, with capitalist politics sternly prohibited therein. In forcing the surrender and dispersal of the present body, they are but clearing the way for a recognition amongst the workers of the destined mission of their class, and while they may enjoy their triumph now, the plundering classes may prepare to cope in the "near future" with a body of intelligent workers, against whom their weapons of corruption and treachery will be useless.

Frederic Harrison, the English philosopher, paid a visit to the Board of Trade in this city recently and was so much amazed by what he saw that he refused to speak. Harrison is said to be a thinker, and the sight of a crowd of men engaged in "making money" without adding a particle to the wealth of the community was certainly enough to strike him dumb. An article from Harrison's pen on his impressions of this modern den of thieves would make interesting reading. Possibly though, the folly of those who produce the material with which these "business" men juggle would strike him as the most wonderful part of the performance.

If a "just" arrangement is made regarding the extension of franchises, the Chicago City Railway company intimates that it is prepared to invest \$9,000,000 in improving its road service. Nine millions to be invested by capitalists—for what? For the benefit of the people? No. An enlarged basis for increased dividends. Organized labor has declared that there shall be no more extension of the franchises, and Carter Harrison, the probable Democratic candidate for mayor, is willing to extend them for twenty years! Harrison, his probable Republican opponent, is also in accord with Harrison, and is also willing to "deal justly" with this corporation, from a capitalist point of view.

Can any workman who has read the statement of the Chicago Federation of Labor on this subject, and approves the stand taken, find any justification for voting the ticket of either of the capitalist parties? Can he be true to himself and his class and do this? No. There is but one ticket—one working class ticket—the ticket headed by John Collins, the trades unionist and Socialist, that he can in justice to himself, vote for. The ticket headed by John Collins endorses and supports the position taken by the Chicago Federation of Labor, viz: that the roads belong to all the people and that whatever advantages accrue from their operation shall go to all the people, and that we want no corporations to make "improvements" for us—we can do that ourselves—and own them after they have been made.

Members of a North Side cycling club, it is said, intend to give a masquerade in which the members will appear as "nobles." No doubt it will furnish an immense fund of amusement for those people, but as most of them are wage workers, some of them may, when the next commercial crash comes, have to face the real thing, and it may be that they will feel ashamed of parodying the misery of unfortunate fellow creatures.

ONE OF THE OLD GUARD.

Lissagaray, Historian of the Commune, Passes Away at the Age of 82 Years.

Lissagaray has succumbed to largititis contracted in exile. The disease had been steadily advancing during the last three months, until the sufferer was almost unable to utter a sound. An operation could not be performed on account of the extreme weakness of the patient.

Lissagaray died after frightful agonies in the arms of his devoted wife and of Dr. Dupont. He had reached an age of 82 years.

The old Socialist had all the qualities essential to a good historian, and his temperament was that of a fighter.

He utilized the painful time of the exile for research in the libraries of London, that are so rich in documents of the French revolution. Nobody knew the men of 1793 better than he. He was on intimate terms with them. His most hasty work, such as newspaper articles, bear the stamp of inexhaustible learning.

He had inaugurated the gatherings in the Rue de la Paix, where the most eloquent men of letters and politicians could be heard. His essays on "Musset and Youth" brought him renown.

He was imprisoned for several months in Beaulieu with the majority of the sentenced members of the International, because he published aggressive articles in the "Reforme," of which he had become editor.

He followed Gambetta into the province, established the camp at Toulouse, fought in the army of the Loire up to the time of the cessation of hostilities, protected in Bordeaux against the outrages to which Garibaldi was subjected. Finally he took his place in the ranks of the confederates which he left only on the Pere Lachaise after the last shot had been fired.

He was sentenced to exile. In London, where he was on familiar terms with Marx, he eked out a living by giving lessons and writing. There he wrote the first edition of the "History of the Paris Commune" and "Eight Days behind the Barricades."

Without fire, often without bread, Lissagaray brought this work of justification of the proletarian class to a successful close.

After the amnesty he founded the "Bataille." His contributors were Jeffrin, John Labrousse, Victor Marouck and Brousse. Later on came Arsene Crie and Emile Violard. Suppressed in 1887, the "Bataille" made its reappearance two years later and fought its well-known unrelenting battle against the Boulangist Cesarism.

Vigorous and well-made, an indefatigable walker, always on the lookout for a fight and taking delight in danger, gifted with a superb memory, alert and full of life, this Basque might have aspired to glory. He was endowed with qualities that might have taken him to the highest positions, but a magnificent disposition spoiled all his admirable abilities and condemned him to isolation and inactivity.

He should have been one of the workers of the Revolution and he was only its defender.

In spite of all this, he served a good purpose, and his services may be measured by the hatred he inspired in the ranks of capitalism. He loathed above everything the militarism and the clergy. His devotion belonged to the republic and to the proletariat which he served faithfully.—From "Le Peuple," Brussels.

BOOK REVIEWS.

THIS FOLLY OF BEING GOOD, by Charles H. Kerr. Pocket Library of Socialism; price 5 cents. Chas. H. Kerr & Co., 55 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A work which will be found interesting by all young people, containing, as it does, many instructive and original observations upon the subject of marriage from the Socialist standpoint. The absurdity of the current conception of "goodness" is depicted in simple though forceful language, and the entire work will be found highly original by those who are as yet unacquainted with Socialist habits of thought. It is also handsomely illustrated with two sets of pictures used as contrasts. A reproduction of Millet's famous picture, the "Man With a Hoe," is matched against a photograph of a famous Greek statue, the "Doryphoros," or "Man With a Spear," and a reproduction of a Greek goddess is contrasted with a portrait of Madame Blaise Lippmann, one of the characters in Victor Hugo's well-known work of "Les Misérables." The pamphlet will be found exceedingly interesting and should be widely circulated.

Washington a Back Number.

Police officials, detectives, stock exchange gamblers, mine "promoters," business men, and politicians all give it as their opinion that George Washington would be somewhat of a misfit if he were alive today. They all agree that his inability to be would react adversely upon his interests in present society. As these parties speak from experience their verdict may be taken on the whole as correct. This is presently the era of liars and the liars themselves realize it. If Washington could return with his awkward habit of truth-telling, he would find himself standing idle in the market place, capitalists having no use for his "unbusinesslike" peculiarity. Outside of the Socialist movement he would find but few to receive him.

Keep your eye on your subscription number.

Socialist Party Platform

In view of the fact that the municipal elections in Chicago are to take place in April, the Socialist party, in convention assembled, once more affirms its allegiance to the principles of international revolutionary socialism.

In calling upon the working class to rally to the support of the principles of socialism, the Socialists wish to emphasize the fact so often reiterated, that until the complete triumph of the working class, which can only be accomplished in the overthrow of the capitalist system, be accomplished, any temporary palliatives must of necessity be partial and insufficient. Therefore we present the following immediate measures which our candidates will enforce according to the amount of power conferred upon them, for the consideration of all workingmen who desire to achieve the emancipation of their class by means of the ballot:

1st. The employment of all unemployed citizens by the municipality.
 2nd. That the municipality shall furnish support and assistance to all workingmen upon strike, and aid them with every public power which can be used to help them accomplish their objectives.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Glimpses of the World-wide Struggle of the Proletarian Army for Its Liberty.

AUSTRIA.

Statistics have been published relating to infant mortality in Austria and Hungary. Out of 100 children no less than 24.13 per cent die in Hungary before they are five years of age, and 24.91 per cent in Austria. Infant mortality is great in England, yet here it is only 23.67 per cent; this shows the need for reform.

BELGIUM.

Very great efforts are being made to carry on a Socialist propaganda in the country districts, and with great difficulty several co-operative societies have been formed. The task is a very hard one, as the Clerical party is very strong in the agricultural districts.

DENMARK.

Both chambers have passed the bill instituting vote by ballot. It is generally thought that this measure will increase the number of votes for Socialist candidates.

FRANCE.

Lectures are now being given at one of the institutions in Paris by Socialists on (1) The History of Socialism, (2) The Organization of Socialism in France and in Other Countries, (3) Economic Organization, (4) Social Legislation.

GERMANY.

Communal elections have been held in Saxony, and the Socialists have been successful in increasing their representation. They have representatives in 14 places, and 29 councillors have been elected.

HOLLAND.

There are 25 states in the German empire, each of which has a local parliament. There are 78 Socialist deputies in 15 of these assemblies. There are 11 in Bavaria, 5 in Wurtemberg, 7 in Baden, 6 in Hesse, etc. There are none in Prussia, but the system of election there is the most reactionary that ever existed; compared to it that of Austria is democratic.

ITALY.

Great misery exists in the district of Puglia, and the mayors have decided to resign en masse if they do not obtain some help from the government, as they do not feel that they can be responsible for the maintenance of public order.

RUSSIA.

The Russian government has decided that the Finnish recruits shall now be liable to serve in any part of the empire. By this measure the last remnant of Finnish home rule is taken away, as the garrisons now will be Russian soldiers, while the Finns will be sent to all parts of the empire. It is a great shame, but the wonder is that the Russian government has allowed Finland to have home rule so long.

SPAIN.

The Jesuits have been occupying public attention lately. A little while ago the government insisted on the king's confessor being changed, as this reverend gentleman held and taught that liberty was one of the deadly sins. A case has also been before the courts recently in which the Jesuits managed to induce one of their lady penitents, who was rich, to enter a convent; her family have no objection to her becoming a nun, but do not want her to give all her money to the religious order. This is a good object-lesson to the French Republicans.

Closes on March 15th.

Ward branches are notified that the outside date for filing petitions is March 15th. Any petitions, whether city, town or aldermanic arriving in this office at a later date cannot be filed. Petitions should be pasted together, rolled up and mailed to this office. The supply of campaign leaflets is rapidly diminishing, only about 40,000 remaining. The following branches have not yet secured any: 1st, 2nd, 5th, 7th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 13th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd. These branches should secure a supply at once before what remains is exhausted.

Get your neighbor to read the Call.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A Suggestion for Propaganda.
 The following letter from a correspondent is here reprinted for its valuable suggestions. It contains a to on method of making Socialist propaganda. It shows vividly that even those ordinarily considered as most unlikely subjects for conversion can be influenced by Socialist argument when properly brought forward.—[E.D.]

Editor Workers' Call.
 During the last few weeks I have been putting in operation a plan that I had hatched out and have found that good results have followed.
 Some time ago I began to break the ice in the way of writing my dear old father, one letter every Sunday of from 8 to 20 pages, appealing to him for the future and the welfare of his children in the most forcible and convincing language I could think of.
 His reply to me in his first letter was as follows:

"My Dear Son:—
 Your letter of Sunday, November 18, from Oklahoma City, Okla., to hand, and will say that I have been through the horrors of the late Civil War from 1860 to 1864 and at that time my heart was hardened to the occasion, but year by year after that I began to see the error of humanity in shooting each other down and leaving wives and children half-fed and half-clothed at home. I did yet the politicians and associated press say that when a workmanman goes away from his wife and children to shoot down other workmen and gets killed himself, and his family suffers and waits patiently for his return, they call it 'patriotism.' I call it cold-blooded murder to satisfy the greed of the moneyed class and their politicians. I will say that your letters to me have been shining stars over the East and will admit that you are more than my equal in political economy. You have pointed out the pathway for me to travel to get out of this misery and worry that I have gone through for over 40 years. You nearly broke my poor old heart when you tell me the actual conditions that you and the rest of my children are laboring under to feed and clothe yourselves, and that your conditions are rapidly growing worse, which shows that your living is gradually coming downward and lower than chattel slavery. I am a witness to that, as I am in the same condition with one foot in the grave and the other almost there, with not a piece of earth to call my own to buried in.
 But your letters have shown me the way and they make me feel so young and happy that I shall pull off my old hat that I have worn for five years, and throw it to the plutocrats and show my white head to the world that I am now a Socialist and will work the remainder of my life, and that is not long, for the cause of humanity and socialism.
 Please send me all the literature you can and I will go out amongst the dead timber around me.
 Your relieved and happy father,
 'Schuyler.'"

I have also been corresponding with my brothers and sisters, and they are just beginning to comprehend what socialism means.
 Let me suggest this plan to Socialists who have relations to work on, and they will readily see its effects to their heart's content.
 "Schuyler."

A Source of "Inspiration."
 In the career of one Harris, who was recently elected president of the C. B. & O. railroad, a capitalist daily declares that there is "much inspiration and encouragement for the young men of the country." The much-belauded Harris started as office boy in 1864, and thirty-five years afterwards attention to duty made him president of the road. Its all so beautifully simple when you understand it. Only "hard work, ability and concentration of effort" are needed and the reward is absolutely certain. Yet there are probably thousands of young men who started at the same time as Harris, who fulfilled all these requirements and are still chained to a desk at shamefully low wages, or else tramping the streets in a hopeless effort to sell their almost exhausted labor power. But the capitalist press doesn't dwell upon the hard-working failures. Harris is the man just now. If it had not been Harris it would have been Smith, Brown, Jones or Robinson. But it would have been one man at any rate. Railroad presidents even now are not particularly numerous, and when Morgan, Rockefeller and Vanderbilt get through with their "consolidation" process, their numbers will decrease to the vanishing point. Capitalism is worse than a lottery. The prizes in the latter as a rule remain the same in number, while in the former they constantly tend to diminish. The best that the "young man" can now hope for is that his ability as a slave driver will be recognized and rewarded by his masters.

Are you still hunting for subscribers?

A Lesson From Chicago's Election

Suggestion for Concentrating Forces on Aldermanic Candidates from Selected Wards.

Although three months have passed since the recent presidential election, it is not too late for Chicago Socialists to gain from it a lesson for the city election of April 2.

The official canvass of the vote of Chicago and Cook county shows a total Socialist vote of 6,752, in addition to the 424 votes cast for Maloney and Remmel. In the nearly 7,000 votes cast for Debs and Harriman, every one of the thirty-five wards of Chicago is represented, the country towns of the county casting 24 Socialist ballots. Yet, spite of the splendid agitation carried on by our comrades, and the more than a score of public meetings held weekly during the campaign, there were but eleven of the thirty-five wards in which more than two hundred persons voted for Debs and Harriman. These eleven wards, ranged in order of their votes for the Social Democratic party candidates are as follows:

TABLE I.

Rank	Ward	ADP. Vote	Total Vote	Approx. Fraction
1.	Thirty-fourth	631	30,734	1-31
2.	Fourteenth	510	14,677	1-29
3.	Fifteenth	522	15,755	1-31
4.	Tenth	424	14,001	1-33
5.	Thirteenth	425	13,910	1-34
6.	Ninth	320	9,300	1-32
7.	Sixteenth	327	11,391	1-35
8.	Eighth	235	7,125	1-38
9.	Twenty-seventh	227	7,948	1-39
10.	Twenty-sixth	210	14,993	1-70
11.	Thirty-third	200	9,011	1-45

From this table it appears that the Thirty-fourth ward cast for Debs and Harriman a larger vote by more than one hundred ballots than any other ward in Chicago. The Fourteenth and Fifteenth come next behind, with a difference of but 27 votes in favor of the Fifteenth, while the Thirty-third stands at the foot of this roll of honor, with only 200 votes cast for the Socialist candidates. The Tenth and Thirtieth wards deserve special mention with their more than 400 votes each for the election of Debs and Harriman.

When, however, one compares the Socialist vote with the total vote of the wards, this result is somewhat altered. It now appears that the Thirty-fourth ward, with its large voting population of 30,734, gives to its Socialist voters an approximate fraction of only 1-31 of the whole. The Fourteenth ward rises to the first place in the list, its Socialist ballots being approximately one-twenty-ninth of the whole. (Figures below hundreds are rejected in obtaining these results.) The Fifteenth ward again follows immediately upon the Fourteenth, while the Thirtieth, with its huge voting population of 21,910, gives to the Socialists but one fifty-fourth of the voting strength of the ward, spite of its 425 votes.

If we now make a more accurate comparison between the Socialist vote and the total vote cast in the respective wards, the alteration in rank will be even more startling. Dividing the total vote of each ward by the vote for Debs and Harriman, as shown in the earlier table, the following result is obtained—the division being carried to but three decimal places:

TABLE II.

Rank	Ward	Per Cent of Socialist to Total Vote
1.	Fourteenth	.027
2.	Fifteenth	.026
3.	Eighth	.033
4.	Ninth	.034
5.	Thirty-fourth	.020
6.	Twenty-seventh	.028
7.	Tenth	.024
8.	Thirty-third	.022
9.	Thirtieth	.019

In each of these nine wards the Socialists cast more than 2 per cent of the total vote, with the exception of those of the Thirtieth, who fell below this percentage by less than one-tenth of one per cent. The Fourteenth and Fifteenth wards head this second list, the Thirty-fourth falling to the fifth place, and the Thirty-third rising to the eighth in rank. Meanwhile, the Eighth ward, with its comparatively small voting population of little more than 7,000, has risen to the third place in the city in its Socialist percentage, falling scarcely behind the Fifteenth ward—both showing somewhat more than three and three-tenths per cent. The Socialist percentage in the Ninth ward is midway between that of the Eighth and Thirty-fourth.

It appears, then, that in five several wards of Chicago the Socialist vote last November rose above three per cent of the whole. But this is a long distance short of a majority.

During the last campaign some Socialist comrades suggested that we ought to elect a Socialist mayor in 1902. Would it not be well, first, to elect at least one Socialist alderman? A single Socialist alderman, sitting and voting in the midst of the common council, would do more to bring the meaning and the hope of socialism home to Chicago workmen and workingwomen than any amount of other propaganda. As in Hawthill, so in Chicago, the election of the first alderman would be the entering wedge.

If the system of proportional representation advocated by our national party platform were in force in Chicago, the present city council retaining its present membership, it would be necessary for the Socialists to obtain in common but one thirty-fifth of the total vote of the city in order to elect

an alderman. This would require less than a doubling of our present vote, and when it is remembered that we have already trebled it in less than two years, it takes no imagination to realize that we could easily win to our ranks under these conditions enough of those who this year voted against us for fear of "throwing away their votes"—to readily give us our own representative. As it is, it is plain that we must change our methods. While the present electoral system continues in force, and it will plainly so continue till the Socialists get into power—the only means for obtaining any representative at all in the governing body of the city is to concentrate our forces on some one ward and from that elect a representative. For practical purposes it is probably wisest that the Socialist party should select not less than three of the most hopeful wards, using in each of them, every honorable means at our disposal for bringing the truths of socialism home to the voters. Apparently, were such a plan followed, the three wards selected would fall among the list of nine given in the second table. It does not however follow that the wisest selection would be the first three on the list.

Up to this point, the old ward names have of course been used. As the Carey ordinance has now been sustained, it becomes necessary to construct a new table showing the new names and boundaries of the wards in which the Socialist party is most likely to win success:

Rank	Ward	ADP. Vote	Total Vote	Approx. Fraction
1.	Thirty-fourth	631	30,734	1-31
2.	Fourteenth	510	14,677	1-29
3.	Fifteenth	522	15,755	1-31
4.	Tenth	424	14,001	1-33
5.	Thirteenth	425	13,910	1-34
6.	Ninth	320	9,300	1-32
7.	Sixteenth	327	11,391	1-35
8.	Eighth	235	7,125	1-38
9.	Twenty-seventh	227	7,948	1-39
10.	Twenty-sixth	210	14,993	1-70
11.	Thirty-third	200	9,011	1-45

The new Fifteenth ward is splendidly organized for socialism and has been carrying on an active agitation both before and since its change of name. The change of boundaries will rather aid than hinder the Socialist vote, only that portion of the old ward west of Humboldt Park being cut off. The Socialists of the new Twenty-eighth ward—the old Fifteenth—are also finely organized, public Socialist meetings being held every week. Apparently in this case the change in boundaries will not aid the Socialist vote. The new Tenth and Eleventh wards are both slightly increased in size over the old wards most nearly corresponding. The columns of the Workers' Call show that here, also, an active propaganda is being conducted for socialism. The Twelfth ward is much smaller than under its old name of the Tenth, but still includes Douglas Park, and several boulevards—boulevards usually meaning non-Socialist territory. Comrades of this ward will be best able to tell the probable effect of the boundary changes upon the Socialist vote of the ward. The new Twenty-seventh ward, in the extreme northwest of the city, retains its old name and its old enthusiasm for socialism. This ward contains more branches of the Socialist party than any other ward in Chicago. Its only drawback is its thin settlement and its distance from Socialist speakers—other than its own. At present it is holding several meetings each week in the cause of socialism.

The two new wards at the extreme south end of Chicago—the Eighth and the Thirty-third—will probably gain most by the boundary changes, from the Socialist point of view. In each case, all that portion of the ward north of Twenty-first street is cut off, while the southern and manufacturing end of the ward remains. Of these, the new Thirty-third ward is by far the most hopeful. Under its old name of Thirty-fourth, it has for some years carried the largest Socialist vote of any ward in Chicago. The comrades of the ward, with very little help from outside, have carried on a constant agitation for socialism, particularly among the employees of the Pullman shops, distributing handbills, leaflets, pamphlets and books relating to socialism, gaining subscribers for the Workers' Call and other Socialist papers, and holding frequent public meetings. Even the socialist entertainments conducted by this branch are not allowed to become mere money-making occasions, as was shown in the great concert and ball held recently at the Kensington Turner Hall, when Comrades Vahlteich and Mills led the thoughts of the listeners away from

the city would do more to help the So-

cialist party to elect an alderman here in April, provided only that the entire Socialist forces of the city set themselves to the task. The new Eighth ward has before it a great future for socialism, owing to the presence of the Illinois Steel company and other manufacturing plants. Thus far, the comparative youth of the Socialist organization in the ward, the weariness of employers after their long twelve-hour day of labor, and the influence of "prosperity" have combined to make the Socialist propaganda in this ward particularly difficult. But the ward is waking up; the Socialist vote continues to increase, and public meetings conducted by the branch of the Socialist party in the ward are being held every Saturday night at Sherman Hall in South Chicago. The German comrades of this ward have recently organized on the east side of the Calumet a German branch of the Socialist party, holding frequent public meetings.

Should the plan of concentrated effort here suggested be thought a wise one, it will be necessary to bring to the aid of selected wards all, and more than all, of the methods employed for the fall election. Socialist party headquarters should be secured for the month of March in each of the wards where it is hoped to elect an alderman. Here Socialist literature of all kinds should be constantly on hand, and a delegated comrade present to answer questions at noon, as well as in the early evening. During March, also, public Socialist meetings should be held at the ward headquarters on every evening of the week. Programs could be varied by debates with non-Socialists, and enlivened by Socialist songs. Always there should be the freest discussion at the close of the address, together with questions from the audience. Other public meetings should be held at important points in the ward, especially during the week before election. Less important wards may well spare for these meetings such speakers as Comrades Herron, Walter Thomas Mills, and our candidate for mayor, Comrade John Collins.

The matter of advertising is of primary importance. Not only should there be cards containing a program of the principal meetings, and printed on the back with the Socialist party ticket for the city and ward, suitable for sending by mail, but handbills should be distributed at all the stores and public places of the ward, and left on a single day at every house and flat, by a previously arranged canvasser. Huge posters, also, should be posted on billboards, announcing the principal meetings and the Socialist party candidates. On the day on which an important meeting is to be held a wagon containing banners and posters announcing the event could be driven about the ward, accompanied by the drum, which did such effective service last fall. In one ward, so simple a device as securing the services of five small boys, carrying flags and a banner announcing the evening meeting, and marching in single file back and forth for a distance of three or four blocks in the neighborhood of the hall—has had astonishing results in increasing the audience. In the house-to-house canvass, not only should bills and announcements be distributed, but copies of the Workers' Call, of Comrade Collins' speech, and of general propaganda leaflets. In case the Socialist comrades of the ward cannot afford time for this canvass, small boys and girls will be glad to take part in it after school, for a small consideration, and will do the work thoroughly and well. Would it not be worth while, also, to have the Workers' Call sent from the office for six weeks before the election, at the expense of the Socialist party of Chicago, to a selected list of perhaps five hundred voters each in the two or three strategic wards chosen? In this case, the list of names would be furnished by the Socialists of the ward, who would afterward personally solicit subscriptions from those to whom the paper had been sent. Each number of the Call, during the month before election, might well be made a special campaign number.

Other methods of propaganda will occur to each of the comrades. Nothing has been said of the sale of Socialist literature at the public meetings, obtaining subscriptions there for the Workers' Call and other party organs, advertising through newspapers, or of personal conversation. Each of these may be most effective. It is quite probable that an aggressive press committee would find plenty of employment. Frequently even the capitalist papers of Chicago would be willing to print items of news about the Socialists, and without adverse comment, if "copy" were furnished them in advance. Last year one of the local papers of South Chicago printed in this way an address to the public of the Socialist candidate for alderman, in what was then the Thirty-third ward—a most effective reply to the address published by the Republican and Democratic candidates.

In conclusion, it should be said that for this plan of concentration on certain wards, should be adopted by the Socialist party of Chicago, no possible jealousy should be aroused on the part of wards not thus noticed. We are all seeking the same object—the success of socialism. The election of a Socialist alderman in another part of the city would do more to help the So-

cialist vote in our own ward than anything else that we could do or that could be done for us. Nor need such special effort hinder the work in other wards. Of course from now till election, at least one public Socialist meeting will be held each week, in each of the wards of Chicago. Meanwhile, each will rejoice in the common work of all which is going forward at the vantage points of the Socialist line of attack.

Laura Willard Taft.

Vote for John Collins, candidate of the Socialist party for mayor.

LABOR ITEMS

And Notes From Trade Union Journals and Exchanges, Throughout the United States.

International Typographical Union now counts 33,646 members.

"Mother" Jones is assisting the women and children strikers of Scranton, Pa.

One column of the Milwaukee Daily News is now devoted to socialism and is also conducted by Socialists.

It looks funny to see the working class—"the most powerful because of its numbers"—begging for laws from the weaker class.—The People.

The railway trust is cutting out the free passes for county officers in the Middle Western states. Now there will be more bows against the trusts.

Tobacco trust will clear about \$10,000,000 additional owing to the removal of war tax on tobacco, which sum will enable it to more thoroughly monopolize every branch of the industry.

Hon. Emerson Coadworth, Canadian Conservative statesman, says "the spread of socialism is more essential to the world's best interests than even the spread of British institutions."

There is something sublimely childlike in the belief of the trade unionists that their employers will enact legislation what the workers are refused in the shops.—San Diego Chief.

It is said that the name of the new steel trusts of trusts will be the "United States Steel Company." That's all right. We won't have to change the name when we take charge.—Southern Socialist.

Brockton, Mass., is the birthplace of still another Socialist paper. The new organ is called "The Vanguard," and will take its place on the Socialist battlefront under the editorship of Isaac W. Skinner.

Beef trust has been memorializing congress to cease distributing free seed, and it is probable that the government will stop scabbing it and allow the trust organization complete trade autonomy in the matter.

Southern planters are kicking. They are receiving only 15 cents a quart for luscious strawberries that bring as high as a dollar a quart up North. Railways, trusts, jobbers, wholesalers, retailers and other middlemen are getting big profits.

The New York Sun has made a settlement with the Typographical union and the boycott on the Sun has been declared off. The printers are sending notices of settlement to all unions, and asking the members to publish the settlement as widely as they did the boycott.

The labor commissioners of North Carolina report that wages of mechanics in that state increased 44 per cent in the last year, but that the workers receive but slight benefit from the advance in wages because of a proportionate increase in the cost of living. So that the workers really had the pleasure of holding a few dollars more than usual for a little while.

If the workman is only able to buy back a sixth or seventh of his product with his wages, this fact alone should explain to any thinking person why THE WAGE SYSTEM IS A FRAUD. No workman can part with five-sixths or six-sevenths of the product he creates and still retain enough for decent livelihood and infirm age.—Henry E. Allen, in Gatesburg Labor News.

The farmer as a producer is as much a slave as the wage worker. While he may own the means by which he produces wealth, under our commercial system the capitalists fix the price of his labor. He has nothing to say as to the price of what he receives for what he produces or what he pays for what he buys. If this is not labor on the auction block what would you call it?—Farmers' Review.

The Bryanistic legislature of Alabama has again turned down a child-labor bill. The former law, fixing the limit when children might be employed by capitalists at 12 years was surreptitiously repealed six years ago, and ever since that time the labor organizations have pleaded for a new law, but just as often the ex-slave owners have spurned them. At present Alabama mill owners can hire infants if they want to. It would be well for somebody to point out the difference between the "workingman's friend" Bryanite of the South and the "full dinner pail" McKelvey plutocrats of the North. Democratic papers, please copy.—Cleveland Citizen.

You can't obtain the full product of your labor even though you know how it can be obtained, until you show workers acquire similar knowledge. The Workers' Call will help them to acquire it.

ACCEPTS THE NOMINATION.

Chas. H. Vall, Socialist Candidate for Governor of New Jersey, to His Constituents.

George H. Strobel, Chairman New Jersey Campaign Committee, Social Democratic Party.

Dear Sir and Comrade:—Your letter of recent date, advising me of my nomination by the Social Democratic party for the office of governor of the state of New Jersey, received. I wish through you to thank the members of the party for the honor thus conferred upon me. It is indeed an honor to receive such a nomination from the Social Democratic party—the party that stands for the interest of the proletarian class.

The economic development has separated society into two antagonistic classes—the capitalist and the proletarian. The interest of these two classes being diametrically opposed, a class struggle is inevitable—it is the necessary outcome of class distinctions which involve class interests. The Social Democratic party is distinctively a party of the working class, and is based upon the class struggle. It emphasizes the necessity of class-consciousness on the part of the working class, for only as laborers become conscious of their class interests will they unite to secure their freedom. While socialism represents the class interests of the proletarian, it also represents the higher interests of every member of society, because it will realize a higher and nobler civilization.

We thus call upon the working class, and all others in sympathy with its historic mission to abolish wage slavery and establish a higher order of society, to unite their efforts to this end. It is only by the workers' united efforts along the line of class interests that their emancipation can be secured. The first step is mastery of the public powers. Political power is necessary to any class which desires to better its economic condition. Political power is the key to economic emancipation, and political action, on class-conscious lines, will secure to the working class possession of the key.

That the working class is sorely in need of a betterment in its material condition none will deny. The disgrace of the century just closed, is that with the hundred fold increase in our power of wealth production sufficient to supply many times over the needs of all the people, we have only succeeded in adding chiefly to the individual wealth and luxury of the few. The great mass of the people, when we consider all their circumstances, are no better off today than they were thirty years ago, and many are worse off, and this condition will remain until we make the fundamental principle of social justice—equality of opportunity—a realized fact in our social organization. In the present class organized society the great bulk of the people have no opportunity for the full development of all their faculties and powers. We have attained the material basis for the abolition of all poverty, but its realization is prevented by our perverted economic system. Poverty today has no excuse for existence, and would be impossible were the industrial system such as to compel every man to live by the fruit of his own industry. The distinctive feature of every system of social injustice, chattel slavery, of feudalism, and capitalism, is the power of the non-producers to appropriate the wealth of the producers. Slavery is abolished only in name; the fact still exists. No man is free so long as he is dependent upon some other man for an opportunity to earn a livelihood. If a man owns that which I must have he virtually owns me. If he owns my bread or the means by which I get my bread he owns my physical and moral being. The very fact that all people in common depend upon the resources of nature and the tools of production, evidences that they should be owned in common. There can be no liberty, peace or social harmony so long as a few own that upon which all depend.

These facts must be brought to the attention of the people in this campaign as never before, also the fact that our economic relations are the foundations of society and of our civilization, while morals and religion are their followers and fruits. It is our material conditions that precede our mental and moral development, just as in a garden the flowers and fruit are conditioned, as to existence and quality, by the rocks under ground. We emphasize the material side of life, because we realize that it is impossible for the masses to be moral and intelligent in their present insecurity, dependence, and exposure to all kinds of temptations. The law of love and service can never be the fundamental law of either the individual or social life, so long as the present industrial system of antagonisms exists—all attempts to regenerate society under such conditions must necessarily fail. Competition brutalizes men and negatives the higher instincts and aspirations. It turns the naturally kind and sympathetic into moral monsters. The spirit of love, fraternity, and brotherhood grows out of common interests and mutual dependence. Socialism would realize the conditions for a noble life by making the interests of all identical. The solidarity of mankind would then be realized and with it the lofty dreams and noble ideals of the ages.

The Social Democratic party demands the abolition of the present planistic, anarchistic and immoral system. We propose to substitute co-operation for existence in place of the present struggle for existence. The application to society of the law of all organisms—co-operation—would transform and ennoble humanity. We want every man,

woman and child to be well housed, clothed and fed. When industry is scientifically organized this can be accomplished by two or three hours' daily labor, thus giving time and opportunity for mental and moral development.

Let us resolve at the beginning of this new century, that we will more completely consecrate ourselves to our beloved cause. It is worthy our enthusiasm and zeal, for it presents to the world the only solution to the vexed problems that confront modern society. Let us who have seen the light proclaim the gospel of emancipation in season and out of season. Carry to those of our fellows sitting in darkness the light of Socialist teachings. Point out to them the cause of their servitude and oppression, and fearlessly proclaim the remedy—the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution. Show them that the old political parties represent the interests of the capitalist class. The petty political issues which the Republican and Democratic parties raise are only for the purpose of fleecing the laborers on the one hand and throwing dust in their eyes on the other lest they see the only real issue—Socialism versus Capitalism. The old parties defend the present system of wage slavery and exploitation; the Social Democratic party proposes to abolish it and substitute therefor a social democracy, in which the industries will be owned by the people and carried on for use—not for private profit. A vote for either old party is but putting another rivet into the chains of economic servitude.

As Socialists we have a great responsibility resting upon us. Into our hands has been committed the new gospel—the good news for the world's disinherited. A danger confronts the twentieth century—the danger of an unintelligent resentment of wrongs that are not distinctly understood and which could only result in anarchy and disintegration. Socialism, by educating the masses on the economic question, is the only power that can avert such a catastrophe. It is ours to be missionaries of progress and civilization. All over our land, and in fact, the whole civilized world, the proletariat is organizing under the banner of the Social Democratic party into class-conscious bodies having for their aim the mastery of the public powers, to the end that the present system may be supplanted by the Co-operative Commonwealth.

Conditions are now ripe for the transformation. The nineteenth century was distinctively the evolutionary period of socialism. First, during the germinating period, evolution proceeds slowly, but it gains in rapidity and finally the decisive step is usually accomplished at once, and is termed revolution. Revolution is the decisive step in evolution and is generally the last step to a period of slow growth and preparation. Christianity in the Roman empire, the Reformation, the French revolution, the abolition of chattel slavery, are notable examples of the working of this principle. Every careful discernor of the times realizes that we are nearing the decisive point. The trust is the immediate forerunner of the social revolution. The sun of the Co-operative Commonwealth is already beginning to redden the eastern horizon, bringing promise of the glorious day. Let every man who desires the betterment of society, a nobler and truer civilization, cast his vote in the coming election for the party that stands for its realization—the Social Democratic party. Speed the day of its triumph and the dawn of a nobler humanity. Every ballot cast for socialism brings nearer the day of human emancipation. Socialism is the evangel of human brotherhood. It will realize the golden age of peace, justice, and plenty for all. All hail the kingdom of social justice—the Co-operative Commonwealth! Let us take new courage and press forward. The future is ours.

With a deep sense of the great responsibility implied in becoming the standard-bearer of the Social Democratic party in the gubernatorial campaign, I accept the nomination tendered me and again express my gratitude for the confidence thus reposed in me.

Yours fraternally,
Charles H. Vall.

Jersey City, N. J., Feb. 19, 1901.

Don't rush on election day. Vote the Socialist party ticket.

LOCAL NEWS AND NOTES

The comrades of the Thirty-fourth ward have decided to hold Monday evening meetings at the Socialist Temple.

The Fifteenth Ward branch has established headquarters at 64 West North avenue. Notice of dates of business and agitation meetings will be given later.

Comrade Walter Thomas Mills will address the ladies at the Socialist Temple Friday, March 8th, at 8 p.m. Subject: "Woman and Socialism." Admission free.

Comrade Slesman addressed a large meeting last Sunday afternoon at the headquarters of the Socialist Educational Club, 1132 Milwaukee avenue. Next Sunday afternoon at 8 o'clock Miss Mary Cohen, of Hull House, will deliver an address.

Last Sunday evening Comrade F. W. Knox addressed a large meeting arranged by the Third Ward branch at their hall, 325 State street. This branch is arranging for a general agitation meeting at some point on the South Side with Comrade Herron or Comrade Vall for speaker.

The Twenty-eighth Ward branch has changed their date of meetings from Monday to Wednesday evenings, at 8 p.m., 543 Armitage avenue. A women's Socialist club will be organized in the ward on Tuesday, March 13th, at 8 p.m., Educational Hall, 43

GRAND COMMUNE FESTIVAL

Concert, Living Pictures and Ball

GIVEN BY THE

Socialist Party

kindly assisted by the "Stadtvereingung des Arbeiterbundes des Nordwest. Staaten"

FOR THE

BENEFIT OF THE PROPAGANDA-FUND

Sunday, March 17th. at Brand's Hall.

Commencing at 8 p. m.

103 N. Clark St., corner Erie.

Tickets in Advance, 10c a Person;
at the Door, 25c a Person.

Speaker in English,

PROF. GEO. D. HERRON

Speaker in German,

JULIUS VAHLTEICH

SECOND ANNUAL

GRAND RECEPTION AND BALL

will be given by the
SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL CLUB
for the benefit of the Workers' Call.

at
WICKER PARK HALL
501 W. North Ave.

Sunday (afternoon and evening), March 17th

Entree at 3 P. M.

Music by PROF. STERN.

Tickets 25 cents a person.

Tickets can be obtained at this office,

or at the S. E. Clubrooms, at 1132 Milwaukee Ave.

street, on Saturday, March 9th, commencing at 8 p. m. Music, singing, recitation, and speech-making—everything necessary to give all comers a good time will be provided.

There will be a mass meeting at Forrester's Hall, 613 Cottage Grove Avenue, Thursday, March 12th, which will be conducted by the new Seventh Ward branch, which was reorganized Wednesday, February 22nd, with fifteen members. The speakers for this occasion will be John Collins, the Socialist party candidate for mayor, and B. Berlyn.

The comrades of the Twenty-sixth Ward branch will soon lose one of their most active workers, Sigrid Hakanson, who is preparing to make Seattle, Wash., his home hereafter. Members of the branch while regretting the necessity of parting with Comrade Hakanson sincerely wish both his wife and himself the prosperity and happiness which they look forward to in their new home.

A public meeting will be held in the Twenty-sixth ward at 1635 Lincoln Avenue, near Irving Park Boulevard, on Sunday, March 12th, at 3 p. m. Speakers, John Collins and J. B. Bard. Business meetings will be held at this address every first and third Wednesday at 8 p. m. The election of secretary and two delegates to the Central Committee will form the important business of the next meeting.

The German comrades of the Twenty-sixth ward organized last Thursday evening with a membership of thirty-two. This branch has arranged for regular agitation meetings every 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month at Social Turner Hall, corner Belmont Avenue and Pauline Street. The next meeting will be held Friday evening, March 3, when Comrade Julius Vahlteich, ex-member of the German Reichstag, will speak on "The Necessity of Organization."

At the headquarters of the Thirty-first and Thirty-second Ward branches at 608 S. Halsted Street, on Sunday evening, February 12th, Comrade T. J. Morgan spoke to a large and attentive audience on the "Historical Phase of Socialism." Next Sunday, W. H. Wise will lecture in the same hall on "The Workman—The Sleeping Hercules." On Wednesday, March 8th, Professor Geo. D. Herron will speak at the Neighborhood House, 1234 W. Sixty-seventh Street, corner May, subject, "The Kingdom of Heaven."

The Twenty-second Ward branch after reorganizing has changed its headquarters from 708 N. Franklin Street to 69 Clybourn Avenue. A meeting was held at the new quarters last Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. There was a good crowd present. The address of the evening was delivered by Comrade A. Klenke, who talked on the question of the municipal campaign. There was an interesting discussion when the speaker had concluded. Arrangements have been made for holding meetings every Sunday evening.

The Seventeenth Ward held another very successful agitation meeting last Sunday afternoon at their headquarters, Aurora Hall, corner Huron Street and Milwaukee Avenue. Almost every seat in the hall was filled. Walter Thomas Mills delivered an excellent address on "Socialism and the Department Store." The comrades of this ward have entered into an active campaign of agitation. There will be another meeting at Aurora Hall next Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Comrade Mills will deliver an address.

On last Sunday at 8 p. m., an audience of between seventy and eighty people gathered at the hall of the Twenty-eighth Ward branch on Armitage and Milwaukee Avenues to listen to an address upon "Expansion," from Comrade Wanhope, who was advertised as the speaker of the evening. The closest attention was paid to the address, and an extremely interesting discussion followed, which was participated in by many of the branch members. This branch is holding a series of meetings in which the opportunity is given of hearing most of the local speakers on socialism. On next Sunday at 8 p. m., the address will be given by P. Sissman.

The comrades of the Eighteenth Ward have arranged for an agitation meeting at Madison Hall, Empire Building, on Madison Street, opposite Madison Street, Wednesday evening, March 8th, at 8 o'clock. Comrade Walter Thomas Mills will speak. It is especially urged that every member of the Eighteenth Ward branch do his best to make this meeting a success, and to get out a good crowd. This branch, while not so strong numerically as most of the other West Side wards, has good material in it for an active campaign. Every comrade will get a hustle on himself for the next few weeks. It is certain that the Eighteenth ward will soon have as large and useful a branch as any in the city.

Machinists' Local Union No. 124 held a step party on last Saturday evening at 8 p. m., at the Empire Building in W. Madison Street, and managed to obtain a general good time. There were three speakers on hand to address the meeting and Brother Broderick opened the proceedings with a most impressive speech on the necessity of organization. He was followed by John Collins, the candidate for mayor on the Socialist ticket, and between six and seven hundred men heard Brother Broderick's speech, supplemented by an address upon the necessity of political as well as economic organization. The absurdity of fighting the boss during a strike and voting for him on election day was well illustrated. The speaker then explained what the power of the boss was, and how the workers themselves, through their vote being cast for the two old capitalist parties, who were equally their enemies and

plotters. The address closed amidst loud applause, and three rousing cheers were given for the speaker as the next mayor of Chicago.

The South Chicago Daily Calumet gives the following report of the meeting of the Eighth Ward branch last week:

"James B. Smiley, the author of 'To What Are Trusts Leading?' lectured Saturday night at Sherman Hall, under the auspices of the Socialist Club on the subject, 'Public Ownership.' He said that the real cost of transportation was but a fraction of what is now charged, and claimed, on the authority of official reports, that the actual cost of carrying a passenger from Chicago to New York was not over one dollar. He held that the same principle applied to industry as well, and that under public administration of manufacture much that is now regarded as luxury would be within the reach of all. Public meetings are held by the club every Saturday night. The subject for the next meeting is 'The Effect of Machine Production on Social Organization.'"

Meetings for the Week.

The following meetings have been arranged for the coming week:

Sunday, 3 p. m., Central Music Hall, Speaker, Prof. Geo. D. Herron, subject, "The Spiritual Basis of Economic Equality."

Sunday, March 12th, 3 p. m., Socialist Educational Club, 1132 Milwaukee Avenue, Speaker, Miss Mary Colson.

Friday, March 10th, 3 p. m., Twenty-second ward, 58 Clybourn Avenue, Speaker, John Collins.

Sunday, March 12th, 8 p. m., Twenty-fifth ward, 883 Sheffield Avenue, near Belmont Avenue, Speaker, R. A. Morin.

Sunday, March 12th, 8 p. m., Twenty-eighth ward, Sherman Hall, Armitage Avenue, four doors east of Milwaukee Avenue, Speaker, Peter Sissman. Singing Society, 10 a. m.; Children's Sunday School, 11 a. m.

Sunday, March 12th, 8 p. m., Thirty-first ward, 608 S. Halsted Street, Speaker, G. D. Evans.

Sunday, March 12th, 8 p. m., Third ward, 315 State Street, Speaker, Walter Thomas Mills.

Sunday, March 12th, 3 p. m., Seventeenth ward, Aurora Hall, corner Milwaukee and Huron Streets, Speaker, Walter Thomas Mills.

Sunday, March 12th, 3 p. m., Twenty-sixth ward, 1635 Lincoln Avenue, near Irving Park Boulevard, Speaker, G. H. Bard and T. J. Morgan.

Sunday, March 12th, 8 p. m., Eleventh ward, Gleason's Hall, Thirteenth and Ashland Avenues, Speaker, T. J. Morgan.

Sunday, March 12th, 8 p. m., Socialist Temple, 18 South Western Avenue, near Madison Street, Speaker, F. W. Knox; subject, "The Class Struggle and Its Relation to the Present Campaign."

Wednesday, March 8th, 8 p. m., Eighteenth ward, Madison Hall, or old Empire Theatre, Madison Street, opposite Union, Speaker, F. G. Strickland and Walter Thomas Mills.

Thursday, March 9th, 8 p. m., Thirty-first ward, 608 S. Halsted Street, Speaker, A. Blinn.

Thursday, March 9th, 7th, 8 p. m., Mill's Night School of Social Economy, Schiller Building, 18 Randolph Street.

Thursday, March 9th, 8 p. m., Forrester's Hall, 613 Cottage Grove Avenue, Speakers, John Collins and B. Berlyn.

Friday, March 10th, 8 p. m., Twenty-third ward, Garfield Hall, Larrabee and Garfield, Speaker, B. Berlyn.

Friday, March 10th, 8 p. m., Twenty-eighth ward, Socialist Hall, Armitage and Milwaukee Avenues, Speaker, Wm. H. Wise; subject, "The New Christianity."

Friday, March 10th, 8 p. m., Twenty-sixth ward, (German), Social Turner Hall, Belmont and Pauline, Speaker, Julius Vahlteich; subject, "Necessity of Organization."

Friday, March 10th, 8 p. m., Socialist Temple, Walter Thomas Mills will address the ladies on the subject "Woman and Socialism."

Saturday, March 11th, 8 p. m., Mill's Night School of Social Economy, 608 S. Halsted Street.

Saturday, March 11th, 8 p. m., Eighth ward, Sherman Hall, 1105 Commercial Avenue, Speaker, M. H. Taft; subject, "Inevitable Effect of Machine Production on Social Organization."

Notice of the campaign fund has been unavoidably detained. Will appear next week.

Are you still hustling for subscribers? **BUNDLES OF THE WORKERS' CALL.**

100 copies 25 cents.
50 copies 15 cents.
25 copies 8 cents.
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THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW

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LOCAL ACTIVITY INCREASES

Enormous Growth of Movement Renders Imperative New Methods of Organization Work.

The most interesting and most largely attended meeting of the general committee of the Socialist Party of Chicago since its reorganization took place last Saturday night at 104 East Randolph street. No better index of the progress of socialism in Chicago and the prosperous condition of the Socialist Party is needed than the increased interest manifested by the various branches throughout the city in the sessions of the general committee. Since there are forty-one organizations in the city represented in the councils of the party, and since each organization is entitled to two or more delegates, the sessions of the general committee present all the aspects of a small-sized parliament.

As a result of the activity of the past two weeks ninety-five applications for membership were received and accepted. This record for two weeks exceeds anything accomplished in the past by the comrades in Chicago.

There were fifty delegates, representing thirty-four branches, who responded to the roll-call. Besides these there were the following new delegates who presented credentials and were seated: Third ward, John McEneaney and Louis Dalgard; Twenty-third ward, S. Sparks and A. W. Martin; Twenty-first ward, W. T. Russell in place of J. Minwagan; Thirty-third ward, H. Deboer; Twenty-seventh ward No. 5, P. Whamond; Twenty-eighth ward, Adam Harvey in place of J. M. Stewart; Thirty-first ward, A. Rasmussen and M. L. Marjori; Thirty-fourth ward, H. P. Kousch and N. D. Ward. The Seventeenth ward branch, recently reorganized with a membership of fifteen, was accepted and delegates Sol Siegel and Otto Becker were seated. Comrades Otto Vogelsheim and E. Hewert were seated as delegates from the new Eighth ward, German branch, which was recently organized with 40 members. Comrades H. Richter and T. J. Morgan were seated from the new Eighth ward, which has organized with 24 members. The reorganized Twenty-fourth ward branch, with a membership of nine, was accepted and Comrades Eugene Knauss and John A. Roberts were seated as delegates.

A communication from the Polish Central committee defining the attitude of the Polish comrades on the question of national unity was received. A resolution was passed endorsing the position of the Polish comrades. The executive committee was instructed to draft a suitable reply to the communication.

Comrade August Klenke was elected delegate to the Polish central committee.

Probably the most interesting action taken by the general committee was in regard to dividing the city into agitation districts, each district to have a regular organizer who shall devote all his time to the affairs of the party in his district. It will be remembered that at the last meeting of the general committee, on February 14, a resolution was received from the Twentieth ward branch recommending the division of the city into three or more agitation districts and the election of district organizers. The matter was referred to the executive committee for action.

The executive committee, at its regular weekly session, Monday, Feb. 25, prepared the following plan, which was submitted to the general committee:

"REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE"

"In considering the plan submitted to you by the Twentieth ward branch to divide the city into three or more agitation districts and in turn referred by you to your executive committee, we find after due deliberation that the plan is not only feasible, but a necessary one that the full extent of the party workers' activity may be utilized.

"Under the present arrangement of one central organizer endeavoring to cover the whole territory not much is possible. With 34 subdivisions in the city and some 40 separate organizations that now constitute the socialist organization of Chicago, the question of proper supervision of propaganda is a stupendous one and a burden altogether too much for one individual. The duties of an organizer are of such a nature that it necessitates his presence at all of the business and agitation meetings of the various organizations, but as it often happens that

some of these meetings are held in the evening, he cannot properly fulfill his duties as an organizer, or the branches avail themselves of his services or receive proper benefits from an office they are called upon to sustain.

On some he has too much to do, on others his services go begging.

"In the course of natural development of the organization it will become of prime importance to so constitute the movement that every voting precinct shall have its own working force with an official at its head, who in turn will be in direct charge of a ward organizer whose paid services will be at the disposal of the branch. This, however, cannot be done at present. Such a plan can be reached only after awhile, when the movement shall have assumed larger proportions. Though this method is in its inception in one or two wards, yet, as a whole, it is still in the future, while the one now in vogue belongs to the past when the city was only partly organized and easily attended to by one central organizer.

"In view of these conditions your executive committee here leave to submit to you the following plan for adoption:

"First—(a)—The 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, and 23d wards shall constitute the first organization division.

"(b) The 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th wards shall constitute the second organization division.

"(c) The 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172nd, 173rd, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 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Queen Victoria's Jubilee in 1897, or
coronation of the czar of Russia.

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THE WORKERS' CALL.

THE WORKERS' CALL is published by the SOCIALIST PARTY of Chicago and has for its aim the education of the workers along the lines of scientific, class-conscious, revolutionary socialism.

"Workingmen of all countries unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains; you have a world to gain."

THIRD YEAR.—WHOLE NO. 106.

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1901.

PRICE ONE CENT

CAMPAIGN LOCALS

Capitalist Candidates Profess Love for the Workers.

'YOUNG HONORE' IN TRAINING

"Friends of Labor" Get Flattering Remarks from Union-Smashers "Business Men."

The capitalists have named their candidates for the mayoralty, but there seems to be some doubt whether they have the names right or not. A controversy has been started over the name of the republican nominee as to whether he should be called Haney or Hennessy. Perhaps "Mr. Dooley" of "Archer Road" fame could throw some light on this vexed question, he having an intimate acquaintance of the latter name. At any rate we have our own opinion on the matter. By a most careful analysis of the evidence adduced, weighing minutely every point, and taking into consideration the present aspect of the political field, we have arrived at the conclusion that the name of the republican nominee for mayor is neither Haney nor Hennessy, but Dennis.

As for Carter Harrison, that artful dodger, who attempts to gull the workingmen by his pretended friendship, his name is Demagogue. The latest service he has performed for the workers consists in discarding a labor candidate in favor of his own protegee, who possesses no other qualification than being the son of a millionaire. Insincere, trivial, lying and hypocritical, his name would be mud if the workingmen did their duty to themselves by voting for John Collins, the socialist candidate, who is in reality one of their class.

Haney, or Hennessy or whatever his name may be, opens his campaign by stating that the continuance of Harrison in office is a menace to "society," meaning thereby the interests of "property." Harrison defends himself by appealing for a long list of "business men," in which list the following names appear: O. W. Norton, of Woodward, car manufacturer; C. Mandel, of Mandel Brothers; E. Hillman, department store; Barnabell, president of the H. H. Kohlhaas Co.; Conover, secretary of Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co.; D. Mayer, department store, along with a large list of building contractors in the city, those who locked out the building trades workers for an entire year. Other kindred of labor also come to the rescue, and over their signatures give evidence that Harrison has been true to THEIR interests, and that they are "willing to entrust him with THEIR interests for another term. In this list may be found scores of names of those who have always been the deadliest enemies of organized labor in Chicago, and yet this charlatan Harrison has the unpeppable gall to pose as a "friend of labor" and ask the laborers to elect him to office with their votes.

We appeal to the ordinary common sense of the members of labor organizations to consider this matter. If those mentioned in the above list consider THEIR interests safe in the hands of Carter Harrison, how about your interests as union men? Will you go to the ballot box and say (forgetting all the lessons of the past year) that the interests of capital and labor are the same? Your enemies have induced Harrison, and they are right in doing so. He protected their interests with his police, and has earned their indorsement.

If Harrison was really a "friend of labor," would he seek the indorsement of the enemies of labor, do you think? And yet he has done so, and publishes his list in self-defense against the attack of Haney, or Hennessy or whatever his name opponent is called. Has he not by this action verified the statements made by the socialists that he is not only not a friend of labor, but its enemy, and hand in glove with its most notorious enemies besides. John Collins has made no professions of friendship, but he has not sought the indorsement of Mandel, whose scab building was protected by Harrison's police, or Kohlhaas, the owner of a scab bakery, or Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., a firm which has denounced labor organizations in the public press. If he did, you would not find him on the socialist ticket. He wants your indorsement alone and asks nothing from your enemies.

Honorable Palmer, the special protegee of Harrison, has secured the adre-matic nomination for the Board of Ward, thanks to the orders of Bobby Burke and the efficient work of City Swaler Quinn. Young Palmer differs from most American statesmen, who have heretofore rested upon the fame of their ancestry. Men like Benjamin Harrison, Fred Grant and the present mayor of Chicago, are no little of the pretentiousness in the fact that they were

sons of their fathers. But Honore is decidedly the son of his mother, and his political sponsor, Carter Harrison, gives an interesting account of how he conferred with this "society" dame on the political future of her son. There are many attractions about this young man that should induce the voters of the Twenty-first ward to elect him. The ward contains many Irish voters who will doubtless find much gratification in doubling the son of a woman, who was recently presented at the court of Queen Victoria, and got down on her knees before that figurehead of the might majesty and dominion of the British empire, which Irishmen so much admire and love. But Robert Emmett Burke (mark the name) and James Aloysius Quinn have stepped into the breach and overborne all opposition and the Hibernian Delian retires in favor of the aspiring young politician, whose mamma was presented at the court of St. James.

But it must not be supposed that an adre-matic nomination on the democratic ticket is easy to secure, even if Mrs. Potter Palmer's fegedling succeeded in appropriating the coveted prize. Mr. Gubbin, president of the International Bricklayers' union, it seems had political aspirations in the same direction, which were very properly squelched. A workingman, or one who holds an official position of trust in a workingman's organization, who seeks to dabble in capitalist politics, should meet with disappointment. It will not be long before the workingmen will realize that faithful service on the part of their officials cannot be performed in the office of capitalist politics. What the republicans and democrats have to offer workingmen in the guise of political office is at best only corrupting.

Many things are now happening abroad which have a direct application to the local situation here, so far as organized labor and its political stand are concerned. The dock laborers of Marseilles are out on a strike, and since striking they have discovered that they didn't ask for enough at first, and have since remedied this oversight by enlarging their demands. The party who occupies the mayoral chair in Marseilles is not a "friend of labor" of the Harrison stripe. Not on your life. He is a man from the ranks of organized labor itself, a member of the dock laborers' union in that city, and a socialist also. He didn't receive the indorsement of the strike-breaking capitalists of Marseilles, but was placed in the mayoral office by the ballots of the workingmen of that city, and he is there to look after their interests, and he does it, too. There is one candidate for the mayoralty in Chicago, who stands upon exactly the same ground as the mayor of Marseilles. His name is John Collins, and he is the nominee of the workingmen of Chicago—not of the capitalists, their enemies. He is a workingman who knows that his class have only themselves to depend on for better material conditions, and therefore he is a socialist, and if elected to office is fully as capable of exercising the powers vested in him to aid striking workmen, as is the mayor of Marseilles.

"Trade is being driven away from Marseilles," says the capitalist press. That is to say, that ships that cannot be unloaded there have to go to other ports. Fat in the other ports there are socialists also, as the employers are discovering. Several vessels which managed to load with scab labor in Marseilles sailed for Genoa in Italy, and are now tied up because the Italian workmen refuse to handle scab freights. This is what international socialism does for the workers in Europe. Union men of Chicago, get together and emulate your French and Italian brethren. Vote for John Collins, the socialist candidate for mayor, and never mind the others, whether their names be Haney, Hennessy, Harrison, Smith, Brown, Jones or Robinson. As they are all "business men" candidates, just let the business men vote for them. As you are all workingmen, vote for the workingmen's candidate, and you can elect him. The others cannot be elected, unless thousands of your class are foolish enough to vote for them.

Be sure to mark your ballot for the Socialist Party; for Mayor, John Collins.

By a vote of 95 to 71 upon roll call the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union reaffirmed its former attitude against the republican and democratic parties and called for the resignation of President McArthur Johnston because he accepted the nomination for the Board of Ward.

The whole is always greater than a part, but you can make a quarter equal to half a year, by subscribing to the Workers' Call.

HOW DO YOU USE IT?

The "World" Will Use You Well If You Do Your Part.

IT CONTAINS PLenty FOR ALL

Some Remarks on a Familiar Inquiry Used by Workingmen as a Slogan.

"How is the world using you?" Hardly a day passes but what every man is asked in these words, and they are generally answered in an off-handed manner. But this is a question, which, being often asked, ought to be thought about more than it is.

What is meant when this question is asked? Is the great world (the earth) meant? The earth with its marvelous treasures, its wealth of material for human happiness, its varying seasons recurring regularly every year?

If that is what is meant, you surely must answer that it is treating you or trying to treat you well. Within its bosom lie all the necessary elements in abundance to comfort every human inhabitant. Its soil, fertilized by nature's rain and air and sunshine, is ever ready in season to reward richly the application to it of intelligent labor. This is a fact which we take for granted and which no one will deny.

Then, certainly, the earth is not meant when this question is asked. What is meant is rather as to how you are being used in the distribution of the goods of the world. Sometimes, if you are one of the unemployed, it might mean as to whether you are being allowed to take any part in the labor necessary to get practical use out of what the earth contains. If you are not, it is not because you are unwilling, for you surely appreciate the comforts necessary to withstand the cold of winter, and that they can be gathered in summer, and the comforts necessary in case of sickness and those which prevent occasions for sickness, and you are willing to labor to possess all of them. The system of running the affairs of the world, however, seems to be working against a great many people, whilst a few are simply "dirty" with riches. Ah, there is the point. Although you are hard pressed, to get along as by turn worked to the breaking point and then out of work altogether, and all the while worried for the future, both for yourselves and for your children, others are making a mockery of your straits by the display of riches, a small fraction of which might mean life instead of starvation to those dear to you.

The people who do the work of the world fare worst in the distribution of the products which their work brings forth. They strike and are bounded. They petition and are locked out. They work and when that work has produced more than their labor will buy, they are discharged. Their necessity thus caused is seized upon by some capitalist who gets their labor cheap. This causes competition in other countries. The capitalists there are disturbed. They have waited workmen to deal with and cannot cut down wages without trouble. So they close down and wait until starvation shall force the workmen to cut down their scale of wages. This action reacts back on the workers of every other country. But this is the PRACTICAL way of dealing with an emergency. This action of starving men to keep their (the capitalists') heads out of failure is PRACTICAL—that is, practical for THEM. But there is a way which is PRACTICAL for the WORKINGMEN, and the sooner they take advantage of that way, the better for all of us, for then the world will use us well because we will know how to use it. That way does not consist in voting for such a man as Harrison, who didn't club the strikers until he had it. It consists in voting for a man whom the workingmen put up to see that their interests are considered first, last and all time. It consists in voting for a man who as one of the workers, demands with them and by the power of their strength, that the men WHO DO THE WORK shall ENJOY the BENEFITS. Is THAT practical? Do you agree and say, dreamers? Fie on you! You are so men, and are worthy to starve. Where is the man who will say, "Impractical," when it is proposed that HE shall wear clothing instead of rags, that HIS CHILDREN shall be well fed and clothed, and that HIS WIFE shall have a comfortable home—that man is a fool. When the question as to whether or not a plan is practical is raised, let the workingmen who will be benefited by the plan; whether it will benefit the capitalists or the laborers. If it will benefit the laborers and not the capitalists, at once the capitalists will about, "Impractical!" Here is the one to the laborers. They must stand together and say, "It is to our interests and we will benefit by it. We are not interested in the interests of the capitalists, but in the interests of the workers." We produce everything and have

the votes to say that we will own everything, and that we will vote and the will, we say that it is practical that we own what we produce."

Workingmen, when your votes talk at the ballot box in this way, they will mean something to you. The only way in which they can be made to speak so is by being cast by the party whose platform contains the substance of these declarations. That platform is the voice of the workingmen who declare that there is a PRACTICAL side of this question for the WORKING CLASS, and the capitalist class fear that platform, because they know that it MEANS something. They don't print "It is the Chicago American," which claims to give all the news for all the people. It contains news which the capitalist class think is not good for the workingmen to learn about. Such a platform in that of the Socialist party, and on it stands the candidate of the working class for mayor, John Collins. Here is the man for whom to cast your vote in April. Do not be fooled by the cry, "local issues" and "business administration of municipal affairs." This question for the working class is a world wide question, and the attempt to make the issues local is in line with the ever ready plan of the capitalists to divide the ranks of labor. All that workingmen need is to think these matters over from their standpoint to recognize the truth of these statements. John Collins is a workingman who recognizes that the welfare of every man, woman and child is bound up in the success of the working class in its struggle for its rights, and the portion of the world's happiness to the workingmen and their wives and children, which can be made BOUNDLESS when the working class arouses from its foolish slumbers. "Reck thou a man diligent in his business, he shall stand before kings." The business of the working class is to make every man a king, triumphant over want, misery and suffering. The least difficulty to be shown is by voting for the purpose of accomplishing the success of his business. We have the man, we have the plan, we have shown you that it is practical FOR US. Think it over and digest it, and you will certainly not throw your vote away, or worse, vote for the policeman's club, by showing friendliness to your enemies at the ballot box. Vote for John Collins and the Socialist Party ticket!

The united socialists in Chicago have changed their name from the "Social Democratic Party" to "THE SOCIALIST PARTY."

Programme of Festival.

PART I.

1. March—Ultimatum.....Andreas
2. Overture—Rach.....Rauch's Orchestra
3. Who is Free?.....Wm. Rauman
- Song by the city division of the Workingmen's Singing Society of the Northwest States; leader, Otto Gerach.
4. Selection—Vogelbein.....Zeller
5. Ombio Selection.....Frits Heinke
6. Turning on the bar—La Salle Turner Society.
7. Declaration.....Mrs. Otto Lock
8. Living pictures from the Paris Commune. The military goes over the Communists. Arranged by Paul Jablowski.

PART II.

9. Selection.....Rauch's Orchestra
10. Song—"We Belong in the Victory of Liberty"—United Singing Society of Chicago; leader, Otto Gerach.
11. Lecture—"The Paris Commune"—by George D. Herron.
12. Living Picture—Murder of the Communards in the Cemetery of Pere La Chaise; arranged by Paul Jablowski.
13. Ombio Selection.....Frits Heinke
14. Selection—Waltz.....by Strauss
15. Lecture in German, Julius Vahlteich
16. "Hymn to Liberty"—Chicago United Singing Society of the Northwest States; leader, Otto Gerach.
17. Selection.....Strauss
18. Living Picture—"Liberty"; arranged by Paul Jablowski.
19. BALL! BALL! BALL!

Capitalism and "Art."

The Sign Painters' union of Chicago opposes the destruction of billboards, which is contemplated by the Chicago Art Association, whose aesthetic tastes are being daily outraged by the sight of these works of advertising "art." The sign painters need not fear; so long as capitalism needs their services the billboards will remain. Until a cheaper and more effective method of advertising is invented the Chicago Art Association will find that a "crusade" against the bill boards is about as effective as a crusade against vice.

The political pap-rangers of Washington state are attempting to force through a bill to disfranchise citizens who support minority parties. Of course, both republicans and democrats are seized up in the delusion of a strictly "non-partisan" piece of dirty work.

Get your neighbor to read the Call.

THE SOCIAL ENIGMA

Shows that Things Are Not Always What They Seem.

POSTULATES AND PARADOXES

Reality Hidden Under Seeming Contradictions in the Philosophy of Socialism.

The youthful Jefferson when he penned the Declaration of Independence held these truths to be self-evident, i.e., postulates, viz: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, etc. Socialists postulates on this point would run somewhat as follows: that all men are born as members of society; that they cannot be born without being born at some time and place and under certain social circumstances, which are at present generally very unequal; that circumstances alter cases, and also alter so-called inalienable rights and justice itself; that all men are born naked, hungry and helpless; that the first elements of life and liberty are food, clothes and a house; that men were not endowed by their creator with these things but have to scratch for them; neither are these things inalienable, but on the contrary are decidedly alienable; that these things are produced by members of society working together, that the method in which they work, and the tools and materials they use have a controlling influence over all other human activities, for the reason that to say, that this work at present occupies substantially the entire time and attention of human beings. That until a way is found to provide these things for all members of society in less time, so as to leave considerable leisure for everyone, we can have no time to use our liberty; that to be entitled to a thing and yet be deprived of the use of it is a case of "alienated" liberty.

But it is not our postulates that give non-socialists the most trouble. They can generally understand these. What bothers them is our paradoxes. A paradox is the opposite of a postulate, i.e., a proposition which instead of being self-evident, appears to be self-contradictory, but yet is true in fact. For example, we say we are for all the people, yet we favor the labor class alone. Why? Because this class can and should include all. All should get into this class.

We oppose class struggles; therefore we say the labor class should rise and overthrow all other classes. Why? So that by one final class struggle all such struggles in the future will become impossible.

We oppose revolutions, therefore we demand a world-wide revolution. Why? So that by giving the people direct control of themselves without the intervention of a hostile governing class standing apart from the people, a continual state of peaceful revolution by law may be made possible. This was contemplated by Jefferson and some of his associates, but ingenious constitutional limitations have defeated it and enable the capitalists to boast that the present system cannot be changed until human nature, (i.e., THEIR human nature), is changed.

We oppose rent, interest and profit, but we take all the rent, interest and profit we can get. We demand that people practice what they preach, but we ourselves do not do so. Why? Because we cannot do it without withdrawing from society, and the attempt to do it would simply nullify our efforts and render us powerless to accomplish anything. In order to accomplish anything we must temporarily forego the satisfaction of being consistent. Carlyle says somewhere in his "French Revolution" that everyone in that struggle seemed engaged in trying to set other people right, rather than in setting himself right first. Exactly so. We also plead guilty to the same offense, or rather we are trying not so much to set others right as to get them to set themselves right unaided. That society is an organism, having its own laws of growth, and that all its members are dependent on each other and that no one member can be set right and perform its functions properly unless the whole body is right, is a truth which has been seen by philosophers scattered here and there along through all the ages. But to bring this truth home to the mass of the people in such a manner as to make it touch their material interests and very existence, and make it the most vitally pressing business which they now have to consider and act upon, has taken thousands of years of wars, church slavery, serfdom, debt slavery, wage slavery, pauperism, tramping, starvation, and charity. Instead of forty years in the wilderness, we have been forty centuries. This long course, not of mental culture has taught the race that the individual cannot set himself right alone, until now to these latter days we multiply our sin even if he is not

a philosopher. Experience is not only a dear school, it is the only school in which under past conditions society as a whole could be taught. When the owner of the means of production and subsistence meets in the market with the free laborer selling his labor power, "this one historical condition comprises a world's history." (Capital, p. 91.) Therefore it is that socialists do not practice what they preach and are honest enough to say so. They say "Workingmen of the world unite." They are their highest duty in the right use of their political power, and paradoxical as it may seem, they are not greatly interested in good men, honest officials, etc., under present conditions. This is a hard saying. Blasted is he that hears it and taketh not offense therat.

Marcus Hitch.

Meetings for the Week.

The following meetings have been arranged for the coming week.

SUNDAY—3 p. m., Central Music Hall, speaker, Prof. George D. Herron; subject, "The Reality of Spiritual Equality."

MONDAY—3 p. m., Fifteenth ward, 624 W. North avenue; speaker, J. B. Smiley.

TUESDAY—Afternoon and evening, at Brand's Hall, Commune Festival.

WEDNESDAY—3 p. m., Twenty-fifth ward, 200 Sheffield, near Belmont avenue.

THURSDAY—3 p. m., Twenty-eighth ward, Socialist Hall, Armitage avenue, four doors east of Milwaukee avenue.

FRIDAY—3 p. m., Twenty-ninth ward, Singing Society, 10 a. m., children's Sunday school, 11 a. m., 304 W. Halsted street; speaker, J. W. Saunders.

SATURDAY—4 p. m., Third ward, 335 State street; speaker, A. M. Simons.

SUNDAY—3 p. m., Seventeenth ward, Aurora Hall, corner Milwaukee avenue and Huron street; speaker, T. J. Morgan.

MONDAY—3 p. m., LaSalle Political and Educational Club, 436 S. Halsted street; speaker, Walter Thomas Mills.

TUESDAY—3 p. m., Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western avenue, near Madison street; speaker, A. M. Simons; subject, "Municipal Ownership."

WEDNESDAY—3 p. m., Thirty-fifth ward, Lindstrom's Hall, Forty-eighth and Lake streets; speaker, B. Borin.

THURSDAY—3 p. m., Fortinbaugh Turner Hall, 124-26 Milwaukee avenue; speakers, Aug. Klenk and T. J. Morgan.

FRIDAY—3 p. m., Seventh ward, 643 Cottage Grove avenue, Forest-street; speakers, W. H. Wise and P. W. Knott.

THURSDAY—3 p. m., Fifteenth ward, 304 W. North avenue; speakers, F. H. Hard and G. D. Evans.

THURSDAY—3 p. m., Thirty-first ward, 608 S. Halsted street; speaker, P. Simons.

THURSDAY—3 p. m., Mills' Night School of Social Economy, Schiller building, 163 Randolph street.

FRIDAY—3 p. m., LaSalle Political and Educational Club, 436 S. Halsted street; lecture by T. J. Morgan.

FRIDAY—3 p. m., Twenty-fifth ward, Socialist Hall, Armitage and Milwaukee avenues; speaker, G. D. Evans and J. M. Stewart.

SATURDAY—3 p. m., Mills' Night School of Social Economy, 608 S. Halsted street.

SATURDAY—3 p. m., Eighth ward, Sherman Hall, 916 Commercial avenue; speaker, Aug. Klenk.

SOCIALIST PARTY is the name under which the united socialists of Chicago go on the ticket. Look out for it on the ballot. John Collins is the nominee for mayor.

Socialist Temple Notice.

The time of the socialist school has been changed from 9:30 a. m. to 3:30 p. m. Sunday.

Comrade W. H. Wise speaks next Sunday evening.

A new departure is on hand for Sunday afternoons. Campaign meetings will be held at 2:30. Comrade John Collins, candidate for mayor, speaks next Sunday afternoon. Bring the people with you. Get after the trades unionists.

Schubert String Quartette and Socialist chorus at 10:30 Sunday. Comrade Strickland speaks at 11.

The Women's Auxiliary meets Thursday, March 15th.

Comrade A. M. Simons speaks Tuesday, March 19th.

A NOTABLE MONTH

Socialist Celebration of the 18th of March.

PARIS COMMUNE A LANDMARK

Great Struggle of 1871 Impresses the Necessity of Class Solidarity Upon the Workers.

Perhaps there is no event in history more pregnant with meaning to the socialist than the first conscious effort of the proletariat to destroy the economic bondage imposed upon them by the capitalist system, which was manifested in the tremendous struggle that centered in Paris during the months of March, April and May, 1871. The story of that heroic, though hopeless, struggle has been chronicled by many socialist writers, the most voluminous and painstaking of whom, our Comrade Lisagarry, has only recently passed away. The memory of those engaged in that glorious struggle for economic freedom has been rescued from the vilification and falsehood spread broadcast by the subsidized liars and perjurers of the civilized world, and to this end the powerful pen of Karl Marx was devoted even before the butchery of the Parisian proletariat had ceased, and the vengeance of capitalism made desperate through its threatened class interests had culminated in the most appalling reign of murder that the world has ever witnessed.

Thanks to the labors of comrades bent upon exposing the truth regarding this event, we now know the aims, objects and aspirations of the men who in 1871 died by thousands behind the street barricades of Paris, who were slaughtered en masse by the ferocious victors when resistance was no longer possible, and sent by shiploads to a living death in the penal colonies of the antipodes. We now understand that these men, women and children gave their lives for the realization of the ideas which we to-day advocate, and, knowing this, it is eminently fitting that the 18th of March, the natal day of the Paris Commune, should, as a recurring anniversary, be celebrated by the international proletariat of all countries. The memory of the heroic men and women who died in 1871 shall remain alive for ages after the curse of capitalist class rule has vanished from the world—that world which we have yet to gain.

Thirty years have passed since then. The season of mourning is over. We must now apply ourselves to the stern task of learning from the failures of the past, the road to success in the future. The reality of the class struggle is emphasized by the event we celebrate more distinctly than by any other occurrence in history, and the chief lesson to be drawn therefrom cannot be better expressed than in the words of Marx: "The emancipation of the working class must be the act of the working class itself." An imperfect comprehension of this fundamental principle has been the fatal flaw in the history of the Paris Commune.

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The Women's Auxiliary meets Thursday, March 15th.

Comrade A. M. Simons speaks Tuesday, March 19th.

Last Sunday was a good day in spite of the weather. Attendance fair in the morning and very good at night. Professor Herron could not meet his engagement on account of illness.

Comrade Franklin H. Wentworth of the Social Crusade spoke in his stead. He gave his entertaining and instructive lecture on Mental.

The singing is improving. The high arched roof helps us out.

An important business session of the joint committee was held Sunday afternoon. This committee meets next Sunday at 6:30 p. m.

Let the campaign warm us up. The old parties are playing a rousing farce this time and the people begin to comprehend.

If you are a workingman, you make no mistake in subscribing for this paper. It deals directly with your interests and those of the class to which you belong.

United States government reports that during the year 1899 there were 21,000 failures. Dan and Bradstreet, professional prosperity puffery, say there were only one-half that number of failures. The government is the best authority.

This paper is the property of the Socialist workingmen of Chicago. It is not published for the profit of any individual, but to advocate the political and economic interests of the working class.

How Public Opinion Is Manufactured

Illustrated in a Review of a Work by a Socialist Author Which Appeared in a Capitalist Journal.

Not very long ago, works written by avowed Socialists, whatever their merit might be, were studiously ignored by the capitalist press, in whose "Notice of new books" column, they were most conspicuously by their absence. Owing, however, to the vigorous propaganda conducted by the advocates of international socialism, and the marked increase in the numbers and activity of its adherents, this policy of silence is no longer possible, and the "reviewer" who does the "literary" work on these journals is now supplied with the same "incentive" to ingenious falsification and ornamental lying in which his fellow slave, the political newspaper hack, has already attained such a high standard of excellence. However, as this branch of industry is comparatively new, it might naturally be expected that the first productions in this line would exhibit to some extent that crudeness and lack of finish which always marks the entrance into new and unfamiliar fields.

These observations are called forth by an attempt on the part of the "reviewer" for the Chicago Tribune, (March 4), to criticize the recent work of Ernest Belfort Hux, on "Jean Paul Marat, the People's Friend." The critic, no doubt presuming on the credulity of his readers and the improbability of their ever procuring the work in question, has only been able to produce a hostile review by having recourse to deliberate and rather clumsy lying, the sort of falsehood that attributes words and sentences to the author which the latter either never wrote, or which cannot in any sense be made to bear the interpretation placed upon them by malice, ignorance and dishonesty.

Of course it is needless to say that a character like Marat is not popular with the interests championed by organs of the Tribune brand, and although the journal in question is as a rule not very well posted upon matters pertaining to the French revolution, that instinctive class-consciousness which engenders hatred of every character in history whose voice, pen or sword was always used in the interests of the workers comes to the rescue as a substitute for a lack of knowledge.

To The Tribune-Marat is a "monster" merely because he represented a distinct class interest, antagonistic to that of which The Tribune is a representative. So hateful did this character appear to them that less than two years ago they invested some special history of their own, and not only sent the unfortunate Marat to the guillotine, but made him follow Danton to the place of execution. Last this ludicrous ignorance may be thought incredible, we refer any of our readers to the issue of that paper for June 18th, 1893, where, under the caption of "Who's Who, and What's What," the following sentence appears:

"Of the bloody trio who were at the head of the reign of terror, Danton went first to the guillotine. He was followed soon after by Marat, whose death left Robespierre absolute dictator."

Until The Tribune published this chronology it was generally supposed that Marat escaped the guillotine, his death occurring on the 13th day of July, 1793, while Danton was executed in the month of April in the following year, and that the "Terror" dated from November, 1793, after the fall of Girondins. But The Tribune makes history and "monsters" with equal facility.

We mention this incident merely to give our readers some idea of the ability for historical criticism which The Tribune finds it profitable to employ.

And the Tribune's reviewer shares to the full the ignorance that prevails in his environment, although this does not deter him from pointing out the "weakness" which he thinks destroys the value of Mr. Hux's work. And here he has discovered another "monster" quite as fabulous as the "monster" Marat.

"The weakness of Mr. Hux's work," says this gentleman, is revealed on the first page, where he says HE MAKES IT A RULE to find out what the "world" thinks on any question and then assume the opposite to be true."

Now, let us see what Mr. Hux really does say. We quote from the first page, the opening sentences of his preface: "The verdict of the world on a public character, as on moral worth in general and its opposite, like the public opinion of the world on other matters, represents only too often the verdict of class prejudice and ignorance. It is in fact a 'fairly safe' plan to ascertain for oneself what most people think on such questions, and then assume the opposite to be true. The result is a most 'working hypothesis,' which remains of course to be POSSIBLY MODIFIED OR EVEN ABANDONED BY SUBSEQUENT INVESTIGATION, but which is generally the nearest approach to truth we can make in the absence of requisite knowledge for forming an unbiased judgment."

A comparison of these two statements will reveal the general method of criticism pursued by the wretched creature who sold their pens to the service of capitalism for bread. And as this is the sort of stuff which forms "public opinion" and "what the world thinks," we have no hesitation in saying that even if Mr. Hux did make it a rule to always assume an opposite to the opinion of the "world," he could find ample justification for doing so in the attempt of his class to falsify

misstate the position that he has explicitly defined in his prefatory remarks.

The reviewer states correctly that Mr. Hux has set out to prove that the "People's Friend" was neither a demagogue nor a madman, but a statesman, who differed, however, from most statesmen in that he possessed definite principles to which he remained steadfastly loyal; and concludes by saying that in his opinion Hux has not done much "to improve the world's judgment of the BANGUINARY People's Friend."

Of course, whether the author has succeeded or not is a matter of opinion. But the reviewer evidently thinks that this attempt is unique and singular. He would no doubt be astonished to find that The Tribune itself has been engaged in the same task—indirectly, of course—for a number of years. The Tribune then had books to sell—like Mr. Hux—in which the character of the "People's Friend" was rescued from lying imputations" as the reviewer says.

The Tribune had a large number of sets of the Encyclopedia Britannica, which it wished to dispose of for a monetary consideration. It advertised them liberally and sent around numbers of gilt-tongued agents, who recited to every possible purchaser the virtues of the commodity they had for sale. The articles in the Britannica were described as being the essence of the highest scholarship that could possibly be obtained, each article being written by "recognized authorities" on the subject dealt with. Nowhere on earth could be found a more reliable compendium of information than the Britannica's edition of "The Britannica." Everybody could now attain real knowledge—the installment plan—by taking advantage of this offer. The writer has listened to these eloquent canvassers until he became "almost persuaded" that infallibility itself could be procured for the sum of \$35—so much down and so much per month—thanks to the philanthropic efforts of The Tribune.

And in these peerless volumes may be found the following summing up of the character of the "People's Friend," anticipating Mr. Hux by many years, and substantiating every item in the task which he laid out for himself, and in which the reviewer thinks he failed.

"Whatever his political ideas, two things shine clearly out of the mass of prejudice which has shrouded the name of Marat. That he was a man of great attainments and acknowledged position, who sacrificed fortune, health and life itself to his convictions; and that he was no bete ferre (wild beast), NO FACTIOUS DEMAGOGUE but a man, and a HUMAN man, too, who could not keep his head cool in stirring times, who was rendered suspicious by constant persecution, and who has been regarded as a personification of murder, because he published every thought in his mind, while others only vented their anger and displayed their suspicious in spoken words."

So much for the Britannica, whose reliability was vouched for by The Tribune, when a possible profit could be made by selling it. The "Sanguinary People's Friend" of the reviewer becomes a "human man" in its pages. In fact, every trait of character which Mr. Hux claims for Marat, is admitted by the scholarly, reliable, and impartial essayist, to whom was entrusted the task of compiling a sketch of the noted revolutionist for its volumes. And this writer, we may add, was free from the alleged "weakness" which The Tribune's reviewer finds in Hux. He was not a socialist, but he knew the true value of the opinion of the "world" upon the subject with which he was dealing.

No special justification is needed for Marat. While capitalism controls the press, the pulpit and the public institutions of learning, every defender of class interests hostile to its own, will be constantly and persistently vilified and the opinion of the "world," generally speaking, will be formed thereby. But there is a political and economic struggle pending between the capitalist and working class, an overshadowing importance, that the character of any particular individual will not attract much attention until the conflict has been decided. Mr. Hux did not write for the purpose of converting the present "world" to his view of the personality of Marat. His work will only receive proper appreciation when the ideas of the man he has endeavored to depict have reached their full consummation in the coming social revolution. But its present value only consists in the distinction with which he has outlined the existence of the class struggle in its pages and the hostility it evoked from those whose class interests it menaces. It merely an additional proof that the author has done his work well.

Socialism Will Unite Them.

A Chicago clergyman states that "the time is approaching when level-headed religious people will have to make a bargain with the politician to attend the caucus and the politician will have to promise to attend church in sheer self-defense of what each holds dear but hitherto have mutually kept separate." Quite correct. Capitalism will need to set its house in order in the near future. When socialists grove stronger the necessity of this alliance between the "good" men and the politician will become still more pressing.

LOCAL NEWS AND NOTES.

Comrade Strickland has resigned from the Christian Citizenship League of America.

Every socialist local should turn out next Sunday evening and take part in the Commune Festival at Brand's hall.

Comrades should not forget the entertainment and ball by the Socialist Educational Club next Sunday afternoon and evening at Wicker Park Hall, 541 West North Avenue.

Stenographers in the movement and all stenographers who are interested in economic and labor problems are requested to send their names and addresses to the assistant city organizer, Frederick G. Strickland, 148 E. Van Buren street.

The comrades of the Ninth and Tenth ward branches held a big agitation meeting last Monday morning at the Twelfth Street Turner hall. The speakers were Comrades A. M. Simon and Ed. Miller. About five hundred people were present.

The Twenty-second ward branch holds propaganda meetings every Sunday, at 7:30 p. m., at 53 Clyburn avenue. Business meetings every second Tuesday of each month. No meeting will be held on Sunday, the 17th, on account of the Commune Festival in Brand's hall falling on that date.

Twenty-sixth ward branch will hold a public meeting at 1671 Lincoln ave., northwest corner Irving Park blvd., on Sunday, March 24, at 3 p. m., singing by socialist quartette. Speakers will be arranged for later. All socialists in the vicinity are requested to bring as many friends as possible to this meeting.

Comrade B. Berlin addressed a large meeting of the Seventeenth ward branch at Aurora hall, Huron street and Milwaukee avenue, last Sunday afternoon. After the address an interesting discussion took place. Five new members were admitted to the branch. The speaker, next Sunday afternoon will be Comrade T. J. Morgan.

Socialists of Englewood gave a most enjoyable and largely attended entertainment on last Saturday evening at Eiken Hall, 145 W. Sixty-third street. The programme was highly appreciated by those present, who spent a very interesting and instructive evening. The Englewood comrades know how to do this sort of thing in the most approved manner.

The comrades of the Fifteenth ward branch opened their new headquarters at 581 West North Avenue last Sunday evening with a big agitation meeting. In spite of the inclement weather, there was a large crowd present. Addresses were delivered by Comrades A. M. Simon and Walter Thomas Miller. The comrades of this branch are making preparations for an energetic campaign.

The Rev. J. S. Wilson addressed the public meeting of the Eighth ward branch at Sherman hall, South Chicago, on last Saturday evening. His subject, "The Religious Element in Socialism," was received with much enthusiasm, and two new members were added to the branch. John Collins, Socialist candidate for mayor, will speak at next meeting of the branch, Saturday, 16th inst.

We notice with satisfaction that "Robotnik," the weekly organ of our Polish comrades, has been considerably enlarged both as to size and number of pages, of which it now contains sixteen. Started less than a year ago and by a comparatively handful of supporters, "Robotnik" is a monument to the energy and devotion of our Polish comrades, who have shown what can be accomplished by a few determined men, and we hope that its usefulness may keep pace with its increased size.

Last Monday evening Comrade Walter Thomas Miller responded to an invitation from the Chicago union to speak at 22 Clark street on trade unionism and socialism. There was a full house present, and when Comrade Miller demonstrated that the ultimate ideals of the trade union could only be secured through socialism he was greeted with round after round of applause. At the conclusion of the address the speaker was tendered a unanimous vote of thanks and the audience gave three hearty cheers for John Collins and the Socialist party.

Don't read on election day. Vote the Socialist party ticket.

From Glen Ellyn, Ill.

The local G. D. P. holds weekly meetings at the home of Comrade Kern, at Glen Ellyn, Ill. M. T. Kraft speaks Tuesday evening, March 12, on "The Social Effect of Labor Saving Machinery."

The Glen Ellyn comrades have decided to hold weekly meetings through the summer instead of merely until after the village election, and they hope to have some Chicago comrades with them each week.

Comrade Klenke spoke at Glen Ellyn March 8th and Comrade Untermyer March 13th. The village is quite waked up over socialism, and nearly all the members are developing into good workers.

An electric railway is now building through the village which will give easy communication with Elgin, Aurora, Geneva, Wheaton, Elmhurst, and other towns, and the Glen Ellyn comrades will do missionary work through the country next summer.

Notice.

We have a limited number of copies of the International Socialist Review, returned from the News Company with the covers slightly damaged, so that they cannot be sent out on subscription. Any comrade who will call at this office can have twenty-five assorted copies for 5 cents. This is much less than cost, and the offer is made only to party members, as we might suffer considerable inconvenience and loss if these copies fell into the hands of irresponsible people. This price does not include postage. But for 10 cents we will mail 25 of these damaged copies to any office of an E. D. P. local outside of Chicago. Address, Chas. H. Kerr & Co., Publishers, 315 Fifth av., Chicago.

All acts regarding party meetings intended for publication in the daily press should be sent through this office.

AUSTRIAN ELECTION LAWS

Report of the International Socialist Bureau on the Movement in Austria.

In order to make an end of the acrimony and grotesque debates in the reichsrath, the Austrian government has proceeded to dissolve the legislative body and to order new elections. These have lasted two months. It must be remembered that the Austrian election laws were modified in 1894, after a long and arduous campaign of our socialist comrades in favor of universal suffrage. Heretofore the electors had been composed of four distinct classes (Kurien).

1. The great landed proprietors, the feudal nobility, living exclusively on the fruits of the rural proletariat's sweat. This class consists of 4,000 electors, entitled to 12 representatives, that is to say, 1 representative to every 10 electors. In certain regions, as in Bohemia, 8 or 10 great proprietors control a man date by themselves.

2. The head of great commercial establishments, bankers and industrialists, have the right to elect 127 representatives.

3. The small traders and the small proprietors.

4. Farmers and proprietors paying a direct tax of at least 4 florins.

These four classes have the right to elect 333 representatives.

The fifth class was created as a concession to the demands of the Social Democracy. This class can elect 73 representatives only in as many districts by universal suffrage (direct ballot in six great cities and indirect ballot everywhere else).

The composition of the parliament at the beginning of the canvass shows still more clearly the inequality of the election laws in that country.

The reichsrath numbers 428 representatives. Of these 175 are elected by indirect ballot, that is to say, by delegates nominated by the electors.

These 175 representatives constitute themselves in the following manner: 118 are elected by rural communities of 1,345,200 electors; 14 are elected by the fifth class—the class of universal suffrage—with 4,001,113 electors. Thus the number of those electors who cannot exercise their suffrage directly is 5,346,372; 253 representatives are elected by direct ballot. This number is divided among the four classes as follows:

Eighty-five representatives of the landed gentry are elected by 4,230 electors.

Twenty-one representatives of the commercial class are elected by 581 electors.

One hundred and eighteen representatives of cities are elected by 234,148 electors.

Three representatives of rural communities of Lower Austria are elected by 184,111 electors. Five representatives of rural communities of Carinthia are elected by 21,883 electors.

Sixteen representatives are elected by universal suffrage of 37,000 electors. The number of electors exercising their franchise directly is, therefore, 1,469,371.

But universal suffrage is unjustly limited by the fact that the electors of the first four classes, after voting in their special class, have the right to cast a second vote in the fifth class.

In Bohemia the election lists have been the objects of the most flagrant violations. In other regions, as in Galicia, the authorities, corrupted by the political Camorra, use military regulations as a pretext to prohibit the meeting of electors, or they even fail to give any receipts at all for such prohibitions.

A correspondent of the "Reich" reported that the rural authorities arrest and imprison until after election those citizens who might vote for the opposition; it even happens that candidates displeasing to the authorities are imprisoned. Under these circumstances it is natural to ask by what miracle the opposition sometimes succeeds in defeating the official candidate. The latter, on meeting serious resistance often opens negotiations with prominent electors, who then swing the others in line. First a low price is offered, discussion follows, and an agreement is finally perfected. One town receives 4,000 florins, another is relieved of all its debts, the retiring candidate receives an indemnity for withdrawing from the contest. After that, the rest is plain sailing.

This short description openly reveals the fact that the Austrian election law assumes a manifestly unfair attitude toward the working class of the cities and the industrial centers. Inconceivably, their representation is forced down to a level of utter inferiority.

In Belgium, a great proprietor is worth four times as much as a workman, which is unquestioned, but in Austria an aristocrat or a member of the landed gentry has an electoral value surpassing that of a laborer a hundred times.

Surely this electoral system is the most miserable in the world.

Our comrades were bound to struggle not alone under an electoral system that in without a parallel, but also under economic and political conditions that were extremely difficult and complicated. The rivalry of men and nations has been created in this vast empire a battlefield on which all the parties meet: Clerical and anti-clerical, radical Czechs and German progressists. Only the Social Democrats make an exception. They stand above these

question of nationality can only be settled by the autonomy of nations and their federation.

Especially in Bohemia, in Syria and in Poland the question of national differences has reached the point of a most acute crisis. At a certain time not so long ago this was so serious that the national sentiments even outweighed the international sentiments of the socialists. This was notably the case during the legislative elections of 1897. But since then, thanks to the transformation of the first party organization based on ethnological groups, the Social Democracy has doubled the scope of division. Ever since its unity is perfect.

Under these difficult conditions the socialist party carefully prepared for the battle. Since October it has published a list of its candidates and announced that it will control the elections in the 13 districts of the fifth class. In Vienna the German faction nominated the comrades Adler, Ellenbogen, Strauss, Skarke and Schumacher; in Lower Austria, Pernstorfer, Hirschneider, Tomschick and Schinnerer; in Bohemia, the five outgoing representatives were re-nominated and in addition to them Comrade Stark, a miner who was elected to defeat the opponent of this last district, the fraction of Czechs, having four representatives in the reichsrath, nominated 3 candidates, and the Polish fraction had the same number in the field. In Trieste one socialist fought the battle against capitalism.

During the election of 1897 the socialists concentrated their strength principally on Vienna and Bohemia. Fourteen of these candidates penetrated into the reichsrath, seven of them coming from Bohemia, and five from Czech Provinces. In Vienna, although beaten by the Christian Socialist demagogues, they nevertheless received no less than 30,000 votes against 120,000 of their opponents. In the fifth class, they obtained a total of 563,000 votes.

The fraternal understanding existing between the different branches of Austrian socialists, the marked progress of the organization and their present new tactics solving the problem of nationality by federalism, added to these factors the loss of confidence suffered by the conservative and demagogic parties in consequence of their violent language and odious behavior in parliament—all this should have contributed to the success of the socialist candidates.

Unhappily this was not the case. Though in Vienna and in Lower Austria the anti-Semites lost three seats that were captured by the socialists, in Bohemia and in Moravia the rivalry between Germans and Czechs brought the national question into the foreground and relegated to obscurity the economic progress of a still deeply ignorant proletariat. Thus the socialists lost one seat in Moravia, one in Styria and six in Bohemia; the Bohemians retained only a single one of their seven seats.

When the hot and burning wind of demagoguery will have blown some time the ill-used working population will no doubt return to socialism. The latter has remained fully conscious of the cause that called into existence and of its certain future.

In Sicily, finally, the socialists have won a seat. In Cracow we learn of Comrade Danysh's victory by a vote of 11,125 out of 21,103. In Lemberg Comrade Ernest Breiten, has conquered with 14,967 out of 52,333. The total strength of the socialists, including the four Czech socialists, is 14 members in the reichsrath.

In short, the result of the following statistics published by "Die Neue Zeit," shows that in Austria, as well as everywhere else, the progress of socialism in spite of all difficulties is evident.

In the electoral districts where the indirect vote is in vogue, we find an increase of socialist votes among the population of the German Alps; in 1897 the percentage of socialist votes was 14.87; in 1901 it is 18.06; in the Italian Alps it rises from 3.09 to 4.89; on the other hand, it decreases considerably in the Carpathian Mountains and in the German and Czech regions of the north. The total result is a decrease from 24.48 to 20.15 per cent.

But in the districts where the direct ballot is in use there is a visible increase:

	1901	Per cent.
Lower Austria	40,72	46.11
Gratz	37,38	44.11
Prague	42,45	44.88
Brunn	37,15	21.19
Brno	55,49	22.19
Cracow	74,63	42.00
Vienna	17,73	11.99

Approved by the E. D. P. Executive Committee, 188 per cent.

Three remarks are a-croix to the Austrian Social Democracy. We may rest assured that it is the only party, to use the words of Engels, that has a future in Austria. For it is the only one that can solve the problem of nationality.

VICTOR BERRY.

(Translated by E. O.)

About twelve months ago Professor Hadley of Yale suggested that in order to check the growth of trusts, these forming them should be socially ostracized. This advice was neglected, and now the same gentleman sees a vision of an emperor in Washington (twenty-five years hence in consequence). The professor states that in order to prevent this calamity a "public sentiment" must be created which, regardless of legislation, will regulate the trusts. If this rather indistinct scheme doesn't succeed any better than his first proposal, the professor might as well give up the attempt to find a "remedy," and endeavor to understand the nature of the boggy which he thinks can be tregained.

PEACE ON EARTH.

The Realization Impossible Under an Economic System which Makes War a Necessity.

Two years ago a "peace conference" was held at The Hague in response to a call from the great "humanitarian" support of all the Powers. It was attended by some of the most prominent men of all countries. Discussions were held, and over and over again the hall rang with the eloquence of the men of peace. Schemes for disarmament and international arbitration were proposed, discussed, and finally dismissed. Everyone was vibrating with emotion in expectation of the coming solution of the world's greatest problem. And then the curtain dropped and the delegates went back to their respective countries.

An soon as the conference went out of existence, preparations were made to inaugurate an era of peace. Great Britain opened the performance by sending a mighty army to shoot "peace" into the burghers of the South African republics, while the free and liberty-loving citizens of these United States sent fifteen-inch cannon to celebrate the triumph of "peace" in the Philippines. And to-day the representatives of nations which were foremost in the peace movement are busy engaged in establishing the regime of "peace" in China by removing the heads of Chinese officials as a guarantee for "peace."

And on the last day of the year 1900 the whole "civilized" world celebrated the passing away of the most marvellous century the world has ever seen, and the great writers in thousands of magazines and journals expressed the hope that the incoming century would be marked by "peace." They rejoiced in what they called the "progress of humanity," which they evidently identified with the continuance of capitalism, ignoring the fact that such progress is of necessity accompanied by poverty, crime and war. When they alluded to humanity they meant the capitalist class alone, and no doubt saw in the great international conference of peace amongst the real rulers of the earth. As Karl Marx wrote, "the executive of the modern state is but the committee for managing the common affairs of the whole bourgeoisie," so today it is with the different national governments. They are but the tools of the capitalist class and may perhaps find a common basis in exploiting the proletariat without regard to nationality.

But does peace amongst this class also mean peace to the workers? Has this "progress of humanity" any relation to the producing classes? We again refer to Marx we will see. "Socialism as a whole is more and more splitting up into two hostile camps, into two great classes directly facing each other—the bourgeoisie and proletariat." Or, in other words, capitalist and working class. Peace upon one side does not mean peace upon the other; it simply means that the capitalists have made peace between themselves in order to perpetuate their rule over the working class.

Such an idea of peace is untenable and its preaching a mere waste of words. For the working class nothing short of the removal of wage slavery, nothing less than the abolition of private property in the means of production and distribution can suffice. At last they are beginning to perceive the futility of war between nations as concerns themselves and are the only class that in reality are striving for peace. Peace for all instead of for some can only be realized in the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth. It is not dreams or impossible Utopias that we are contemplating. Not beautiful pictures that we behold only in visions and which disappear on awakening. It is reality and truth based upon the realities of today. Gigantic combinations, billion dollar steel trusts, and great concentrations of wealth are fast bringing capitalism to its logical end. And as our movement grows we must bear in mind that our tactics consist in keeping clear the class character of the Socialist Party, to train it by agitation, education and organization, for the victorious completion of the emancipation struggle. With this constantly before us we will be able to stand firmly against any opposition that may arise. Uncompromising socialism should be our watchword until our object is attained. Not until our chains are broken, not until the capitalist class of our backs are broken, shall we for one instant turn from our clear, class-conscious principles of uncompromising socialism.

M. WELCHER.

FROM PUERTO RICO.

Comrade Santiago Iglesias Tells of the Economic Struggle in That Island.

It will doubtless interest most of the readers of The Call to learn something of the progress of the socialist movement in one of "our new possessions," the island of Puerto Rico. Some of the difficulties with which our comrades in that locality have to contend with may be seen from the following open letter which we have received from Comrade Santiago Iglesias, who is well known as one of the most determined and energetic advocates of socialism in Puerto Rico:

"To the Members of the Social Democratic Party, and its sympathizers and to the Trade Unions of the American Workingmen: Greeting:

"Comrades—how much we must call your attention to a subject which concerns not only us, but ourselves as well. We hereby appeal to your sense of solidarity.

"The organized workmen of Puerto Rico, whose condition is far worse than your own, hope that you will help their appeal, and will help them in their struggle with our common enemy, the capitalist class, for the conditions in Puerto Rico are such that they cannot continue to live alone. It must, at least in part, be encouraged by you, by moral and financial assistance.

"First of all, we must give sound to a severe warning against the barbarous way in which the American government treats the working class of Puerto Rico.

"The undersigned has assumed the duty to give publicity to atrocities which were perpetrated and still continue as a practice against the socialists as well as the trades unions of Puerto Rico. In order to be successful in our agitation, we must first be in a position to meet, through the press, our inhuman, cruel oppressor, republican or democrat, white or black, American or native, who, aid, our capitalists and bosses in exploiting us.

"It is no more possible for us to publish our newspaper, 'El Porvenir Social,' in Puerto Rico, for it may be at any time suppressed there by the tools of the capitalists on the ground of the still subsisting infamous Spanish press laws. We must, therefore, publish the paper here, and the best place for it is the city of New York.

"We shall be in a position to enlighten from here the workingmen of Puerto Rico of the aims of the Social Democratic party, and I assure you that we shall succeed in a short time to have a majority in many municipalities of the island and to elect Socialists to higher public offices.

"The trade unions of Puerto Rico, which were organized through our efforts, present a selected, enthusiastic and resolute corps, which will spread our papers through the widest circles. They fight not only for higher wages and the 8-hour workday, but also on the political arena, and their efforts seconded by your fraternal aid, will serve to free themselves from the unbearable burdens which oppress them, so long as Puerto Rico is deprived of at least, much political liberty as is guaranteed to you by the American constitution—freedom of the press and of speech.

"The name of 'Porvenir Social' is known not only to thousands of workmen of Puerto Rico, but also in Venezuela, Cuba, San Domingo, and Mexico, and into these places shall we, with your assistance, carry and spread the organization and propaganda of international socialism.

"It requires but little in order to publish the paper in New York. The 'Porvenir Social' is a weekly, and, if you help us, it will be put on week firm basis within the period of three months as to insure its existence. We appeal, therefore, to all organizations of the Social Democratic Party, to those who sympathize with it, to the members of the trade unions and central bodies to assist us with financial contributions, however small they may be, in order that we may issue the 'Porvenir Social' in New York, in the Spanish, English and German languages.

"We further request the socialist press, which spreads our ideas, to publish this appeal and give it their support before its readers. We request the name of the trades union press.

"The National Executive Committee of the Social Democratic party endorsed our appeal and will lend us its support in the future.

"All contributions toward establishing the 'Porvenir Social' should be sent to the 'New Yorker Volkszeitung' or 'The People,' 145 William street, New York, which will publish the same.

"We call on you, in the name of the organized workmen of Puerto Rico, to show your solidarity.

Yours fraternally,

"SANTIAGO IGLESIAS,

"Delegate of Federation Libre de Puerto Rico.

"P.O. 35 Willow street, Brooklyn.

"Feb. 27, 1901."

Knocked Out.

We learn from the Chicago Tribune of the collapse of an "Association of Altruists," who had located at Mount Pleasant, N. J., to put in practice the teachings of the "Golden Rule" upon a farm which had been purchased to carry out the experiment. The editorial which chronicles the failure states that:

"Unfortunately for the perseverance of the association there was a large industrial establishment near by, run by parties who had no other object in view than to make money for themselves and who were willing to pay excellent wages. The temptation was too strong for the Altruists. One after another they laid down the shovel and the hoe and abandoned 'unconventional tilling of the soil' for the more profitable industry of the neighboring factory, and the association soon collapsed."

Excellent! pit. The Tribune knows exactly how to demonstrate the fact that the "Golden Rule" has to "get up and get" when that pharisaical capitalism, the factory, comes into the combination. The golden rule is only a thing to be talked about in substantial pulpits. The real motto of capitalism is: "Devil take the hindmost." It is satisfactory to observe, however, that, in dealing with this case, the Tribune has lost something of its usual effrontery. It does not refer to the alleged "unconventional tilling of the soil."

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THE WORKERS' CALL

Second Avenue at 10 E. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

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wintery blasts, might seem somewhat inappropriate now that spring weather has unmistakably arrived. However, our readers who remember the intense cold of a few weeks ago, will not doubt regard the seeming impropriety of its appearance at this juncture as a matter of small importance. While "the poor are always with us" so long as capitalism endures, their augmented sufferings in winter may be taken as a matter of course, and the "Cry of the Forty Thousand" will be no less bitter and despairing in the winter that approaches than in those already past. It may perhaps be thought superfluous upon our part to give here a brief explanation of the plan or idea upon which the poem is constructed, but we will venture to do so at the risk of seeming officious. It represents in the first part, the blind fury of revenge, which takes possession of the world's disinherited, when the latter, feeling keenly the misery to which they are subjected, are as yet unaware of the cause of their condition. In the second part, the message of socialism is delivered, showing how the desired change can be effected without the accompanying horrors of murder, chaos and destruction. For the rest, the verses must speak for themselves, as indeed the author has requested that they shall do.

LABORING MEN'S HEADQUARTERS

Just at present the "laboring man" is much in demand, and within the last few weeks his "friends" have multiplied enormously. This sudden increase of admirers is due to two attributes which the laboring man possesses, and which are calculated upon by his periodical lovers when an election draws near. First, the laboring man is stupid, and second, he has a vote, and the first characteristic is relied upon to induce him to part with the second.

So when we read that Judge Haney, or Paddy Hennessy, as some folks insist he should be called, has opened a "laboring men's headquarters" where he can dilate to the union men upon the subject of "what Harrison has done for labor," we may depend upon it that the judge has determined to profit from the two characteristics above mentioned.

Judge Haney doesn't keep a "laboring men's headquarters" open all the time. He recognizes that at other periods of the year the "laboring men's headquarters" are properly situated in the saloons and gin mills of the city, and he has no wish to compete with the legitimate traffic. Therefore, his "headquarters" are only temporary and will be closed as soon as the voting process is completed and his love for the "laboring man" has subsided.

Judge Haney, if the papers report him correctly, in his talk to the union men at the temporary "headquarters," endeavors to disabuse the minds of his hearers of the idea that, if elected, he would close the city up tight, enact "blue laws," and prevent his friends, the workmen, from getting a drink. The preservation of this privilege he evidently considers the highest possible interest of his audience. So he is careful to assure them that he has no intention of curtailing their enjoyment in this manner. The various "Workingmen's Exchanges," Mike's Place, and the "Corner Dutchman" won't have to go out of business if elected. Haney says "he believes in recognizing the different nationalities and permitting them to get a drink when and where they please." Who said our liberties were in danger if Haney becomes mayor? He will recognize all nationalities and PERMIT them to get a drink! Isn't that enough in itself to fetch the vote of any laboring man?

But the iniquities of Carter Harrison are eloquently depicted by Haney. Isn't Carter levying blackmail on inoffensive subcontractors and threatening their licenses if they don't hang his lithograph in their windows? Why, it is plain from this that it is Harrison and not Haney who wished to close the saloons; it is the villain Harrison who will not permit all nationalities to exercise the privilege of free men—is getting a drink.

But the question of "What has Harrison done for labor?" is not a subject which Haney delights to dwell upon at any length. He might, of course, charge that Harrison had instructed the police to break the heads of the union men who were picketing the saloons. He might allude to the instructions which his opponent gave to the justices as to the "full limit of the law," or he might refer to the minds of the union men, the gaitting gun parade of the "under Harverson's order," and his friendly to the prominent citizens whose buildings

were constructed by such labor. But these actions are not iniquitous in his eyes, and he knows that Harrison will never bring up against him as a crime the issuing of injunctions against labor organizations in which he indulges when the "laboring men's headquarters" are closed and the courts, the "capitalist headquarters" are open for business, with Haney in the chair.

None of the capitalist candidates dare open their mouths upon these matters, for they understand too well the nature of the game to be played. The "talks to union men" will embrace everything with which the latter are unconcerned, and avoid everything with which they are, for the ignorance of "laboring men" upon their interests as a class, is the best bower of both Haney and Harrison.

So when Haney insists that Harrison has "done nothing for labor," and the latter retorts with a similar charge against Haney, both may be safely belied, and the "laboring man," who is not utterly devoid of understanding, may easily see that both these people neutralize each other. When this conclusion has been reached, his attention might be drawn to the fact that, if the "laboring man" is unwilling to do anything for himself, it is certainly not the business of either Harrison or Haney to help him. And when he has grasped the necessity of independent political action on the part of his class, the claim of the candidate of the Socialist party, John Collins, to his vote might be appropriately introduced. And this process is at present going on at a rate that bids fair in a few years' time to forever relieve the Haney and Harrison of the trouble and expense of periodically opening "laboring men's headquarters," where capitalist cunning thrives on proletarian folly.

DIPLOMATIC NEUTRALITY

It may be said of the press dispatches that are at present coming from China, that their tone, to use a common journalistic expression, is not at all reassuring. This means, in ordinary English that the plunderers are about to quarrel over the division of the spoils and thus disturb "the peace of the world," that capitalistic "peace which passeth all understanding." For the past few days it seems that the troops of Russia and Great Britain have been standing in an attitude of armed opposition to each other on a small patch of ground used as a railway siding, and that any moment may see an outbreak of hostilities between them. Further it is stated that a most bitter feeling exists between the French and British troops in the vicinity, and frequently street fights have occurred between them in which some have been injured on both sides. The "powers" in St. Petersburg, London and Paris, it is stated, however, are exerting all their efforts to avert a "rupture," and while the matter stands thus it is evident that all are on the alert for whatever may follow. All but the United States, which has assumed a position of neutrality, and ostensibly means to let the others fight it out.

Those who accept this latter profession as a fact are very likely to be deceived. The situation is strained to the utmost between the British and Russians, and the French show a desire to mix in and help out the latter. The United States will take no part in the proceedings, as she has business elsewhere. This business is conveniently located in Morocco, which is to be asked to make a little bill said to be owing to the United States, and a man of war has been sent to emphasize the necessity of settlement. But the United States will take no part in the Chinese middle—not at all.

It just happens by a simple coincidence, of course, that Morocco is one of those places over which France exercises a sort of "Mbarce doctrine" of its own. Morocco cannot be touched without interfering with French political interests, and this fact, though not officially stated, is nevertheless well known to every one of the so-called great powers. The United States will not interfere with Chinese matters, of course, but the fact that that bill due from Morocco may be pressed for settlement whenever convenient is nothing less than a warning to France to "go slow." Watch the French take the hint.

It may be that the "neutrality" of the United States will be found useful in keeping the peace in China. At any rate the resources of "diplomacy" are not yet exhausted.

SOCIALIST PARTY is the same under which the united socialists of Chicago go on the ticket. Look out for it on the ballot. John Collins is the nominee for mayor.

Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan informed his partners that Schwab could make \$5,000,000 per annum for the company. How? By producing finished articles in iron and steel?

No. By consolidating the different offices and eliminating useless employees, by applying the most improved methods of production and dispensing with as many individual workers as possible. By these methods \$5,000,000 in wages could be "saved" which would appear as dividends to the idle and useless stockholders. But what about those whose wages will have been "saved" by this process? How about the office help who will now be looking for a job, and the skilled mechanics who have been displaced by the more general application of improved methods? They will enroll themselves in the army of the unemployed, and most of them will ultimately find employment elsewhere, which will almost certainly be less remunerative than the position from which they have been ousted.

But before this happens and while they are still searching for employment the majority of them will have ample leisure to read in the capitalist press the unmistakable evidences of prosperity, as illustrated by the increased size of dividends declared by the steel trust.

And this will compel at least some of those whose wages have been "saved" to think the matter over and recognize the existence of classes with antagonistic interests, and that the natural channel for the expression of this hostility is through the ballot box.

Andrew Carnegie will no doubt be much interested in the efficient work of Schwab, and he may perhaps figure out how many more libraries he could have "donated" if he had in his service such an accomplished "wage saver" as Schwab.

SNAP SHOTS BY THE WAYSIDE

Wages are rising; there is no doubt of it. Last week it was announced that one Schwab had received a raise from his employers, the United States Iron and Steel Co. (the trust).

These generous employers of labor determined that Schwab should have \$1,000,000 per annum for the present. Unlike most employers, they also declared that he was worth it all he was to receive—that, in fact, he would "earn" every penny of it.

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Schwab is to have a yearly remuneration of \$1,000,000, and for this sum he is expected to "save" \$5,000,000 for his employers. It makes little difference for the capitalists whether they pay \$1 or \$1,000,000, so long as they get four-fifths of the total away. And they will get it, until the workers who produce it all, awake to a knowledge of their class interests and unite politically to enforce them.

Governor Wells of Utah has vetoed the amendment to the proposed bill which would render plural marriages exempt from legal proceedings against those contracting them, and every self-selling hypocritical capitalist journal expresses the greatest possible satisfaction over this triumph of "virtue." So the old established principle of "keep mistresses," who can be abandoned when no longer attractive, still survives. It's cheaper, and more in harmony with existing property relations.

As the efforts of Great Britain to destroy the South African Republic have materially assisted in swelling the volume of exports from this country, thereby making "the balance of trade" still more "favorable," it is explicitly stated that the United States government should be the first to officially recognize the "Transvaal and Orange River colonies" as dependencies of the British crown. Our patriotic capitalists sold mules to the British government for hard cash, but they actually gave the Boers their "sympathy" without charging a cent for it. And it is altogether probable that the increased opportunity for trade with South Africa will go a long way towards alleviating the grief which they naturally feel over the suppression of the republic by the monarchy. In the meantime mules and sympathy can be procured on the same terms as before.

Notice

We have a limited number of copies of the International Socialist Review, returned from the News Company with the covers slightly damaged, so that they cannot be sent out on subscriptions. Any comrades who will call at this office can have twenty-five assorted copies for 25 cents. This is much less than cost, and the offer is made only to party members, as we might suffer considerable inconvenience and loss if these copies fell into the hands of irresponsible people. This price does not include postage. But for 25 cents we will mail 25 of these damaged copies to any office of an A. D. P. local outside of Chicago. Address Charles H. Kerr & Co., Publishers, 45 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.

Mr. Wu was surprised when a republican newspaper reporter said he was going to vote for Harrison, and in explanation was led to believe that it was because Harrison was the best man. The truth of the matter is that just now when the question of political affiliation is asked, it is SAFE to say you are a Harrison man, because he is the one the capitalist bosses want elected.

CORRESPONDENCE

Report of the N. E. C.

Session of the Provisional National Executive Committee, March 3, 1901. Comrade L. Abbott in the chair. Absent: Comrades White, Sweetland and Chase. Minutes of the previous meeting approved as read. Communications received from Chicago, Ill.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Burlington, Vt.; Laramie, Wyo.; Watertown, N. Y.; Trenton, N. J.; Resolutions relating to unity of Socialists received from La Centre, Wash.; Tiffin, Ohio; Dayton, Ohio; Port Antonio, Mass. Communications from Local Westfield, Mass. Communications from New Hampshire State Committee, Newark, N. J. contributing \$5 to fund. California State Committee, Puerto Rico Territorial Committee, from Organizer Comrade Spring of Washington, Elizabeth, N. J., contributing \$4; Washington State Committee, Detroit, Mich.; Karl Marx Club, Chicago, Ill.; Rutland, Vt.; Duluth, Minn.; Lawrence, Mass.; Independence, Cal.; Rock Island, Ill.; Lampack, Cal.; referred to new business.

Report of National Secretary: The following have accepted the nomination for secretary to International Bureau: Comrade Hoenh of St. Louis, Comrade Eastman of New York, Comrade Hayes of Cleveland, Comrade Stinson of Chicago.

Members to National Council elected: Comrade Max Hayes, for Ohio; Comrade George Leopold, for Minnesota; Comrade Fox for Maine; Comrade Mayrumber, for Maryland; Comrade Van Dyck, for Connecticut; Comrade Alex. Jones, for New York; Comrade Wallace, for Washington; Comrade J. Mahlon Barnes, for Pennsylvania; Comrade Lipscomb, for Missouri; Comrade John C. Chase, for Massachusetts. Other states have not yet voted.

The following is the vote of the party cast on the unity convention proposition:

Question 1—For, 2,639; against, 71. Question 2—For, 2,718; against, 31. Question 3—For, 2,732; against, 24. Question 4—For, 2,678; against, 109. Question 5—For, 2,718; against, 69. Question 6—For, 2,673; against, 111. Question 7—For, 2,339; against, 213. Question 8—For, 2,447; against, 140. Question 9—For, 2,531; against, 132. Question 10—For, 2,447; against, 224.

Votes cast for cities as place of convention: Indianapolis, 54; Chicago, 53; Buffalo, 32; Cleveland, 30; St. Louis, 12; Detroit, 21; Cincinnati, 17; New York, 12; Erie, 7; Jersey City, 19; Niagara Falls, 23; Scranton, 17; Rochester, 14; Brooklyn, 10; New Haven, 9; Kansas City, 12; Pittsburg, 8; Boston, 10; Washington, 5; Denver, 5; Philadelphia, 2. Besides returns averaging 35 votes were received from unaffiliated organizations.

Puerto Rico Territorial Committee returns a vote of affirmative of all questions except question 7, and naming Springfield, Mass., as the place of the convention. The following vote was sent too late to be counted: Southwark, 12; Twenty-fifth ward club, Chicago, 12; Philadelphia, 24th and 24th ward clubs, 3; Pearl River, N. Y., 11; Santa Anna, Cal., 10; Cleveland, Branch 1, 22; ward branch, Chicago, 23; Jackson, county, Mo., 20.

Comrade James Carey made an agitation trip to Rutland, Vt.; Comrade Origo, to Hartford, Conn. Charters granted to following locals (most organized): Frankfort, Ky.; Schenectady, N. Y.; Oakdale, Wash.; Resemer, Ala.; Belmont, Wash.; Reading, Wash.; Malton, Wash.; Thornton, Wash.; Spokane, Wash.; St. John, Wash. Comrade Origo submitted a plan starting an Italian Socialist paper. Resolved to make further inquiries.

On motion it was ordered to communicate to the N. E. B. of Chicago the result of our general vote on the unity convention and that in view that one of the objects of the call for a joint convention issued by the Chicago convention is that the organization represented there will not abide by the decisions of the joint convention, but will submit its resolutions to a general vote of its membership, and that in view that the Chicago convention is the only party makes a pledge to abide by its decisions of the joint convention a condition for participation, therefore, the N. E. B. is requested to submit the question as to whether or not its organization shall abide by the decisions of the joint convention to a general vote of its membership before the joint convention takes place. It was further ordered to communicate to the N. E. B. of Chicago that it is the sense of the N. E. B. that September is too late for a national convention, and that it will prevent or impair the usefulness of state conventions and cripple the fall campaign, and since our party has acceded to the place selected by the Chicago convention, the N. E. B. is invited to change the date of September to July during the months of June or July.

On motion it was ordered that Comrade Max Hayes of Cleveland, Greenbaum of St. Louis, Mahoney and Horlition of Indianapolis, and Val Putnam of St. Louis be requested to act as committee on arrangements for our party. In case any of the above comrades decline, Comrade Hayes of Cleveland be requested to act in his place. Comrade Greenbaum designated as chairman of the committee. On motion it was ordered that the national council be requested to forthwith proceed with the nomination of candidates for the National Executive Committee—six for New York, six for Massachusetts, and three for Connecticut.

Ref. Lawrence, Mass. Requesting a rehearing of his case. He is asked to submit new or further evidence. It was ordered that Local New York be informed to the inquiry that the letter addressed to the N. E. B. of the I. P. was the result of a misunderstanding.

Local New York is requested to state its desires or grievances in plain and not tropic language. The nominations of Hanford and Mally by Watertown, N. J., and Vail by Trenton, N. J., are referred to International Bureau came too late. Income since last session, \$211.65; expenses, \$231.40.

Adjourned to April 20, 1901. HENRY L. SLOBODIN, Recording Secretary.

Request from Springfield

Comrades, Attention: Comrade tips all local comrades to forward to the National Secretary a list of all members, to be recorded at headquarters. A number have complied, but there are still many locals to be heard from, and the secretaries of these organizations are urgently requested to attend to this at once. All locals are also requested not to forget to forward all new applications which are also to be recorded at headquarters. There are still a few locals and several comrades who have not yet failed to settle their account for international delegate stamp, and as the N. E. C. wishes to entirely close up same, they are requested to make prompt settlement with the National Secretary.

CORRESPONDENCE

N. E. C. has been sent to all locals, which are requested to remit at once, as the N. E. C. must clear up its indebtedness incurred by the national campaign before retiring and turning over the affairs of the party to the new committee. Therefore, comrades, your prompt remittances will be greatly appreciated by the N. E. C.

The national council is now electing candidates for the new N. E. C., and we trust that the comrades will see to it that their local pays at once the amount of their assessment, so as to leave the new committee free and unhampered to carry on a vigorous and active agitation through the coming spring, summer and fall.

A new plan of arranging circuits for open-air speakers is under consideration, and, if adopted and carried out, will do great good for socialism and the A. D. P. You will hear more of this plan next week.

The following comrades, Geo. Eastman of Detroit, Mich.; Job Harrison of New York; Max Hayes of Ohio; and O. A. Hohn of St. Louis, Mo., have accepted nominations for International Secretary and are members of the N. E. C. Their names will be submitted to a referendum vote of our party membership this week. Comrades are requested to vote for two of the above candidates at once, the vote closing on April 15th, at 6 P. M.

Comrades, all of the above matters and especially the payment of the assessment and the settlement of international delegate stamps are of the utmost importance, and the N. E. C. urgently requests you to give them all your prompt attention.

Yours for the cause, WM. BUTSCHER, ETET, National Secretary.

A Helpful Sign

Editor The Workers' Call: Dear Comrades—Did you ever hear of such a thing as a lot of trades unions putting their heads together and getting out on election day and "legging" for them? Well, such a thing has just happened. Right here in this prosaic old town of Des Moines, Iowa, the carpenters and the printers rightly thought that their crafts would be better treated by the school board if they had some of their own men on the board. Accordingly, they got several other unions to join with them in holding a convention and putting up two candidates for director, one a carpenter and the other a printer, Messrs. H. U. Keasey and H. J. Kelland. A committee was appointed to take charge of the campaign, and it did so with ability and good results. Circulars were sent out, the thousands of the attention of the workmen to the fact that their class was entitled to and ought to have representation on the school board. Some thirty or forty workmen volunteered to lose their day's work on election day in order to work at the polls. Of course the labor ticket was handicapped for want of a campaign fund. There was not sufficient money to hire carriages to transport voters to the polls and to watch the poll books in order to check up on the vote. As a result, the ticket was expected in their first trial, they lost the election. The highest vote for the opposition was 1,332. The highest vote for the labor ticket was 1,123. On election night returns were received at the Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, Des Moines, that who will say again that the workmen are not becoming class conscious and waking up to the fact that they must get into politics in their own behalf? With such a start in their first campaign, it is safe to say that they will try the next time. Des Moines voters will make a clean sweep. Such fine schooling in class-consciousness ought to be very encouraging to the socialist comrades the country over.

Fraternally, JOHN W. WORK.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

S. Finer—What is known as the "iron law of wages" was enunciated first by Ricardo, a political economist of the early part of the last century. Briefly stated, it is as follows: The price of products are regulated by the cost of production. Wages, therefore, are the cost of production of the laborer—that is to say, the minimum cost of his means of subsistence—food, clothing, shelter, etc., etc. This theory, posed the older one that wages were regulated by "the law of supply and demand." The iron law of wages" is generally accepted by socialists in the main, but it is not recognized as being as absolutely rigid and inflexible, as the older "iron law" would have it. Different standards of living in different countries affect it considerably, and the measure of success which has attended the efforts of labor unions and organizations in maintaining and raising wages is also due to a certain laxity in the wage system. Most socialists would qualify Ricardo's law by stating that under the capitalist mode of production wages CONSTANTLY TEND towards this minimum, that is, the cost of production of the laborer. This does not mean that a certain "iron law" is not in force, but it is not looked upon by socialists as a statement of very great importance, as it has since been superseded by the Marxian theory, which not only modified it as above stated, but added also the concept of "surplus value" which was then worked out for the first time. The pamphlet, "What is Capital," by Ferdinand Lassalle, will give you considerable information on this subject. It can be procured for 5 cents from Kerr & Co., 45 Fifth Avenue, New York, or the International Pub. Co., 23 Duane Street, New York City.

The Campaign Fund

To the members of the Socialist Party: Comrades—As the campaign draws to a close the need of more funds becomes more apparent, and must be provided. The comrades and friends who hold lists with money should turn them in at once without further delay. Those who have lists, but who have been unsuccessful in collecting anything should also return them, as the committee wishes to get in all lists as soon as possible, and of course to get in all moneys also. Please see to it that this be done at once.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Per A. W. Lindgren, Sec.

Honore Palmer is not so young as used to be, but he is still a class conscious and to try to uphold his class by feeding the workmen. He says the next four years will decide whether the people propose to govern themselves. As if electing him would mean proposing their purposes in that direction! We propose to the people that they organize according to their class interests. The personal and class interests of the candidates or classes. All proposals to the country should be rejected by thinking.

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Socialist Pointers

Roller inspection seems to be a farce that generally ends in tragedy.

The "vice crusade" has evidently been stored away for use on a future occasion.

There is still sufficient time left to permit of your subscribing to the campaign fund.

Even if the revival meetings have failed out, the socialist campaign is here to stay.

So far Mr. Carnegie has given quite as much as Mr. Hanna to the Socialist campaign fund.

Hinky Dink never posed as a socialist, but he is sold

THE CRY OF THE "FORTY THOUSAND"

(Written for The Workers' Call.)

(An article in a recent number of a daily paper stated that in the city of London there are 40,000 persons living in misery and want, but unable to obtain employment, who were actually homeless, penniless and on the verge of starvation. The Salvation Army thought it could relieve 10,000 of them, but what about the other 30,000 who they could not help?)

Hear the cry of the forty thousand: Homeless, helpless, hungering, cold.
Men and women and little children, waiting in vain for a morsel of bread.
Forty thousand, and doomed to perish, dying of want, amidst wealth untold.

"Help us! O, help us! or we die of hunger!
Help us—we perish in the biting blast;
Our tattered garments scarcely hold together,
And winter's frown for weary months will last.

"Tis not for ams and charity we're pleading,
We do not crave to eat of pauper's bread.
We ask no more than just a chance to labor,
And, this denied, 'twere better to be dead."

"If we must plead in vain with tears of anguish
For leave to toil, to drudge like galley slaves,
Why were we born? Why should we keep on living?
Why not make ready for our pauper graves?"

"The starving babes our wasted arms are clasping
Look up to us with sad reproachful eyes—
Let but our grasp on each small throat once tighten,
We still forevermore its feeble cries.

"Say, shall we do it? Brother, sister, hearken!
'Twere better, far—their sufferings will be o'er—
Their souls are sinless, and if there's a heaven,
As Christians say, they'll hunger there no more!"

Hear the cry of the forty thousand! "Wholesale murder for babes is best!"
Hear them hear it, O happy mother! Clasp thy babe to thy milk-white breast,
Sweet little babe, in its dainty garments, birding bright in a downy nest!

"Our aged sires, our mothers, old and feeble,
So long they've lingered in this world of pain;
Should we release them from the woes of living
Rest, peace, at last, they surely would obtain.

"And for ourselves, what think ye? Were it better
This hopeless struggle we should forthwith end?
Our bony fingers yet can serve this purpose—
They're strong enough the web of life to mend."

"Earth holds no spot in all her wide dominions,
For us, of life's great blessings dispossessed,
But Death's dark dwellings offer us a refuge;
In them is room, in them is endless rest."

Hear the cry of the forty thousand, disinherited sons of men;
Dreary dirge of despair and horror; listen, brothers, yet once again—
On 'tis fraught with sinister meaning—canst interpret it, trusty pen?

"And yet, why should we die? 'Twill serve no purpose—
Why, rather, should we not resolve to live?
Can we not take BY FORCE the world's best treasures,
Seize and hold all, as things ought to be?"

"They will not let us! Hat we shall not ask them,
We are the many—millions from all lands
O'er mountain peak, drear plain, and storm-tossed ocean
Reach forth to us their strong fraternal hands.

"The very air we're breathing now is haunted
By wolfish eyes where hate and hunger gleam
So, ere we die, we'll strew the world with corpses,
And dye with blood full many a crystal stream."

"Have we not done it in the years long vanished?
Have ye forgotten France and what was done?
In that fair land where soil gave birth to freedom,
Where tyrants fell beneath the guillotine?"

"Twas not in vain that glorious uprising—
'Twill serve to guide us on our onward way,
The dogs of war in every land are howling—
No power on earth the people's course can stay."

Hear the cry of the forty thousand! Lead and leader its echoes ring!
Gone far away is its mournful cadence; men and women and children sing—
Sing and shout, but the world will shudder over deeds from such songs will spring.

"Aye! we will live—now suicide were treason,
And on the sweets of vengeance will we feast;
For torch and axe and dynamite and cannon
Shall rid the world of plutocrat and priest."

"The lesson they have taught us will we practice,
The mercy they have shown us will we show;
We will not turn our cheek unto the smiter,
Nor give a blow where we've received a blow."

"What! 't' ye say? The rich have standing armies—
We shall be food for powder, shot and shell!
Well, let them come, but ere they can overpower us,
We'll send whole legions of their tribe to hell."

"Down to the dust we'll raise each marble palace
And make great bonfires of their works of art.
Their temples grand, where gold, not God, is worshipped
(The rich and poor, as elsewhere far apart).

"All—all shall go that marks the present order,
We will not scotch the serpent now, but kill!
And from the wreck and universal chaos
Create a world, new-fashioned, to our will."

"And death at last to all mankind's appointed,
So better far to die as heroes die;
For torch and axe and dynamite and cannon
Shall rid the world of plutocrat and priest."

Hear these cries of the maddened children, then who're worshipped as God alone,
Perished by men and the hosts of heaven, crowned with light on Thy great, white throne.
Quell this tumult of blood and terror: Nay! we cry to a god of stone.

"What can we lose, then, save a life of torture,
Even if our cause should be foredoomed to fail?
But fail we will not—vict'ry lies before us—
The gates of hell 'gainst us shall not prevail."

"And, listen yet, a secret word we'd whisper:
The standing armies of our foes are men—
Men like ourselves, with human hearts and passions,
And they'll REFUSE TO SHOOT THEIR BRETHREN THEN."

"O, yes, 'tis true: We know whereat we're speaking—
Revolt and mutiny are in the air;
They'll be our armies when the hour approaches,
And Mammon's slaves shall grovel in despair."

"Cursed be the eye that then shall beam with pity,
Curbed be the tongue that implies us to spare,
For those who dare to prate to us of mercy
Of our swift vengeance must themselves beware."

Hear ye heard them, O, men and brothers? Hear them heard their sister fair?
Flash the guns of thy tiny cannon, blood-red rubies adorn thy hair;
But they smote if, the forty thousand, "Blood-red drops soon shall trickle there!"

"But see, O, see! Whence springs this light supernatural?
What voice divine doth thrill the 'ambient air'?
The Angel, Hope, hath spread her snowy pinions,
And lifted the tones of vengeance and despair."

"She speaks: 'O, friends! what mean these cries of fury?
These vengeful words surcharged with blood and flame?
My brethren, dear, are ye then no more human,
That kindred ties have on your hearts no claim?'"

"For ye are one—the rich and poor are brothers—
One the nation's despoiler and despoiled.
Toss ye are wronged who vainly seek to labor,
And they are still who have their lives and souls sold."

"Who've reared proud mansions which they may not enter,
Planted great vineyards of whose luscious fruit
They may not taste, but, housed and fed like cattle,
They live the lives and die the death of brutes."

"They weave soft fabrics for the rich and idle,
Mine gold and gems to form their jewels rare,
And, like yourselves, know of the pang of hunger,
While pampered menials have rich food to spare."

Alas, brothers, O, Forty Thousand! They are with you, they feel your wrongs.
Labor's legions are marching onward—strong indeed are the gathering throngs.
Join your forces and work together, claim the earth which is your long!

"Yes, yours the task to work out your salvation,
With fear and trembling? No, with hearts aglow,
Who feared and trembled never yet succeeded,
Great deeds, brave actions, from strong courage flow."

"Hasten, O, Brothers, to the word I utter—
This is no work for each to do alone,
For to himself be sure that 'no man liveth'
So no man's life is his to call his own."

"Since this is true, ye all must band together;
Our heart, one soul, the law of love demands,
Yet this great heart must be all pure and holy,
Nor spot ensanguined stain your helpful hands."

"To are the builders of the coming city,
Which ports call 'The City of the Light,'
This home of horror where ye now are dwelling
They will have named the realm of dreadful night."

"For all your sorrows spring from false conditions,
Which ye today are called upon to change;
Change them by bullets? No, by BALLOTS, Brothers—
These words are true, the seeming cold and strange."

This is the call to the forty thousand, this is the message which hope proclaims.
Hear it and heed it, O, men and brothers! Feel its spirit in all your aims—
Then your lives shall be filled with glory—all the world shall revere your names.

"A ballot? Pah! A flimsy bit of paper!
Deplete it not—its still, small voice can drown
The roar of cannon—all the din of battle,
Can throttle kings and topple empires down."

"The deadly bomb, the torch, assassin's dagger—
Not these the weapons for the coming time;
They held full sway in past barbaric ages,
But shall not mar your destiny sublime."

"No man shall claim what all must hold in common;
Our joint inheritance, the earth, shall yield
To all her children who toil for her bread,
The fruits of toil from forest, farm and field."

"From out all lands the landlord shall be banished,
And forced like other men to earn his bread,
Whereas he lives to-day on others' labor,
Nor deigns the soil he wrongfully holds to tread."

"The mines which hold the wealth of all the ages,
(Dread Nature's treasures, an exhaustless hoard),
Of which to-day the toilers are defrauded
By private greed, shall be to them restored."

Hear the shouts of the forty thousand! List to their glad exultant cry:
"Angel of Hope, we greet thy coming—our redemption is drawing nigh!
Light springs up in the dawn darkness, hail the dawning which burns on high!"

"Claim next the tools, the great machines which Labor
To-day requires to supplement her skill,
In private hands for private gain now centered,
These must be yours to execute your will."

"No man is free who's forced to work for wages;
WHO OWNS THE LABOR OWNS THE LABORER, TOO—
Labor is life—the principle of being;
Existence means the right to be and do."

"O, men! Brave heralds of the human era,
Which all deem show is surely now at hand,
Rejoice, be glad, for in that hour triumphant,
Wage-slavery's power shall cease in every land."

"Then shall ye grasp Humanity's fruition,
Then 'reap in joy' what ye have sown in tears,
The morrow shall and ye shall sing together
Love's own immortal 'music of the spheres.'"

"Lift up your heads, O gates of pearl and Jasper!
Lift, Lift your heads ye portals of the Temple,
That man may enter Freedom's holy Temple,
And tread with awe her opalescent floor."

Hear the cry of the forty thousand: "Ah! Our struggles were not in vain!
Fall injustice, so long triumphant, now is vanquished and error slain.
Hail the dawn of the human era, Joy and Peace o'er the earth shall reign!"

SHERLIE WOODMAN.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Struggles of the World-wide Struggle
of the Proletarian Army for
its Liberty.

ENGLAND.

Mr. J. H. Hobson, the well-known
English economic writer and author
of the "Evolution of Modern Capital-
ism," has definitely accepted the Marx-
ian view of surplus value and Marxian
economics generally. The socialist
movement in England should find a val-
uable recruit in Mr. Hobson, and much
good work may be expected from him
in the future.

BELGIUM.

At Louvain the children in the public
elementary schools are now given their
dinner. I give the menu for one week:
Monday, broth, potatoes, with peas and
boiled beef; Tuesday, haricot soup, po-
tatoes; Wednesday, haricot soup, po-
tatoes and a la mode beef; Friday, pea
soup, rice and milk; Saturday, haricot
soup, manges with potatoes and car-
rots. As was to be expected, the at-
tendance has improved and the lessons
are better done than before.

FRANCE.

The "Almanach de la Question So-
ciale," edited by Argyrion, has been
sequestered in Germany. It had a car-
icature representing the German gov-
ernment as a butcher holding up by the
hair several heads of Chinamen.
Though his imperial majesty likes to
put on different uniforms, he did not
like the one which faithfully represent-
ed him, according to his celebrated Hun-
speech. And yet the Allied troops com-
plain if they are represented as butch-
ers in China.

NORWAY.

The Norske Arbeiderforbund, or the
central organization of the Norwegian
trades unions, has severed its connec-
tion with the radical party, with whom
they formerly acted. It is generally
thought that they will now act with the
Social-Democrats.

LABOR ITEMS

And Notes From Trades Union Journals
and Exchange, Throughout the
World.

Fifteen salmon canneries on the Pa-
cific coast are forming a \$3,000,000 trust.

A compulsory arbitration bill is be-
fore the New York legislature which, if
enacted into law, according to trade
union people, will put organized labor
out of business.

Reports from the large cities indicate
that the machinists are getting ready
to enforce the nine-hour day in May.—
Cleveland Citizen.

A first-class bill of fare at your
breakfast table would be better than
either a full dinner pail or a three-cent
fare on the street car.—Missouri So-
cialist.

Roston papers mention the fact that
the ice trust has thrown 7,500 men and
2,500 horses out of employment in the
state of Maine. The horses are prob-
ably pleased, but the men ain't.

The current monthly journal of the
International Association of Machinists
publishes the full text of the letter of
acceptance issued by Comrade John
Collins, the Socialist party candidate
for mayor of Chicago.

Carnegie says he thinks it a disgrace
to die rich. He should be rewarded with
a gold medal for saving thousands of
his "hands" from such a fate. Give us
another library, Andy, and don't forget
to throw in a copy of "Triumph of
Democracy." We want to learn how to
save millions.—Tolter, Terre Haute.

Socialism appeals to the intelligence
and better nature of man. Generally
speaking, the lackhead has no use for
such a theory. He has no conscience
to trouble him, and is perfectly willing
that somebody else should do his think-
ing for him. He would make a better
citizen, perhaps, if his brains were as
active as his stomach.—Galzburg Labor
News.

How many officials that you have
voted for and helped to elect, Mr.
Workingman, ever asked you after
election what laws you wanted passed?
Whether they were elected as republic-
an or democrat, they have always
went to the capitalist, the labor skin-
ners, for their instructions, and they
will do the same in the future.—San
Diego Chieftain.

After several years of agitation, the
unions of New Haven, Conn., secured
the passage of an ordinance compelling
contractors to employ union men when-
ever possible on city work. Now the
corporation counsel has declared the
act unconstitutional, as interfering with
"the freedom of contract." Of course,
the unionists are swearing and the cap-
italists and politicians are much
pleased.

Progress is going on at a rapid rate,
and within the next four or five years
many things will take place that but
few can now conceive of. If some
socialist had predicted on the fourth of
March, 1897, that by March 4, 1901, there
would be a trust representing more
than a billion dollars, but few would
have believed it. But greater surprises
than this will take place within the
next four years.—Farmers' Review.

Striking silk mill employees in Scrat-
ton, Pa., held a monster demonstration
last week at which "Mother Jones" de-
livered a stirring address to the strikers
urging them to stand firmly for their
demands. Three thousand factory girls
in line of march created an impression
in the locality that will not be easily
forgotten, particularly as many of the
transparencies carried in the parade
showed that the girls were beginning
to perceive the reality of the class
struggle.

A few years ago the middle class and
wage-workers of California scraped to-
gether their dollars and pennies and
built the Valley railroad to compete
with the Southern Pacific monopoly,
which was then squeezing the life out
of the dear people, and which has since
been absorbed by the Rockefeller-Mor-
gan-Hill interests. Now the news comes
that the Valley road was absorbed by
the Atchafalca, Topeka and Santa Fe,
which is in the combine, and that the
latter road has entered into an agree-
ment with the Southern Pacific to
"maintain rates, divide territory and
pool all competitive business." Of
course, the little fellows are squealing
again, but what does it amount to?
They love capitalism.—Cleveland Cit-
izen.

THE ARTFUL DODGER.

Minister Voss "Socialism" as Bait to
Attract Crowd and Then Shirts the
Proposed Subject.

This article is somewhat late owing
to my neglect, nevertheless its contents
are fresh in my memory, and it may be
interesting to our readers.

Since the middle of January this year
the Sheffield Avenue Methodist church,
corner of George street, Pastor Dr. R.
A. Morley, has widely advertised a se-
ries of revival meetings during the
month of February, the services to ob-
tacle on Sunday, February 24, with the
subject, "Wealth and Poverty, Labor
and Socialism."

Being interested in these economic
developments, I thought it might result in bearing
this subject discussed from the pulpit,
hence I went to this service. I was
impressed by the sermon and attended regu-

larly service; joined in the singing of fa-
miliar tunes; I went to prayers and
witnessed the baptism of three little
innocent children. The little ones am-
ply disregarded the quantities of book-
form benediction heaped upon them,
and the abundance of cold holy water
freely bestowed by the hands of the
clerk trickled down their locks and curls
and wet their white garments. Did the
babies catch cold? Their mothers can
tell you. But of course the water of
baptism was not the cause.

After the collection and its blessing
by the Sunday school superintendent,
Dr. Morley announced that the congre-
gation would listen to Mr. Mackintosh,
who would preach. I began to feel that
there was disappointment in store for
me on account of this announcement.
Mr. Mackintosh preached from the para-
ble of the fruitless figtree. (Mt. Luke,
Ch. xlii-4.) "A certain man had a fig-
tree planted in his vineyard; and he
came and sought fruit thereon and he
found none. Then said he to the dresser
of his vineyard, Behold these
three years I come seeking fruit on this
figtree and find none; cut it down;
Why cumbereth the ground?"

The congregation and the majority of
church members were likened to "the
fruitless figtree. Individuals who were
affected with consumption tuberculosis,
who could only answer in a weak whis-
per when asked if they were alive,
"Yes, we are alive."

Mr. Mackintosh went near the limit
of endurance in scoring the flock for its
fruitlessness, but nothing of what the
minister charged seemed to take any
effect. Dr. Morley is perfectly safe in
accepting Duke M. Parson's offer of
\$1,000.00 for fifteen souls, without any
other conditions than those laid down
by Mr. Parson. Mr. Mackintosh did
not mention socialism. Some remarks
about the rich were thrust upon the
congregation, but did not meet with
much attention from those present.
Morning service ended. The customary
handshake took place, and the invita-
tion to come to evening service was ex-
tended by Dr. Morley in person.

My disappointment at the beginning
of service, increased to such extent that
I doubted if evening service would
touch the subject so widely advertised
for that day, and which I and perhaps
others had come out to listen to. I did
not however, attend in the evening, but
have learned since from comrades who
were present that the subject of
"Wealth and Poverty"—CAPITAL, LA-
BOR and SOCIALISM, was evaded by the
slim excuse, "that as they had Mr.
Mackintosh still with them" one week
more, and that as he understood Chris-
tianity better than socialism, he would
talk from the Bible and leave socialism
to the future. After this announcement
the comrades walked out.

The cause of the subject of socialism
being advertised for discussion in the
above church must come from the
pressure of economic conditions reach-
ing either the pastor or some members
of the congregation, whom circumstan-
ces force to begin independent thinking
and who are struggling against the
might as right rule, to master or be
mastered. We Socialists understand
why the churches evade discussions of
socialism from the pulpit and postpone
the teachings of its economic basis, but
it is not quite so clear how the church
members can swallow all the invectives
that ministers occasionally rebuke their
sisters and brothers with.

A. O.

LOCAL NEWS AND NOTES.

Riotographers in the movement and
all stenographers who are interested in
economic and labor problems are re-
quested to send their names and ad-
dresses to the assistant city organizer,
Frederick G. Strickland, 158 E. Van Hu-
ren street.

Comrade F. W. Knox will speak be-
fore the Glen Ellyn local at Comrade
Kerr's home Tuesday evening, March
26. Glen Ellyn is only 25 miles west
of the city on the C. & N. W., and
Chicago comrades are invited to
any of the Tuesday evening meetings.

The 24th ward branch hold public and
agitation meeting next Sunday, March
24, at 3 p. m., at 1663 Lincoln avenue; N. W.
corner Irving Park boulevard. Sing-
ing by the Socialist quartette. Social-
ist branch and other workers present. The
meeting is well advertised, and also
bring out friends with them. Speaker,
A. M. Simons.

The Twenty-fourth ward branch held
a very encouraging business meeting
on last Friday. Comrades Olson and
Statist addressed the members on
"Organization and Education." Two
new members were admitted. It was
decided to hold a public meeting for
agitation and lecture on Friday, March
23, at 3 p. m., when speakers will be
furnished. Wendell Hall, corner of
Diversey boulevard and Southport ave-
nue.

Comrade J. B. Smiley delivered his
interesting lecture on "To What Are
the Trusts Leading?" before a large au-
dience last Sunday afternoon at the
head quarters of the Fifteenth ward
branch, 594 W. North avenue. A large
crowd was present. The comrades of
this branch are conducting a lively
campaign. The speakers next Sunday
afternoon will be Comrades Knox and
Stangland.

The Seventeenth ward branch held
another rousing meeting last Sunday
afternoon at their headquarters, Auro-
ra Hall, corner Milwaukee avenue and
Huron street. A large crowd had as-
sembled to listen to an address by
Comrade T. J. Morgan. After listening
to an interesting talk on the issues of
the campaign, the crowd adjourned in
a body to Brand's hall to participate in
the Commune Festival.

Comrade Berlin spoke at a very suc-
cessful meeting arranged by the Thir-
ty-third ward branch at the corner of
15th street and Michigan avenue last
Sunday afternoon. The hall was com-
fortably filled with an attentive and
enthusiastic audience. Comrade Ander-
son, candidate for alderman, presided
and opened the meeting with a few
words. He then turned the address over
to Comrade Berlin's address a number of
new subscribers were taken for the
Workers' Call, also a number of new
members were admitted.

The Thirty-fifth ward branch, No. 2,
held a very successful agitation meet-
ing last Wednesday evening at Lind-
strom's Hall, N. E. corner of 4th ave-
nue and Lake street. The speakers
were Comrades F. G. Strickland, Wal-
ter Higgins and E. M. Stangland. After
the speaking, three new mem-
bers were admitted. The comrades of
this branch have arranged to hold
meetings at Lindstrom's Hall every
Wednesday night until election. Lit-
erature will be distributed and every-
thing possible will be done to make
these meetings a success.

The comrades of the regular Eighth
ward branch have combined with the
German Eighth ward for purposes of
agitation during the campaign. A
splendid programme for socialist prop-
aganda has been arranged. Thursday
night, March 21st, they will hold an
agitation meeting at Sascow Hall, cor-
ner Houston avenue and Ninety-second
street. Comrades Simons and Kausch
will speak. Meetings have also been
arranged for every Saturday night up
to election at Sherman hall, 110 Com-
mercial avenue. Wednesday evening,
March 27, a grand mass meeting will
be held at Brock's Opera House, South
Chicago. The speakers will be Com-
rades John Collins and Walter Thomas
Mills.

The comrades of the Third ward held
another very successful agitation meet-
ing last Sunday evening at their com-
modious headquarters, 235 State st.
The hall was filled to its capacity, and
even the sidewalk in front of the hall,
which is on the first floor, was crowded
with interested listeners to an address
by Comrade Simons. The audience was
very appreciative and seemed deeply
interested in the questions discussed by
the speaker. The comrades of the
Third ward are conducting a lively
campaign. The right sort. Their ac-
tivity cannot fail to bear fruit. The
above address every Sunday evening,
and will be announced in the "Meetings
for the Week" column.

On March 15 Daily Lodge 134 D. A. of
Machinists was addressed by Comrade
John Collins, the subject taken being,
"Which candidate Should the Union
Men Vote For?" After the address
attention was given to make a collection
for the campaign fund of the Socialist
party and the sum of \$7.10 was realized,
which was duly received by the cam-
paign committee, who acknowledge re-
ceipt of same in these columns and ex-
press their obligations to the lodge
members. It is to be hoped that their
example will be followed by other bod-
ies of organized labor, when they begin
to understand that only in the socialist
movement can their interests as work-
ingmen find political expression.

Among the many rousing meetings of
the week that deserves special at-
tention was the one held at the North Side
Turner Hall on Monday night. There
were about one thousand enthusiastic
workers present, and from beginning to
the end the proceedings were marked by
an enthusiasm that can never be dupli-
cated in old party's ranks. Comrade
Simons was the first speaker and briefly
outlined the reasons why labor must
vote the Socialist ticket this spring or
vote itself into continuous slavery.
Comrade John Collins then held up to
view the records of the democratic and
republican candidates in relation to
organized labor and appealed to the
union men and other workers present
not "throw their votes away" on such
men. Comrade W. T. Mills took the
closing words of Comrade Collins as a
text, pointed out that voting for cap-
italist candidates was not "throwing
the vote away but 'selling it to the
enemy,'" and was like the action of
a man with a revolver who, when at-
tacked, does not even know enough
to hurl the weapon at his enemy's head
but to meekly hand it to him handle
first. He closed with an eloquent ar-
rangement of men who were so com-
placent as to remain slaves, since no
man was ever yet enslaved save with
his own consent.

Socialist Temple Notes.

Very good meeting Tuesday, March
12; Comrade Klenke was in the chair,
Comrade Geo. D. Evans, speaker. The
concert of the Schubert String
Quartette was most excellent. Every
number on the program was heartily
enjoyed. Comrade C. Frederic Kellogg
and Jesse Stevens both play with won-
derful expression.

Sunday was a full day. The morning
meeting was well attended. After the
usual music, Comrade Strickland spoke.
His prelude on "Politics and the
Preacher" was furnished to all the
morning papers, but it met with the
"conspiracy of silence."

At 2:30 a real beginning of the So-
cialist school was made. Comrade A.
Simons had a good-wind clam, and the
class thoroughly enjoyed the lesson.
Comrade Strickland taught the primary
department the "Parable of the Wise
Tank."

The campaign meeting at 8:30 was a
pronounced success. There was a very
large attendance of non-socialists.
Comrade Brenman was in the chair.
Comrade Strickland gave a preliminary
talk on the present political issues.
The address of Comrade John Collins
was on "Socialism and Trades Union-
ism." The audience greeted the speaker
with rounds of applause. Undoubt-
edly votes were made for socialism.

One of the Social Crusaders speaks
every Sunday evening. However, Com-
rade Smiley speaks next Sunday at 8,
as the Crusaders are all engaged.

Comrade Peter Bauman speaks Tues-
day, March 20th, on "Socialism of To-
day."

The ladies will provide speakers for
Thursday evenings. The speaker for
Thursday, April 2, will probably be
Comrade May Wood Simons.

The campaign meeting at 2:30 next
Sunday will be addressed by Comrade
Walter Thomas Mills. Spread the
news. Get out the voters. Call at the
Temple and get some bills to pass.

At the business meeting of the joint
committee at 8:30 last Sunday it was
decided to accept the suggestion of
some of the ladies and provide a store
in the small side room for those to
prepare lunch who wish to stay all day.

We need two more tables, some shelv-
ing and a bookcase.

Comrade Mills volunteers to make a
transparency sign.

Comrade Strickland will speak on the
street near the Temple every evening
that the weather permits.

Vote for labor's candidates for mayor.

SOCIALIST PARTYOF CHICAGO.
Branch Directory.

Secretaries will please send notice of any changes, changes or corrections to the following list and notify the editor of The Workers' Call, 3 N. Clark street.

COMMITTEES.

GENERAL COMMITTEE meets first Saturday of every month at Koch's hall, 34 E. Randolph street; A. W. Lindgren, secretary, 1677 Roscoe st.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meets every Monday at Workers' Call office, 3 N. Clark street, Room 1; secretary, A. W. Lindgren, 1677 Roscoe st.

BRANCHES.

The following directory announces only the business meetings of the various branches. All agitation meetings will be announced in the "List of Meetings," which will be found on the first page of every issue of The Workers' Call.

FIRST WARD—Every Tuesday night, Atlantic Hotel, southwest corner Van Buren and Huron streets; secretary, Leo Macemont, 407 Wabash ave.

SECOND WARD—Every Friday night, 2312 Wabash avenue; secretary, Alice Wabash, 172 E. 23d street.

THIRD WARD—Headquarters, 2325 S. State street; meets every Monday at 8 p. m.; secretary, S. E. Yeomans, 3300 State street.

FOURTH WARD—Meets every first and third Monday night at 3110 South Halsted street; secretary, Joe Trent, 350 E. Twenty-fourth street.

FIFTH WARD—Every second and fourth Tuesday at 3745 S. Halsted st.; Sec. George Mitchell, 1523 35th st.

SIXTH WARD—Meets Friday nights; secretary, M. Kleininger.

SEVENTH WARD—Meets at Foresters hall, 633 Cottage Grove ave., every Thursday at 8 p. m.; Sec. Peyton Bowtell, 907 Washington ave.

EIGHTH WARD—Every Saturday 8 p. m. at Sherman Hall, 910 Commercial ave.; Sec. M. H. Tift, 9300 Commercial avenue.

NINTH AND TENTH WARDS—Meet every Monday night at 456 S. Halsted street; Sec. L. Hochman, 234 W. Fourteenth street.

ELEVENTH WARD—Every Friday night at 234 W. Halsted; secretary, Robert Potter, 400 Washburne ave.

TWELFTH WARD—Every Friday 8 p. m. at 124 Twenty-fourth street, near Oakley avenue; secretary, G. J. Sindelar, 1196 S. Albany av.

FOURTEENTH WARD—Every Friday at Michels Hall, southeast corner Grand and Western avenues; secretary, E. Cope, 151 Emerson avenue.

FIFTEENTH WARD—Headquarters at 154 W. North avenue; secretary, M. Hall, 34 Thomas street.

SIXTEENTH WARD—Every Monday at 1132 Milwaukee avenue; second floor; secretary, O. Heselack, 346 N. Wood street.

SEVENTEENTH WARD—Every Sunday at 3 p. m. Aurora Hall, Huron street and Milwaukee avenue; secretary, Sol Siegel, 139 W. Huron street.

EIGHTEENTH WARD—Second and fourth Wednesday evenings at 221 Washington bldg.; secretary, B. Rayfield, 13 N. Carpenter street.

NINETEENTH WARD—Every Tuesday evening at Hull House; secretary, Miss Mary Colson, Hull House, corner Polk and Halsted streets.

TWENTIETH WARD—Every Thursday at Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western avenue; secretary, James Lambert, 1612 Washington bldg.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD—Every Wednesday at 151 Wells street; secretary, R. A. Morris, 34 N. Clark street.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD—Every second Tuesday in the month at 33 Clybourn avenue; secretary, P. F. Eckensberg, 222 N. Franklin street.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD—Every Friday at Garfield Turner Hall, Garfield and Larrabee streets; secretary, A. H. Schuler, 148 Dayton street.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD—Every first and third Friday at N. W. corner Southport avenue and Duane street; secretary, L. E. Wagner, 636 Southport avenue.

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD—Every first and third Sunday, 3 p. m., and every second and fourth Tuesday, 8 p. m., at headquarters, Frothingham Hall, 933 Sherman avenue; secretary, August Peterson, 933 Sherman avenue.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD—Every second and fourth Wednesday at 1833 Lincoln avenue; secretary, A. Johnson, 323 Cuyler avenue.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 1—Secretary, J. H. Bard, 713 W. Irving Park Blvd.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 2—Secretary, H. Lettingwell, 640 Wellington av.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 3—Every first and third Monday, Lind's Hall Fifty-first avenue and St. Paul road; secretary, J. Harris, Fullerton and O'Brien.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 4—Secretary, A. Knecht, 1171 Armitage avenue.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 5—Secretary, Daniel Zatske, 141 N. Fifty-seventh court.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 6—Secretary, James Charbonneau, 216 N. Whipple street.

TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD—Every Wednesday at headquarters, Socialist Hall, Armitage and Milwaukee avenues; secretary, C. Zbarsky, 179 Johnson avenue.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD—Every Monday at 45 Bishop street; secretary, Nick Kranski, 42 W. Forty-second street.

THIRTY-FIRST WARD—Every Wednesday evening at headquarters, 696 Halsted street; secretary, Gus Bartlett, 696 Halsted street.

THIRTY-SECOND WARD—Meets every Tuesday at 664 Halsted street; secretary, Chas. F. Lewis, 664 Farwell avenue.

THIRTY-THIRD WARD—Every second and fourth Wednesday evening at 1124 street and Michigan avenue; secretary, C. F. Deane, 1137 Park street.

THIRTY-FOURTH WARD—Meets every Monday evening at 1230 W. Monroe street; secretary, H. C. Johnson, 1230 W. Monroe street.

THIRTY-FIFTH WARD, No. 1—Every Wednesday at Lindstrom's Hall, 4th avenue and Lake street; secretary, J. M. Crook, 124 N. 33d avenue.

THIRTY-FIFTH WARD, No. 2—Every first and third Friday evenings at Liberty Hall, corner Chicago and Hamilton avenues; secretary, P. G. Strickland, 214 N. St. Louis avenue.

GERMAN BRANCHES.

KARL MARX CLUB—Every second and fourth Monday evenings at 280 Larrabee street, near North avenue; secretary, O. Grissack, 527 N. Halsted.

FREDERICK ENGELS CLUB—Meets at 49th and Bishop sts.; secretary, Henry Hietner, 240 W. 4th street.

EIGHTH WARD GERMAN CLUB—Every first and third Friday evenings at 3120 South Chicago avenue; secretary, Ferdinand Jahnke, 1013 Aya. K.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD GERMAN CLUB—Every first and third Friday evenings at Social Turner Hall, Belmont and Paulina.

POLISH BRANCHES.

POLISH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Meets every Monday at Polish headquarters, 454 Noble street; secretary, P. Cienkiewski, 454 Noble street.

SEVENTEENTH WARD BRANCH—Every Saturday at 454 Noble street; secretary, M. Pich, 454 Noble street.

EIGHTH WARD BRANCH—Every Sunday, 3 p. m., at Fropp's Hall, 54th street and Superior avenue; secretary, P. Rudinski, 717 Market ave.

TENTH WARD BRANCH—Every Saturday evening at Pulaski's Hall, 18th street and Ashland avenue; secretary, K. Kosturki, 417 W. 30th street.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD BRANCH—Every first and third evenings, Kosciuszki Hall, 48th and Wood streets.

LADIES' BRANCH—Every first Sunday at 323 21st place; secretary, Mrs. B. Felick, 323 21st place.

EDUCATIONAL CLUBS.

SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Headquarters and lecture rooms, 1112 Milwaukee avenue; business meeting every Wednesday.

LIBRARY POLITICAL AND EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Lecture and reading rooms at 485 E. Halsted street; meetings every Friday night.

ILLINOIS

Locals affiliated with Social Democratic Party, headquarters at Springfield, Ill. Mass.

ILLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE meets every second and fourth Friday evenings at 24 N. Clark street; secretary, R. A. Morris, 34 N. Clark street.

LOCAL ALTON—Secretary, Aug. Shipper, 264 Union street.

LOCAL BELLEVILLE—Secretary, G. W. Boyce, 114 N. Gold street.

LOCAL CENTRALIA—Secretary, Anton Baumgarten, Railroad No. 3.

LOCAL GLEN CARBON—Secretary, C. Demmerich.

LOCAL GALESBURG—Secretary, Jno C. Biedin, 107 E. North street.

LOCAL HERRIN—Secretary, P. R. Myers.

LOCAL MONMOUTH—Secretary, R. F. Watson, Box 1099.

LOCAL MOLINE—Secretary, Paul Pressnell.

LOCAL NEW BURNSIDE—Secretary, A. O. Miles.

LOCAL PEKIN—Secretary, G. F. Schmidt, 513 Court street.

LOCAL QUINCY—Secretary, William Heumann, 1228 State street.

LOCAL ROCK ISLAND—Secretary, H. Weyland, 1200 Fifth avenue.

LOCAL OLEN ELLYN—Secretary, Chas. H. Kerr.

LOCAL SPRINGFIELD—Secretary, A. von Behrens, 1340 N. Grand avenue.

LOCAL FREEDOM—Secretary, Jos Sutton.

LOCAL TRENTON—Secretary, J. J. Shuster.

LOCAL ALTOONA—Secretary, Carl Elion, M. D.

LOCAL RICHMOND HILL—Secretary, A. F. Lindwall.

LOCAL ROCKFORD—Secretary, Henry Nevaat, 609 Seventh street.

LOCAL BERWICK—Secretary, H. E. Aiken.

LOCAL ABINGDON—Secretary, Theo Wallace.

LOCAL PANAMA—Secretary, Henry Walcott.

LOCAL LINCOLN—Sec. J. N. Bait.

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Great Premium Offer

It is with pleasure that the Workers' Call announces to its friends and patrons that it has completed arrangements with one of the largest Socialist publishing houses in the country, whereby it has obtained a quantity of the best Socialist books published in the English language to be given as premiums to its subscribers. The terms upon which these books have been obtained make it possible for us to extend to active workers the best premium offer that has ever been made by a Socialist publication. The books which we offer are the very cream of Socialist literature, and should be in the home of every active comrade. With a little hustling—in a good cause—it is possible for every comrade to obtain them free of cost. This remarkable offer is as follows:

With every two dollars' worth of subscriptions or Workers' Call postals, paid for at the rate of 50 cents for yearlies and 25 cents for half-yearlies, we will give a copy of "The Peoples' Marx," an excellent epitome of Karl Marx' "Capital," translated from the French of Gabriel Deville. Retail price, 75 cents. Or "A History of the Commune of 1871," by Lissagury, price, \$1.00.

With every one dollar and fifty cents worth of subscriptions or Workers' Call postals, we will give one copy of Eugene Sue's "Silver Cross, or the Carpenter of Namur," cloth bound, price 50 cents.

With every one dollar's worth of subscriptions or Workers' Call postals, paid for at the same rate, we will give any two of the following classics of Socialist literature: "Socialism from Utopia to Science," by Frederick Engels; "The Workingman's Program," by Ferdinand Lassalle; "The Right to Be Lazy," by Paul Lafargue; "The State and Socialism," by Gabriel Deville; "Socialism, Revolution and Internationalism," by Gabriel Deville. Retail price of each of the above books, 10 cents.

Also with one dollar's worth of subscriptions we will give any one of the following 25 cent books: "The Civil War in France," by Karl Marx; "Science and the Workingmen," by Ferdinand La Salle; "The Socialist Campaign Book for 1900."

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In taking advantage of the above offer comrades are requested to make use of the following blank application. Fill it out and send it with your letter:

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THIRD YEAR.—WHOLE NO. 108.

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1901.

PRICE ONE CENT

VOTE FOR THE CANDIDATE OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY. FOR MAYOR JOHN COLLINS

ON POLITICAL STAGE

Battle of Capitalist Puppets Waxen Fast and Furious.

QUESTIONS AND "ANSWERS."

Phantom Army Comes to Rescue of Harrison While Harlan Performs on the Side.

The sham battle now going on between the two wings of capitalism known as the republicans and "democratic parties, through their puppets, Harrison and Harney, or reaching the point where interest must be stimulated amongst the voting dupes by the pretense that the conflict is nearing a crisis and that a hard fought battle is being waged. The press, which acts as chorus to the political stage performers, advises the audience that the betting upon the contestants is now even money, and that the "Harney men are, sanguine of victory. To the ordinary observer, who knows the reason why these claims are put forth, their fallacy becomes farcical. Great masses of voters take only the faintest interest in the election, those who are yet satisfied with capitalism still clinging to their peculiar fetish, that while the national administration must remain republican, the local administration shall remain democratic. This is thoroughly in harmony with the interests of the political bosses of both machines, and explains sufficiently why Burke was successful in having the republican machine turn down Harlan and thereby secure to himself for another two years the shadow which he at present holds and the election of Harrison as the anti-trust, anti-corporation candidate.

This scheme was too successful. The overwhelming victory of Harrison was regarded as so certain that interest in the counterfeited struggle began to wane. Something had to be done to prevent Harney from being hopelessly swamped and so John F. Altgeld and the 47,000 votes which he doesn't control, were trotted out upon the stage as coming to the rescue of the under dog. The assumption that these votes could be thrown to either of the performing fairs is a bubble that will burst on election day, and the Socialist party will have a considerable share in puncturing it. Many thousands who voted for Altgeld two years ago under the impression that he in some indirect, unobtrusive manner, would have had their eyes open since then and a goodly number will give proof of the fact by casting their votes for JOHN COLLINS, the candidate of the SOCIALIST PARTY, while those who are not so easily convinced by the promises of the "under dog" party, will probably, like the dog in the scripture, return to their vomit by voting for Harrison. That Harney will get any assistance from that quarter is in the highest degree improbable. These 47,000 "men in buckram" coming to his rescue, to the one thing wanted to complete the lying illusion of a real struggle. The sham remains a sham, and all efforts to make it appear a reality have not only ended in failure, but have served to expose still more clearly its counterfeited nature.

If anything else were wanted to complete the picture, it might readily be found in the method by which the candidates answer the questions of those who take them seriously. It is only necessary to read the reports of the daily press upon this side of the subject to realize that the alleged conflict has a distinctly humorous undertone. Harney, for instance, is asked, "How about the street railway franchise?" and he promptly and explicitly calls the attention of his questioner to the very obvious fact that "our streets are dirty." Another inquirer wants to know whether he favors municipal ownership, and is instantly informed in the plainest possible language that the police force is thoroughly corrupt, but that, if he is elected, all these things and many others too numerous to mention will be promptly remedied.

The other side is equally explicit, though his method of meeting the inquisition is somewhat different, and as he has never committed himself to anything definite, he can take even a wider latitude than his opponent. Mr. Harrison begins to call your attention to the fact that the name Harney appears on the city records of 1889 as a grocery clerk; next it hops up to 1872 as a bookkeeper, or something of that sort, and finally appears in 1861 as a lawyer. He doesn't carry his history past that

date, but leaves them to draw their own conclusions. Of course, he favors municipal ownership, but to remove false impressions as to the exact nature of what he means by this term, he publishes in the Saturday Evening Post a letter stating that he favors a renewal of the street railway franchise for a period not exceeding twenty years. And the democratic platform upon which he stands is equally explicit. It makes a declaration for municipal ownership and then inserts a plank opposing the extension of franchises for a period of more than twenty years. Thus Harrison and his platform are in perfect accord, and so confident is the latter of his position that he constantly demands from Harney that he also should publicly state his position on the expiring franchises. With marvelous nerve Harney fortifies the righteousness of his demand upon his opponent by declaring that "everybody knows where I stand on the subject." As a political artist, Harney utterly eclipses Harney, who seems merely a novice compared with Compare these political tricksters and their ambiguous platforms with the straightforward declaration of the SOCIALIST PARTY platform, which declares the intentions of its supporters

CALL TO TEACHERS

Workers With Hand and Brain Must Unite in Common Cause.

ARE IN ONE ECONOMIC CLASS.

Capitalism Has No Funds for Educating the Children of the Workers, or Paying Their Instructors.

No taxes no school funds; no school funds, no teachers; no teachers, no tuition; no tuition, no knowledge; no knowledge, no intelligent electors; no intelligent electors, no honest officials; no honest officials, no equitable taxation; no taxes, etc., as before, as many times as you please. This is the endless chain of cause and effect which produces the conditions that confront us in this city. Workingmen! By your toil you create the wealth that makes Chicago the industrial center of the United States. But that wealth is in the hands of your exploiters. By

policemen, special deputies, the regulars, who will teach you another lesson not contained in the glorious textbooks of American history. There is always plenty of "dust" on hand around election time to pay the toughs who will bully and terrorize you when you try to use your franchise in your own interest.

But they have no money to build sanitary public schools; no money to equip these schools with modern and up to date appliances; no money to furnish textbooks that are in keeping with the scientific and economic development of our time. No money to feed the half starved children of their wage slaves or to clothe or warm the shivering bodies of little pupils eager to enter the fairy castle of modern knowledge. No money to build playgrounds for your little ones, who must play in the gutter instead of gamboling among flowers. No money to educate competent teachers and pay them decent wages.

Teachers! You have supported by your own votes men who now trample on your rights. You have supported a system that pays policemen better than educators; that big money for riot guns, but not for textbooks. You have kept aloof from your fellow workers in the mistaken idea that you belong to a "higher class." But the latest expe-

HOW WILL YOU VOTE?

Workingmen Can Elect or Defeat Any or All Candidates.

LESSONS OF THE PAST YEAR.

Laborers of Chicago Can Be Represented Only by the Candidates of the Socialist Party.

Whoever may be the next mayor of Chicago, he will be elected by the ballots of workingmen, just as the present mayor was, just as the one before him, and just as every other officer in city, state or nation have always been and always will be elected. If, then, all officers are elected by the laborers, it naturally follows that the laborers have it in their power to decide how they will be governed, and every worker should consider well before he casts his ballot.

For whom, then, should the laborers cast their vote next Tuesday. The first

this building materials you need through that government and its credit and organizing yourselves into the most perfect union possible, build homes as long as there is a homeless head to cover, and all that you build shall belong to you because you, the workers, are alone concerned in that building because you individually supply the labor, and collectively (through your city government) supply the capital, and the contractor may either starve or go to work with you.

* This would have been the only logical thing for the government elected by laborers to do. But instead of this Carter Harrison ordered his police to club any strikers who objected too strenuously to being starved to death. When this was not sufficient he threatened them with a galling gun and told the justices of the peace to "give the limit" to any laborer whom the agents of the contractors should haul into court.

By those tactics he drove from the city of Chicago, according to reports of the daily press, 50,000 of the workers whose votes had created the government that now permitted them to be driven from their homes, separated homeless, helpless tramps, wandering up and down the roads of this land of unlimited natural wealth, but monopolized

EXPOSING A FRAUD

Socialist Sangerbund Repudiates Press Slander.

POLITICAL TRICK FRUSTRATED

Harrison Intrudes and Audience Files Out Cheering for the Socialist Party Candidate.

Our truthful capitalist daily press, in its eagerness to boom the candidacy of Harrison for mayor, went out accounts of the "hearty reception" accorded to this political trickster at a meeting at Mueller's hall, North avenue and Sedgewick street, last Sunday. This is the substance of the account given by every morning daily in the city:

"Mayor Harrison was heartily welcomed yesterday at a reception given him at Mueller's hall, Sedgewick street and North avenue, by nineteen Turner and other German societies. Both floors of the building were crowded. The number of people present was estimated at 2,500. The occasion was a flag presentation to the Lassalle Turn Verein, and the mayor had been invited as the guest of honor. His appearance was cheered and he was greeted with considerable enthusiasm by all present. The societies which took part in the affair were: Chicago Turngemeinde, Hennepfer Turngemeinde, Chicago Turngemeinde, Mannheim Turngemeinde, Friedrichshagen Turngemeinde, and a number of turnvereine."

This account is a deliberate falsehood from start to finish. Harrison was not invited—no reception whatever was planned. The whole affair was a palpable political trick engineered, presumably, by Police Inspector Heidebrecht, who took advantage of the meeting (which really had no political significance whatever) to ring in Harrison on the occasion. The "hearty reception" which the latter received consisted mainly of howls, yells and catcalls, interspersed with cries of "Hurrah for John Collins!" Hurrah for the Socialist Party!" Harrison didn't appear to be delighted with this "hearty welcome," and when the immense majority of the audience got up in disgust and quit the hall, leaving the "man of destiny" facing a beggarly array of empty benches, the expression of his classic countenance was hardly to be mistaken for one of keen enjoyment, while Heidebrecht looked across the aching void with an eye which flashed clubs in every glance. The socialist singing societies rose in a body and went their way to their own headquarters and concluded their programme, which had been interrupted by the entrance of the capitalist politicians.

The entire incident is a striking illustration of the depth of falsehood to which the organs of the ruling class will descend in their desperate efforts to elect the man whom a few short months ago they pilloried as a criminal. That the socialist singing societies resent the base attempt to connect them with this villainous scheme, is shown by the following resolution, passed by the Socialist Sangerbund by an absolutely unanimous vote on Thursday, the 28th inst., and published at their request in this paper:

"Whereas, It has been widely published in the capitalist press that we, the members of the Socialist Sangerbund, have accorded a reception to, and endorsed the candidacy of Carter Harrison, democratic candidate for mayor of Chicago, and

"Whereas, We believe that this report has been spread broadcast by the said press for a well-fained purpose, therefore be it

"Resolved, That we, the members of the Socialist Sangerbund, do hereby brand any and all such statements as being unqualifiedly false, as we not only have not endorsed either of the capitalist candidates, but have repudiated both by having already endorsed the candidacy of JOHN COLLINS, the nominee for mayor on the ticket of the SOCIALIST PARTY; and be it further

"Resolved, That we inclose a copy of this resolution to the office of the Workers' Call for publication in the columns in that paper.

OSCAR GRITZKEH,
Secretary Socialist Sangerbund,
Chicago, March 28.

Don't forget that the ticket of THE SOCIALIST PARTY, headed by JOHN COLLINS, stands LAST on the ballot.

The elimination of waste has been brought to great perfection nowadays. Even the votes that are "thrown away" on capitalist parties are manufactured into infusions and policemen's clubs and return in that shape to the original owners.

The "Gray Wolf" Industry and Its Promoters.



THE SUBSERVENCY OF THE MODERN ALDERMAN TO CORPORATE INTERESTS IS ONLY ONE OF THE MANIFESTATIONS OF THE EVOLUTION OF MODERN INDUSTRY. THE REFORMERS WHO SO LOUDLY DECLAIM AGAINST THE "GRAY WOLF" CAN FIND THE REASON FOR THEIR EXISTENCE IN THESE PROVERBIAL WORDS OF LINCOLN:

"I see in the near future a crisis arising, which unwarlike men and makers of money tremble for the safety of my country. As a result of the war, corporations have been enthroned, and an era of corruption in high places will follow, and the money power will endeavor to prolong its reign, by working on the prejudices of the people, until all wealth is aggregated in the hands of the few, and the republic is lost."—Abraham Lincoln, 1865.

and adherents in language that cannot be misunderstood. The SOCIALIST PARTY platform declares for the collective ownership of ALL the means of production and distribution by ALL the people. If the candidates of the SOCIALIST PARTY are elected, there will be no franchise question, least of all any question of the extension of franchises. The expiring franchises revert to the city, and the control of the city attaches immediately, the companies having no rights in the renewal or extension of franchises that will for a moment be considered. Whatever else may be said regarding this statement, its distinctness cannot be called in question.

As a side show to the big circus the antics of "Reformer" Harlan are worthy of a passing notice. According to the press reports, he is about to "open fire" upon the "gray wolves" in the interest of a "pure" city council. The particular wards on which his batteries are to open are those selected by the Municipal Voters' League and the corporations, and in each of them he will champion the cause of the "respectable" candidates who have received the endorsement of that august body.

your votes you give the political power to those who are the paid tools of your exploiters. And these tools see to it that your children receive only such instruction as will make them easy victims of the exploiters and the politician's children.

The big capitalists, the men who are interested in the corporations that fatten on your flesh and blood, don't care whether public school keeps or not. Why should they pay taxes to give instruction to the children of the people they want to exploit? Does a robber hand a loaded revolver to the man he intends to plunder?

The capitalists can afford to build their own schools. They can train their own teachers who will educate the rich men's children in such a way that they will understand how to stay on the backs of your children. They always have money to endow colleges, where they can raise men who will tell lies to you in school, on the pulpit and through the press.

They have money to burn, when they want to bribe a judge, like "Hennepfer," who will issue injunctions against you, when you strive for "Mrs. Liberty and happiness." Money plays no role with them, when they want galling guns to teach you a lesson in American liberty. They use strong arms money to pay

rience with your chosen pet, Harrison, has shown you, that he does not thank YOU at all for electing him; he represents the OTHER fellows. Teachers! Realize that we are all workingmen, whether laboring with brains or with brain. Realize that your interests are identical with those of the unequal laborer. Become conscious of the fact that we all belong to the great class of exploited.

If you want to be well paid and live under conditions that will relieve your minds from the harassing cares of the daily struggle for existence; if you want to be trained to the full capacity of your wonderful profession; if you want to teach healthy, bright children in congenial and sanitary surroundings; if you want to find joy and speak joy in your daily work, then learn that you can only accomplish this by studying a line of knowledge that has been withheld from you or at best misapplied to you. Study the economic development of human society, not from the capitalist but from the people's text books. Identify yourself with the labor movement and form a trade union. Join the strongest political party in the world, the SOCIALIST PARTY, and fight shoulder to shoulder with your brother workers in all other

man to ask for your votes is the present mayor, Carter Harrison, who simply tells you that he will give you two years more of the same kind of medicine he has given you for the past four years. Now, remember that you are laborers and must consider this question from our own point of view. What, then, has happened during Harrison's administration that should lead you to want some more of the same kind?

Well, there was the big building strike, when the workers of this city fought for the right to stand together as men in their unions and their federated bodies. Did Harrison come to their assistance, or did he send the police to help the bosses? The contractors who alone could secure the materials of which buildings are made, and who therefore held the power of life and death over all those who wished to work at any part of the building trade, certainly did not need assistance. They were not the ones whose votes elected Harrison. They were not the ones whose existence is necessary to the well-being of the city of Chicago.

Did the city officials come forward and say to Chicago workers, "Here, you are the ones whose votes elected us to power. This government belongs to you; take it and use it as you wish; now

olized opportunities, vainly seeking a master who can grind a profit from their toil. Then the bureau of charities comes in and advocates a whipping post or imprisonment for these men who have been transformed into "deserving husbands" by the men who subscribe to the support of that same bureau of charities.

Owing to the support of Carter Harrison, then, we see as a result of but one side of his four years of administration that the resisting power of the unions has been weakened, the central body of the building trades disorganized, and fifty thousand homes disrupted. Does this sound as if the city of Chicago had been managed in the interest of the workers? Do you want two years more of the same kind?

Are the workers, then, interested in the election of Harney? They are the ones who are to divide. Whoever is mayor, they will have elected him, and since they are doing the electing, let them be careful whom they choose. Judge Harney now claims to be a friend of labor and he has been ransacking his history and outgunning his memory to find one instance where he was good to the producer of wealth. But all he can find is that once when he was selected by the bricklayers to arbitrate

(Continued on page 4)

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THE WORKERS' CALL.

Read every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. in the
church of the people in Chicago, Ill., in the
basement of the church.

The Workers' Call is published for and under
the control of the Local Chicago of the Socialist
Party of Chicago, a corporation without capital
stock, the whole revenue of which must be ex-
pended for the benefit of the party.

Subscription rates: One year, \$1.00; Six months, .60; Three months, .35; Single copies, 10c. In advance.

Special rates if ordered by the hundred. Orders
for current issues should reach the office by Tues-
day evening.

ADVERTISEMENTS.
A limited number of acceptable advertisements
will be inserted.
Rates will be made known upon application.

EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.
To secure the nature of various advertisements
should be enclosed.
Contributions must reach the office by Wed-
nesday evening preceding the issue in which they are
to appear.

It is noted that a signed article is published
under the name of the Workers' Call in an edition
of the Chicago Tribune.

Contributions and letters of news concerning the
local movement are requested from our readers.
Every contribution must be accompanied by the
name of the writer, and necessarily for publication,
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Association, and we hope that the new
central body will profit by that experience
to guard against the distribution
which must always come when inter-
ests that are essentially antagonistic
are permitted to find lodgment in an
organization which avowedly cham-
pions the cause of one distinct class.

Some of the contentions of the cap-
italist candidates on the street railway
franchise are distinctly funny. Carter
Harrison now comes out in the daily
press with a so-called "pledge to the
people." This champion of municipal
ownership embodies his pledge in six
distinct demands for petty reforms,
the latter of which states that the
"city-nine-year" franchise must be
stricken out of FUTURE GRANTS and
a plain statement made which will pave
the way for ultimate MUNICIPAL
OWNERSHIP. The pledge is followed
by a signed statement which
reads as follows: "These are some of
the things which will be secured for the
people of Chicago under NEW FRAN-
CHISES." The "municipal ownership"
which Harrison advocates to evidently
a thing to be worshiped from afar off,
and those who pursue this phantasm
may console themselves by remember-
ing that "distance lends enchantment
to the view."

A PARADOXICAL SITUATION.

Anthracite coal miners, it would seem,
are at present in unusual luck owing to
the peculiar nature of the situation as
it regards their claims. Paradoxical as
it may seem, yet for the present the in-
terests of the two hostile camps of cap-
italist and laborer apparently are co-
incident. It is not to the interests of the
miners to declare a strike when the suffer-
ing entailed upon them through such
action is taken into consideration, and
yet they are often compelled to do so.
The question of wages and recognition
of their union is pressing to the front
just at present, and the capitalists do
not want to have anything to do with
either question, but it looks as if they
must, in spite of themselves. And here
is where the paradox appears. At present
a strike would be disastrous to
many capitalist interests. There is, for
instance, the great steel trust, just re-
cently formed, which must market its
stock and cannot afford to have a strike
upon its hands during the operation
—particularly a strike in an industry
so closely connected with steel and iron
production as coal mining undoubtedly is.
Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan is bringing
all his influence to bear upon the opera-
tors to induce them to come to terms
with their men. When Morgan has un-
loaded, it will be time to attend to the
"demands" of the miners in the usual
capitalist fashion, but until then the
best policy is to carry it off with the
miners' organization and spar for time.
Meanwhile the men should take advan-
tage of the situation to get all they pos-
sibly can, and if they also understand
that whatever success they may obtain
is of necessity limited, and resultant
only upon the temporary exigencies of
their masters, they will make use of
such success to prepare for the conflict,
which must come in the near future
with still greater intensity. If their
leaders are really sincere, they in turn
will not fail to teach the men who have
placed confidence in them, the value
of the ballot in bringing permanent suc-
cess to the cause of labor.

NAKED, BUT UNARMED.

The school teachers are to be con-
gratulated on their success in exposing
the methods by which the "highly re-
spectable" citizens attempt to shift the
public burdens upon the shoulders of
their weaker brethren. But it is just
as well to allow a large discount upon
the anticipated effectiveness of these
exposures. It does not require much
penetration to understand that those
who have practiced lying, forgery,
bribery and perjury to avoid the drain
of taxation upon the wealth which they
have plundered from labor are not par-
ticularly sensitive to "exposure." They
know well that these exposures have
been so frequent that they now merely
create a momentary sensation which is
beginning to be looked for periodically,
as a spur to the jaded appetite of the
"public" for "news." Consequently they
become callous over the "exposures,"
and treat them as a matter of course.

In uncovering the rascality of the tax
dodgers, the Teachers' Association
have but exposed an effect instead of
a cause. The efforts by which these
gentle endeavor to retain their phan-
toms are but veiled compared with the
gigantic robbery of labor which is the
bed rock and foundation of present so-
ciety, and the source from whence these
gentle exposures spring. A victory, which

the association may win in this matter
can at best be only temporary and lim-
ited. Of course, it is stated that addi-
tional property to the amount of \$100-
000,000 will be placed on the tax lists
as a result of their efforts, but we are
still dubious, even if this is done that
the teachers will benefit thereby to any
considerable extent. The capitalist has
not exhausted his tricks, and be-
fore he is made to disgorge, will man-
age to convince many of the teachers
of their exact position in society to-day
—that they are not amongst the abnor-
mal, but the normal, that they are wage
workers, to be bought like all other
workers in the cheapest market.

If the teachers desire to take the
best means of securing a just com-
pensation for their services, let them roll
up a heavy vote for John Collins, the
candidate of the Socialist party for
mayor. His election would do more
to secure for them the object of their
efforts than a hundred "exposures,"
which only serve to show that the cap-
italist hide is of unusual thickness.

LET HIM OWN GLASS KNIFE HIM.

In giving reasons why her son should
be returned as alderman in the Twen-
ty-first ward, Mrs. Potter Palmer ex-
presses her distinct recognition of the
existence of social and economic classes
in this country. The young aspirant
for political honors (?) steps into the
arena with the following advantages:
He has a university education and has
seen large cities both in Europe and
America, and both advantages (if they
are such) he acquired at the expense of
the working class, which he now ex-
pects to elect him by their votes. This
young man, so far as recorded, has
never done a stroke of useful work in
his life, with a doubtful exception of a
period of six weeks, in which he posed
as a bank employee and which position
he abandoned to make a European
tour and "see the large cities," as his
maternal parent says. These recom-
mendations for office are, of course,
neither better nor worse than those
furnished by other capitalist candi-
dates, and even if they are to be con-
sidered an exceptional qualification for
office, there is certainly nothing in
them which should induce any work-
ingman of average intelligence to vote
for their possession. Palmer stands
above all for the system which deprives
the laborer of opportunity for the very
education and travel by virtue of which
Palmer bases his claim for political re-
cognition. The working class of the
Twenty-first ward have nothing to gain
by returning this man to office, as he
has not the slightest interest in com-
mon with them, belonging as he does
to a class for whom culture and leisure
are only possible through a system
which robs the laborer of his product
for their benefit. There is a socialist
candidate for alderman in the Twenty-
first ward, and the amount of votes he
will receive will be a precise indication
of the number of workers in that ward
who are intelligent enough to under-
stand that Palmer cannot possibly rep-
resent any interest of theirs.

THE VAIL MEETINGS.

Where the noted Socialist Writer and
Speaker, Com. H. Vail, will stay in Chicago.

Comrade H. Vail, socialist can-
didate for governor of New Jersey, will
be in Chicago and assist the local com-
rades during the last four days of the
campaign. These four days will be
crowded with the best possible social-
ist agitation. Five large mass meet-
ings have been arranged and have been
advertised all over the city. The first
of these will be held Friday evening,
March 23, at Phoenix hall, on Division
street near Sedgewick. Comrade Vail
will speak in English and Julius Vahl-
teich, ex-member of the German reich-
tag, in German.

Saturday evening Comrades Chas. H.
Vail and J. S. Wilson will speak at
Aurora Hall, corner Harrison street and
Milwaukee avenue. Great preparations
are being made for the meeting by the
members of the Seventeenth ward
branch and other adjoining wards. The
hall is a large one and will hold fully
1,000 people.

Sunday afternoon there will be a
grand mass meeting of all socialists in
Pullman at Kensington Turner hall.
Comrades Vail and Wilson will speak.
This meeting has been extremely ad-
vertised and will undoubtedly be a
great success. The Pullman comrades
have been very active during the cam-
paign and are hopeful of a handsome
increase in the socialist vote in their
district.

The socialists of the west side have
made big preparations for a grand
rally Sunday evening at the Socialist
Temple, 128 W. Western avenue. The
speakers will be Comrades Vail and
Strickland. The Socialist Temple will
hold over 700 people, and it is estimated
that it will be taxed to its utmost ca-
pacity Sunday evening.

SNAP SHOTS BY THE WAYSIDE.

The weekly report issued by H. G.
Don & Co. states that satisfactory
conditions prevail in nearly every line
of trade, and at the conclusion of the
report given the following in the United
States as 22, as against 123 for the
corresponding week of last year. The
figures speak for themselves.

A bill has been introduced in the Illi-
nois legislature by Representative D.
E. Sullivan which provides for assist-
ing intemperate voters at the ballot
box. This solicitude for intemperate
undoubtedly arises from a recognition of
the fact that those who need this sort
of "State help" are not very likely to
cast a socialist vote.

The Chicago Chronicle some time ago
published a dispatch from Washington,
D. C., to the effect that the trusts had
entered into a "conspiracy" to elect
McKinley for the third term. The "con-
spiracy" in question amounted to this,
that it was proposed that "prosperity"
should be continued for four years
more, and that through this McKinley
was to be re-elected. The discoveries
of modern science are often totally
overlooked by the "discoveries" in
modern politics.

The humbug that raves against the
trusts in the daily press and who sys-
tematically magnify every opposition
to these overgrown combinations of
capital, have been provided with an-
other opportunity to exercise their pe-
culiar talent in this direction. Big type
headlines announce the fact that Col.
Ellwood is fighting the steel trust, and
some unthinking workmen and small
dry business men generally get in-
spired with the hope that the trust
may be "downed" in the struggle. But
what is Ellwood fighting for? His suit
is simply the result of dissimulation
with his share of the swag, though the
head lines used by the anti-trust press
are deliberately calculated to give a
different impression.

The case of Russia, that apostle of
peace whom steel has canonized, has
just given an illustration of his hu-
manity by sending mounted Cossacks
to trample down a crowd of students
and working people who were looking
for better material conditions of life.
Yet, if some relatives of the victims,
maddened by frenzy, were to attempt
the life of this royal murderer of the
people, the capitalist press would sloop
over at once with fulsome eulogies of
the endangered tyrant.

Some of the labor news from Europe
is particularly instructive to members
of trade unions here in showing them
the necessity of keeping capitalist poli-
tics outside of their organizations. The
dockers of Marseilles have been on
strike for some time, and have received
assistance and support directly from
the city authorities. This state of af-
fairs is not due to politicians of the type
we are familiar with here. The city
authorities of Marseilles were placed
in office by the workmen of Marseilles.
The workmen of that city voted for their
own candidates, men of their own class,
who were placed there to look after the
interests of the workers, and they are
doing it. They will win something.
Why? Because the dockers of Mar-
seilles are as good union men as the
police are when working on the docks.
They would no more permit
capitalists to represent them in the city
council of Marseilles than they would
permit non-union men to usurp their
places at work. You can elect the same
sort of mayor in this city by getting to-
gether and voting for John Collins.

According to the editor of the Man-
chester (England) Guardian, the most
alarming feature of the Boer war is
that it is becoming a struggle between
the proletariat and the property-own-
ing classes. The worst hint of the
class struggle to sufficient to send a
shiver down the spine of the capitalist,
and its appearance in the Transvaal is
not conducive to the peaceful "devel-
opment" of that country in the manner
intended by those in whose interests it
was "annexed." But, having once made
its appearance there, it is going to stay
just as it has in every other country on
earth.

A rapid transit tunnel, now under
construction for the city of New York,
will, it is said, net the contractor over
\$3,000,000 profit for the first year's work,
and a total of \$10,000,000 when com-
pleted. Yet it is safe to assert that if
the workmen employed upon this tunnel
were to strike for a few cents daily ad-
ditional pay, this contractor would ap-
peal for aid to the city against his
workmen, and would get it immedi-
ately. The "freedom of contract," by
which one individual can secure \$3,000-
000 per annum on work done by men
who barely receive a subsistence wage
for their efforts, is an altogether su-
perior article to the "freedom of con-
tract" upon which wage labor is based.

The Real "Smoke Nuisance."

At a meeting of the judiciary commit-
tee last week in this city a "president
citizen" blamed the cause of the poor
in eloquent language. Amongst the
many impositions of the "well-to-do"
upon their poor brethren he mentioned
the smoke nuisance as the most dis-
treating. The wealthy, he declared,
could leave the city when the smoke be-
came intolerable, but the poor had to
stay right where they were in the thick
of it. Something should be done in-
stantly to suppress the smoke nuisance,
etc., etc. The speech ended, as it began,
in smoke.

THE "UNHOLY ALLIANCE."

Palmer and Pullman to John Collins
for the Preservation of the Cap-
italist System.

The W. C. T. U. of Cook county have
"Resolved that the pastors of Chicago
be and are hereby invited to preach a
sermon before the spring election on
the relation of Christian Citizenship to
the present conditions in Chicago."

I am not a pastor, and this Temple is
not a church, but we are interested in
this resolution to this extent. It reveals
a tendency in the present evolution of
society. Here is the way in which the
question of citizenship appeals to one
Chicago pastor: "The time is approach-
ing when levelheaded religious people
will have to make a bargain with the
politician to attend the caucus and the
politician will have to promise to attend
church, in sheer self-defense of what
each holds dear but hitherto have in-
sane kept separate."

What is it that each holds dear?
What is the citizenship on which
"both" politicians and "good" religious
people agree?

They agree that the present efforts
of society shall be sufficiently "re-
formed" that it may not collapse. And
the politicians, not being of sufficient
reputation in the roll of reformers are
appealing to the clergy to assist in the
job.

With alacrity the dear ministers come
to the rescue. According to the papers,
in this very ward last week a mass
meeting was addressed by two pastors,
who are preaching very near us this
morning in the republican name-
line for alderman of this ward because
he is a temperance man, forgetting that
the more sober and capable the man in
old-fashioned politics, the more harm
he can do.

In countries where the church is
avowedly a part of the political and
governmental machinery, whatever the
clergy say is taken as we take the
speech of a politician, with a grain of
salt. In this country we are laboring
under the tradition that our clergy are
free and therefore they figure promi-
nently as makers of public opinion. Be-
hold the ministers are sought, earnest-
ly sought, to cleanse the Augean politi-
cal stables.

The preachers respond for this rea-
son: They profit by the existing order
of things. Business has corrupted poli-
tics, and now the religious people pro-
pose to unify politics with more BUSI-
NESS (business methods, business
men); not because corruption could be
secured by more corruption, but because
business must be protected, or ministers
will go out of business.

I have said before that preachers
were helpless victims in society, so they
are. But in their helplessness they
ought to protest. To be made the
spokesmen to preserve the system
which damns the poor for whom their
master class is to become the chief con-
spirators of current history.

It used to be said that it was folly to
bring religion into politics, but the poli-
tician now brings his cause to the house
of religion as his last hope and fortress.
And behold, the preachers are indowing
candidates and saving the old political
backs from destruction.

No wonder we have "holiness con-
ventions." Some day the people will
arise in a holy protest and proclaim
their birthright. Some time they will
reject the vinegar of charity and de-
mand the bread of justice.

In that day the preachers who are now
indowing the old worn-out politics will
repent by catching the vision of a citi-
zenship which makes possible the free
lives of free men, in a co-operative so-
ciety.

WOMANHOOD AWAKENS.

Belgian Federation of Socialist Women
Make Urgent Appeal for the
Moment.

The Socialist party, believing that all
human beings without distinction of
sex, have a right to the greatest
amount of happiness, has included in its
programme the economic, civil and po-
litical emancipation of women, and we
see to-day the best minds of all coun-
tries supporting the demands of woman.
It is well to recognize that the women's
movement is not a struggle of the sexes,
but before all it is one of the phases of
the social evolution most worthy of at-
tention and most affecting it. The in-
terest of the society of to-morrow re-
quires that woman, along with man,
should be an independent being, capa-
ble of thought, of wishes, and of ac-
tion.

But if socialism demands for her just
conditions of labor, the abolition of the
laws that put her out side of the com-
mon law, civil equality and the right
to vote, woman has in return a duty
toward socialism. Here as everywhere
right and duty are correlative.

A great many women understand this
already: they are inspired by socialist
principles. They have organized them-
selves into professional unions, or have
united with the mixed unions of labor-
ers. They have entered the socialist
co-operatives. The organization of
Belgium consists of twenty groups of
women and mixed groups affiliated with
the Parti Ouvrier. At Ghent the unions
of women laborers have attained a
rapid development; in the greater part
of the other industrial localities the
union movement grows among them
from day to day. These are commend-
able efforts and examples to be imi-
tated. Certainly this is a great deal
accomplished already, but it is not yet
enough.

It is necessary that in the near fu-
ture all the professions of women
should have their unions. It is neces-
sary, moreover, that women should in-
crease their influence.

of woman, the laborer's family should
become the nucleus of the society
which we desire: that the wife asso-
ciate herself with the laborer, the occu-
pation of her husband, that in the hour
of pain and struggle she may aid him
with all her strength. It is necessary
that the wife should be capable of train-
ing up her children in such a manner
that they may become useful to them-
selves and to others in life. Remember,
the men of to-morrow will be what their
mothers make them.

Therefore, we must occupy ourselves
not only with all that which helps to
change their economic condition as la-
borers, but, further, with all that which
helps them to accomplish their task as
wives, mothers and citizens.

Everywhere in our country the
awakening has come, but in order to
carry the work undertaken to a favor-
able conclusion, we must make our
present appeal to all the desires, all the
capacities, all the energies.

To our fellow workers we say: You
who have always suffered, you know
better than anyone else what we have
to hope for from our emancipation, be-
cause you know the work without leis-
ure, the insufficient wages, the un-
healthy house, the bread too dear.
Unite yourselves, for it is only by asso-
ciation that we can change the condi-
tions of life.

To our more favored sisters who have
had the privilege of education we say:
You have contracted a debt to the col-
lectivity, because all privileges ought
to be repayed. Come then into our meet-
ings, bring the best eloquence and the
brightest intellect to all those among
us who have known up to this time only
the labor of the shop and the dreariness
of the garret.

To our comrades of the Parti Ouvrier
we say: Bring to us your experience
and your support, because our woman's
cause is throughout the cause of the
proletariat.

Of our many friends who met or were
represented in the woman's congress at
Ghent, January 20th, we ask the union
of their efforts that we may soon re-
alize, according to the resolution of the
congress, the national federation of
woman socialists.

The federation will concentrate, de-
velop and extend all the organizations:
Unions, workers groups for propaganda,
that in the party have undertaken the
task of the economic and social em-
ancipation of woman.

Our friend Beerblock wrote to me re-
cently on this subject: "It is time to
break with the prejudice that has be-
lieved in the incompetency and in-
feriority of women. It must be proven
that woman as well as man can conduct
with energy and wisdom the struggle
for 'justice and right.'"

The Belgian Federation of Socialist
Women will help to destroy this prej-
udice and to establish this proof.

PAUL CHIL.
(Translated from the French by May
Wood Simons.)

A "LAW-ABIDING" CITIZEN.

Convict System in Georgia Permits the
Escape of the "Business Man"
From Punishment.

The Macon, (Ga.), Telegraph states
that the convict system of Georgia is
rotten from center to circumference and
gives the following incident as an il-
lustration:

Some months ago a Bryan county
bailliff arrested a negro who was em-
ployed at a turpentine still in the
county, charged with some trivial of-
fense. The owner of the still was not
present when the arrest was made, but
soon learned of what had occurred, and
arming himself with a shot gun, per-
suaded the bailliff and his prisoner. He
overtook the bailliff in the road and at-
tacked the officer, beating him over the
head with the gun and taking the
negro away from him. The man then
carried the negro back to the still and
put him to work as usual. Later this
man, who is quite wealthy, and who
conducts a large business in his line,
was arrested charged with interfering
with an officer

AS A BRICKLAYER SEES IT.

Ancient and Modern Building Contrasted. Art of Masonry Degraded by Capitalism. The Contract System and Its Effects. "Rushing" the Bricklayer. Profits Alone Considered Makes Good work Impossible. The Recent Lockout. Limitation of a Day's work. The Class Struggle. What is to Be Done?

Few people fully realize (and least of all the bricklayers) the innumerable benefits the exponents of this craft confer upon the public. The mason is the forerunner of civilization. If we desire to know the character, habits, and, in brief, the civilization attained by the nations of antiquity, we study their architecture. Anyone who has studied ancient architecture is astonished at the degree of precision which is exhibited. All right angles are absolutely true, and the spacing between the columns is perfectly exact; and the refinement, as well as the accuracy, which resembles the precision, with which scientific instruments are adjusted, is in strong contrast to the rough and ready "get-his-story-high-boys" style of the modern builder. The magnificent and colossal structures of antiquity, the marvelous skill exhibited by the workmen the enduring structures they built, proves indisputably that quality, not quantity, was required. The word "rush" or its equivalent was unknown. Men took an interest in their work, their labor represented the highest development of the ancient art of masonry. But economic conditions have changed. Men no longer have the opportunity to embody in their work the aims of their skill.

The public, working in the groove of a system as absurd as it is vicious, now permit the construction of their edifices to be auctioned, and we have the spectacle of a Contractor's Association who bid for these jobs and sublet them, by the hour, to the building trades, in such a manner as to insure a gross profit to themselves. Now, this is the point I wish to bring forward. We are living under an industrial system based on exploitation or profit, and consequently masonry, as well as other occupations, is debased. It has also created a class of men whose interests are hostile to the workers, and who perform no function to add to the wealth of the community, and who are in fact but a part of the parasitical class.

This contract system puts the contractor in possession of the "means of life," to which the bricklayers must have access or starve. Now this possession makes him virtually our master. We have nothing but our labor power, and if we wish to stay on this planet, we must sell ourselves to him.

We are thus forced into involuntary servitude, or voluntary starvation. That's logical, for if I own the tool which you must use to earn your bread, I own you; for without my permission to use that tool you cannot live.

Now, the interest of the contractor is diametrically opposed to the welfare of his wage-slaves. Profit, with a capital "P" is the subject of his thought by day, and his dreams by night. Good mechanical work and good profits cannot be reconciled. The bricklayer is interested in surrounding his trade with such conditions as will be conducive to the highest development of the craft. He wants shorter hours of labor, time and opportunity to do good and "enduring work," and the enactment and enforcement of laws which will enable him to achieve his object and insure him against loss of life or limb while engaged in the construction of the building. If these conditions were to obtain, it would result in a higher grade of work, flimsy structures and the frightful mortality from the collapse of these buildings would become ancient history. The terrible massacre of workmen at the Coliseum would not have occurred had the men not been driven and bulldozed in such a manner as to make a southern slave driver blush for shame, and the collapse of the Windsor hotel, with its appalling loss of life might have been averted if the bricklayers had been given more time to do their work.

But right here, with these desirable conditions of labor, comes the ever-present question of profits, which transcends in importance every other consideration. Profits which bear an inverse ratio to the quality of work produced. While the elimination of the many evils to which bricklayers are subject, is a "consummation devoutly to be wished," yet it can never occur while the contract and profit system are in existence. Briefly stated, the contractors want "long hours and short wages," and the men "short hours and long wages."

Bricklayers are very proud of boasting of the absence of machinery to compete with them. But if these short-sighted individuals were but to reflect for a few moments on the evolution of industry, they would see economic forces operating to curtail the market for their labor, with the same efficiency that the machine now operates to displace labor in other occupations. The natural development of industry as exemplified in the trust renders unnecessary the thousands of bricklayers who were essential when industry was disorganized. It is patent to any thinker that one hundred small factories, as much as 1,000 small factories, with considerably less floor space, and requiring but a fraction of the labor necessary to build and equip 1,000 small factories. Therefore, the bricklayers, in common with other laborers, are displaced by the operation of the trust.

Steel construction has also operated to curtail brickwork. The modern sky "scraper," by its economic function to society, has displaced the little business block, and the modern apartment house (in which people are packed like chickens in a poultry pen) has taken the place of the cottage. These modern economic forces have caused "expansion" in the ranks of the unemployed and "anti-expansion" in their stomachs. Every evolution of industry, every turn of the wheel of progress, causes a corresponding diminution of the labor market, and renders more acute the already keen competition for a day's work existing among the bricklayers.

The admitted purpose of the recent lockout was to disrupt the Building Trades Council, which, by its scope and solidarity, was becoming a power in restraining the tyranny of the contractors.

During this struggle, the class line was clearly drawn. Capitalism asserted itself in such a manner as to dispel any illusion concerning the alleged brotherhood of capital and labor, and also clearly outlined the duty of the executive and judicial authorities of this city.

The Contractors Association in its infamy begged the labor unions to assist them to strengthen their organization, with the plea that competition among the bosses was so keen that reputable contractors were unable to abide by the union rules and compete with irresponsible contractors, who were hiring bricklayers at less than union wages. The unions, with that brand of sanity peculiar to labor unions, never deluded for the fundamental cause of their members working for less than union wages, but listened with favor to the plea of the bosses and made a whip which scourged them unmercifully afterwards.

This association, now feeling secure, threw off its mask of friendship and fell upon the tollers like wolves on a flock of sheep. They, while maintaining the right to a central organization with power to lessen competition among themselves, denied the right of the laborers to a central body, with power to lessen competition among its members by limiting the day's work.

The opposing forces formed themselves for battle. One hundred and fifty contractors, with their allies, the press and mayor, on one side, and 100,000 laborers on the other. Just before hostilities began, the unions gave notice that they as a body would make all the necessary arrangements to construct all buildings, and they argued that the contractors, not being a producing factor in the construction of a building, might with profit to every one be dispensed with. They reckoned without their host, however, and when they started to prove their much-vaunted proposition, met with a great surprise.

They found owners, architects, real estate men, material men, and all those engaged in riding on the back of labor, united in one solid phalanx. The capitalists all over the country donated money to help disrupt the unions, and the manner in which all those who preyed on labor, recognized their interests as a class, it must have been an eye-opener to the tollers, whose class consciousness was conspicuous by its entire absence.

The union men did not realize their political and economic disadvantage, and proudly imagined that by walking the streets of this city with an aching void in their stomach and destitution at home they could bring their wealthy contractors to terms. It took four months of starvation to prove how futile were their efforts, while the contractors, with their allies, were their political and economic masters.

Mayor Harrison was at first inclined to cater to the union vote, but was quickly brought to a sense of his duty by a delegation of real estate men and contractors, and forced to issue an order to arrest and punish to the full extent of the law any union man found anywhere near the affected jobs. As a further proof that the political powers of a city are used to further the interests of the capitalist class they forced Mayor Harrison to suspend operations on all public school houses and all public work affected by the lockout, and this with an utter disregard for the welfare of the public. The council appropriated \$2,000,000 for the erection of new school houses, and notwithstanding the urgent need of the school houses, and totally ignoring the demands of thousands of workingmen, who, though they paid for school accommodations, were with an aching heart forced to see their children grow up ignorant owing to the suspension of the school system.

The commendable desire of the unions to limit the day's work was a thorn in the side of the contractors, and was the object of their special vituperation. That adjunct of capitalism, the press, printed columns of matter denouncing as criminal any action of the unions, that would in any way curtail the time-honored wholesale exploitation of labor. Their columns were filled with letters from "labor skinner," eulogizing the gospel of "hard work," and a peculiar fact apparent was that all this preaching came from men who did no work at all, but who grew wealthy from the legal robbery of the tollers.

The contractors are veritable slave drivers, recognizing no standard for a day's work, but continually urging their slaves to greater exertion, and when a workman, from sheer exhaustion, slackens his pace, he is immediately discharged and his place filled from the ranks of the unemployed, usually found waiting on the job. It logically follows that the economic conditions of the tollers determine the amount of bulldozing they will be subjected to.

A few years ago, before the development of industry curtailed the market, 1,500 brick was considered a good day's work. Now a man who has not strength to lay from 2,000 to 3,000 brick cannot hold his job with many contractors. The new stock yards of this city demanded and received 3,000 bricks per day from each bricklayer. It will be readily seen that the effect of unmercifully driving men to their utmost physical limit has made human wrecks of men comparatively young. One of the most pathetic scenes in a labor organization is the spectacle of a man 50 or 60 years of age, confessing his inability to secure or hold his job and demand union wages, and begging the union to grant him an "exempt card," that he may hire himself to contractors for whatever he can get.

This is one of the social ulcers of the present damnable, rotten wage system. The slave who gave the best years of his life to his master, was cared for in old age, but the "free bricklayer," after wrecking his health, to make parasites wealthy, is thrown in the gutter, an outcast, when his gray hair appears. And yet, according to the press, any organization that would limit the day's work so as to employ all under conditions that would not make them prematurely old, is classed as "degenerate."

Why should not your day's work be limited? When you buy goods they are limited. When the contractor buys lumber, brick, or anything else, it has a known value, a certain fixed relation to the currency.

The only commodity that has no known value, that has no fixed relation to the currency, is labor. There is no limit to the ruthless exploitation of the tollers save the limit of his strength and endurance.

The class who own the "means of life" are consistent when they deny you the right to limit the day's work, because any curtailment of the day's work would result in a corresponding diminution of their profits. The evils from which we workmen suffer cannot be attributed to individuals, but to the economic system. Strikes, lockouts and other labor disturbances are but the manifestations of a CLASS STRUGGLE which is raging between the wage slave and his master. It is absurd to talk of arbitration as a means of abolishing strikes while the cause remains. The struggle will end only with the abolition of the capitalist class or the entire subjugation of the tollers.

Now, while we cannot change the system until the tollers, in united intelligent action, by means of the ballot, capture the government of the country, still we can take a step in the right direction by electing a socialist mayor in Chicago. It is apparent to one who has brains enough to give him a headache once in a while, that no party can serve in the interest of "all the people" while there are two classes in society; they must betray one or the other. Yet Haney and Harrison propose to do this impossible feat.

The records of both men show whose interests they represent. During the lockout Harrison arrested you, and Haney jailed you, and was ever ready with an injunction or a "John Doe" warrant to serve on you.

Now, JOHN COLLINS, the Socialist party candidate for mayor, stands for the workmen. He doesn't propose to work in the interest of "all the people." Ultimately he will (when classes are abolished), but at present he is committed to the interests of the wage-slaves.

Now, how can John Collins give our building trades immediate relief? He can use the power vested in him to do away with the contract system in public works, and have all work done in compliance with rules of labor unions; and the election of a socialist mayor will arouse the dormant intellect of the tollers to a sense of their folly in permitting themselves to be the dupes of the old political parties, who are but the twin expressions of capitalism. In their search for the truth they will perceive the absurdity of these so-called issues, and, having by the election of a socialist mayor, the cause of their slavery, they will proceed to abolish it and inaugurate a new order, in which the opportunity to acquire the necessities of life will be as free and abundant as the air and sunlight.

The "full stomach," or "full dinner pail," instead of being the highest aspirations of men, will become but a necessary condition of life.

Learn socialism! Talk socialism! Vote socialism! Remember you have nothing to lose but your misery. You have a world, with all its possibilities of happiness to gain, and, remembering this, cast your vote for the ONLY WORKINGMEN'S PARTY in the coming election, the SOCIALIST PARTY, whose ticket is headed by a workman, JOHN COLLINS, the workmen's candidate for Mayor of Chicago.

A BRICKLAYER.

LABOR ITEMS

And Notes From Trades Union Journals and Exchange, Throughout the United States.

Total dividends declared in New York last of March amounted to \$75,405,410. This nice little sum went to—trust magnates, not workmen.

Instrument manufacturers are contemplating the formation of a trust. The music of the future will be performed in the trust band wagon.

The big railroad syndicate controlled by Morgan and Harriman is reaching out its tentacles in the direction of the Chicago Great Western Railroad.

A cotton-picking machine, which is said to be a success and which will gather eight bales of cotton per day, regardless of the number of bolls, has been patented by a south Texas—Coming Nation.

Steel manufacturers of Sheffield, England, are about to build a manufactory in the United States for the purpose of "fighting the steel trust," which is another way of saying that they want to get into it and help skin the American wage slave.

Labor unions of Newcastle, Pa., oppose the acceptance of Carnegie's gift of a library to that town, stating that as he robbed the producers all his life, it is an insult to hand back a moiety of the plunder in the name of charity. The Newcastle boys are all right.

The democratic legislature of Missouri has passed an act that deprives the Social Democratic party of using the name Democrat in Missouri. They must be getting afraid, but plain "Socialists" will do just as well. So go ahead, boys, and scare them some more.—Oklahoma Socialist.

Painters who left Chicago in the hope of obtaining work at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo have been compelled to return empty-handed. The rules of the exposition state that only painters who are permanent residents of Buffalo are to be employed on the grounds.

How does it come that any of Carnegie's employers are in need of a dime from that five million dollar charity? If they received all they earned, they wouldn't need it—if they did not receive all they earned, then Andrew is returning only a part of their plundered wages.—Baldwin Exponent.

Socialists of Ann Arbor, Mich., have nominated a full city ticket for the municipal election. Professor Frederick Partridge receiving the nomination for mayor and our energetic comrade D. J. Jeannerette for city clerk. The cause of socialism has been making remarkable progress in Ann Arbor for the last year, showing that a handful of determined socialists can make their presence felt in any community in a short space of time.

Over 100 Italian socialists who formerly affiliated with the De Leon party have decided and joined the S. D. P. They will start a paper called "The Avanti" in New York. For further information write F. M. O'Connor, 182 W. 3rd street, New York. Dandelion has kicked out several more former dues payers for "treason" or something. He has quit issuing charters long ago, and pretty soon only Dan and his whiskers will be left. He's a funny old rooster.

The cowardly democrats of Missouri, fearing the growth of the S. D. P., have enacted a law in the legislature to prohibit any party from using part of some other political name. The S. D. P. will now probably adopt the name of Socialist party and continue the good work. Owing to the activity of the S. D. P. in Washington the effort to disfranchise minority parties in that state was defeated in the legislature by a majority of one vote. The plutocratic hieblings are as active as slave-traders of old—Cleveland Citizen.

Look on the extreme right of your ballot for the ticket of THE SOCIALIST PARTY. JOHN COLLINS for Mayor. Make your X at the head of that column.

Chicago Federation of Labor very properly turned down an attempt to induct one of the capitalist candidates for mayor and condemned the candidacy of both as enemies of organized labor. This policy of keeping capitalist politics out of labor organizations will, if persisted in, be found profitable in the long run.

Call to Teachers

(Continued from page 1.)

socially useful occupations. Help us to spread the true knowledge and to expose the cause of our slavery. Why? your profession should make you—fighters for Truth, Freedom, Justice, Right! Workers with hand and work with brain, unite and vote for yourselves!

But common people, we confess, who read and trust the daily press, are dull of comprehension. For editors respect the strong. The wealthy class can do no wrong. Which they will care to mention.

Historians should note the chest, And they the same old tale repeat. And priests, "death lofty steeples; All lay the blame, the guilt, the shame, The fearful flood of crime and blood, On the poor people, and the poor."

Five weeks of slavery on bread and greed, A very bad on earth we read.

LOCAL NEWS AND NOTES.

The organizer of the Twenty-eighth ward is R. Robbins, 125 W. Washington ave. The La Salle Political and Educational Club held an interesting agitation meeting at their headquarters, Labor Lyceum, 436 S. Halsted street. There was a large crowd present who listened to the eloquent address by Comrade J. B. Smiley.

There was a large meeting last Sunday afternoon at Kensington Turner hall in Pullman. This large hall was comfortably filled with an audience whose enthusiasm was marked. The speakers were Comrades John Collins, F. Sloman and T. J. Morgan.

At the meeting arranged by the Twenty-eighth ward branch last Sunday afternoon at 1233 Lincoln avenue, Comrade C. Caplan filled the place of Comrade Simons as speaker. Comrade A. Olson also made a short address. There was a good crowd present and the addresses made a good impression.

On April 4 Mrs. A. M. Simons will speak on the subject, "What Can Women Do for Socialism?" at the Socialist Temple, 123 Western avenue, at 8 p. m. Everybody welcome. All seats free. These lectures will be continued every Thursday, and on the 11th of April Miss Mary Collins will give an address on "The Disfranchisement of Women."

Four new members were admitted to the roll of Seventeenth ward branch at a meeting last Sunday afternoon at Aurora hall, corner Huron street and Milwaukee avenue. The hall was comfortably filled. The address of Comrade Klenon on the issues of the campaign was well received. Comrade John Collins will speak at Aurora hall next Sunday afternoon at 8 o'clock.

Comrade F. W. Knox gave an address before the Glen Ely local on March 18, and Comrade Evans is to speak there on April 2, while Comrade Charles H. Vail is to visit the Glen Ely local on March 22. More than enough names have been secured to the nomination papers, and local Glen Ely ventures to claim that it will poll ten per cent or more of the total vote in the village.

A large crowd assembled at the headquarters of the Fifteenth ward branch, 315 W. North avenue, last Sunday afternoon to listen to addresses by Comrades Knox and Stangland. The audience was an enthusiastic one and the addresses were well received. After the speaking was over there was an interesting discussion participated in by the audience. Three new members were added to the roll of the branch.

Last Saturday evening Comrade John Collins addressed a meeting of Progressive Lodge 126 A. of Machinists at Hall 611 Masonic Temple. His subject was, "Which Candidate Should the Union Vote For?" After the address a collection was taken up for the benefit of the Socialist Party campaign fund, the sum of \$2.97 being realized. The party hereby acknowledges the receipt of same and expresses its obligations to the lodge members.

The candidate of the Socialist party for mayor, Comrade John Collins, addressed a meeting of the Progressive Lodge 126 A. of Machinists at Hall 611 Masonic Temple. His subject was, "Which Candidate Should the Union Vote For?" After the address a collection was taken up for the benefit of the campaign fund, \$4.00 being realized. The Socialist party hereby renders its thanks to the members of Reliable Lodge.

The debate between Comrade Simons and A. G. Specht, which was advertised for last Sunday afternoon at 315 Clyburn avenue, did not take place for the very conclusive reason that Mr. Specht failed to show up. This is not the first time that an old party politician has agreed to appear in debate with a socialist and backed out at the crucial moment. However, the large audience which had assembled to hear the debate, were well repaid for their disappointment by an eloquent address by Comrade Simons.

Last Sunday's meeting of the Twenty-eighth ward branch was one of the most successful ever held in Educational Hall. The entertainment provided was of the highest class and attracted an audience that filled the building to its utmost capacity, fully 400 being present. A plentiful lunch was provided for all comers, and a musical and literary programme of unusual excellence followed, which was appreciated thoroughly by those present. Amongst the many features of this part of the programme the singing of the Swedish Socialist Quartette was especially worthy of mention, while the rendering of "Il Trovatore" by Miss Edwina Larsen and a recitation by Julius Mewer drew unstinted plaudits from the audience. An eloquent address, as given by Miss Mary Collins, and the branch added 16 new members to its list as a result of its painstaking efforts to spread the light of socialism in their locality. And in this success the women of the branch have taken their full share, and the energy and efforts of Mrs. Adam Harvey and Miss Inga Johnson have contributed in no slight degree to the growing importance and strength of the Twenty-eighth ward branch.

THE FARM COMRADE.

We seldom read the daily press without becoming more or less in doubt regarding facts. And yet we blindly read about the lost commune, and scarcely doubt the rabble's mendacious acts.

Could we but know the author's name, from whence his information came, and learn his early training; The class he represents, and why He'll tell the truth, and then dry The facts, without explaining;

We'd understand, if he offends The class on whom his breed depends, He'd lose his job, and pay, Unpleasant facts must be suppressed, Or else in gilded colors dressed To take the curse away.

That common people, read and learn, That workmen will we teach and burn, The home of king or saint; Will murder, ruin, kill, annoy, Debauch and riot fight, destroy, Will free from law's restraint.

But common people, we confess, Who read and trust the daily press, Are dull of comprehension; For editors respect the strong. The wealthy class can do no wrong. Which they will care to mention.

Historians should note the chest, And they the same old tale repeat. And priests, "death lofty steeples; All lay the blame, the guilt, the shame, The fearful flood of crime and blood, On the poor people, and the poor."

Five weeks of slavery on bread and greed, A very bad on earth we read.

From center out to border; But France redeemed this day of sin, When "loyal" troops marched bravely in, Restoring "law and order."

But, many foreigners were there, Unbiased, honest, just and fair; Unbought, and not for sale; Old men, the middle aged, and youth, Who dare assert and tell the truth; They tell another tale.

They dare proclaim with voice and pen, A government of workmen, Which rank and wealth deplore; Its justice to the heart appeals; 'Twas free from all official steals, A thing unknown before.

Who dares to say the wealth untold, In bankers' vaults—the hoarded gold, They could not take away; No other government on earth, Though ruled by men of "noble" birth, Would leave it there a day.

Five weeks, while the Commune held sway, No crime was known, but bright as day The sun of justice shone. Brave men and women, side by side, Fought for its maintenance and died Unhonored and unknown.

But, whisper low, in accents hushed: 'Twas not till this Commune was crushed, The flood of death began. 'Twas not the work of men who fight For freedom, harmony and right, The common working man.

Ah, and "Twas men who fight for pay; Who ask no questions, but obey The order of their chief. 'Twas men long trained with scindish skill, For government to burn and kill, Who wrought this shame and grief.

The soldiers did their "duty" well; And made of earth the darkest hell, Who hid the do to-day. And yet, professors, priests and press, Still hide the truth—can they do less And hold their place and pay?

Yet in this lost Commune we see The signs of better things to be, The soldiers gain their own, For war and murder then will cease, And flags be furled in endless peace, And greed be overthrown.

And though at first the world was Who shall subdue the storm they raised, Or who destroy the heaven, Until it permeates the earth, Remove the stain from hell and birth, And make of earth a heaven.

J. E. NASH.

Comrades are requested to notice that the ticket of the SOCIALIST PARTY occupies the LAST COLUMN on the ballot.

Fell on the Fighting Line.

Socialist comrades throughout the city will be grieved and surprised to learn of the sudden death of one of our best and most faithful workers for socialism in Chicago, Erik J. Pihlaja, organizer for the Sixth ward. Comrade Pihlaja was a man of magnificent physique, and to all outward appearances was in perfect health, yet on last Sunday morning at 8 o'clock he died almost instantly as he afterwards discovered from heart disease. Those who were acquainted with our departed comrade can best judge of the loss which the party has sustained by his death. Cheerful, vigorous and untiring in the propaganda of socialism, Comrade Pihlaja was appreciated and respected by every member of the Socialist party who knew him. The executive committee of the party having been notified of his decease, passed the following resolution of condolence and sympathy with his widow and directed that the same appear in the columns of *The Workers' Call*:

"Whereas, The hand of death has removed our Comrade Erik J. Pihlaja from our midst, and

"Whereas, we recognize his long and faithful services to the cause of socialism, which we held in common with him, therefore be it

"Resolved, That the committee hereby expresses its heartfelt sympathy and condolence with the widow of our departed comrade in the affliction that has befallen her, and further considers that the highest tribute they can pay to his memory is best expressed through still more vigorous efforts on their part to bring nearer to its realization the cause to which our comrade devoted his life's work."

The body was interred in Oakwood cemetery on Tuesday, March 24, many old comrades being present at the funeral. Before the deceased was borne to his last resting place, Comrade Walter Thomas Mills delivered an impressive and eloquent address appropriate to the occasion, and a valiant comrade who had fought long and valiantly for socialism passed away forever from the field on which he had well and nobly played his part.

Couldn't Hold Him.

Comrade Walter A. Allen of Palmer, Mass., writes to inform the Chicago comrades that he is once more at liberty, having been released upon a writ of habeas corpus after an incarceration of thirty days. It may be remembered that Comrade Allen was recently sentenced to one year's imprisonment for circulating a leaflet which attacked the church and schools in a manner that the upholders of those institutions didn't like, although it was admitted by the court that the production was neither blasphemous nor obscene. It was said to be "prejudicial to the morals of the young," and its consequences it was found that no penalty could be enforced. Comrade Allen marvelously told in vigorous language of evils which "good men" unmercifully condemn in selected phrases, and, judging from his letter, he will still continue to provide an uncomfortable situation for those who would like to see him jailed in their efforts to close his mouth for twelve months.

An army officer has just brought home an overcoat belonging to the emperor of China, which he freed from a burning palace in Peking. The "world of graft" is evidently not contented to the North American continent.

Some poet has composed a campaign dirty on "The Ancient Brown Palace That Our Caesar Never Ate." The writer is evidently ignorant of the fact that the "palace" mentioned can't eat their cake. They talk through them instead.

Socialist Pointers

If you are a workman, why not vote the ticket of your class?

Harrison or Haney? How happy the traction companies can be with either!

Be good to yourself by voting the ticket of the SOCIALIST PARTY, JOHN COLLINS for Mayor.

The "blue laws" bogey was especially constructed for the intimidation of green workmen in this campaign.

The workmen have a golden opportunity this spring of showing that they know that their votes are valuable.

The slaughter of workmen in Russia by the Cossacks proves that capitalist "civilization" is everywhere the same.

That awful stiffness is caused by Bryan's efforts to hold his breath while reading Comrade Wajshire's challenge to debate.

In the near future every reputable corporation will have its own special pack of "gray wolves" as a matter of business.

The Municipal Voters' League evidently do not consider Honore Palmer a "gray wolf," even if he is running with the pack.

The party who says he doesn't believe in revolution, but pins his faith upon evolution, only exposes his ignorance of both terms.

In voting for the "best man," don't overlook yourself and your distinct class interests. Vote for socialism and you can make no mistake.

During the past week the red flag has been hoisted both in France and Russia. Some day we will hear the news that it has gone up to stay.

The law is but the will of the dominant class made into a rule for all. This may cast some light upon the futility of so-called labor legislation.

After the election is over the republican and democratic campaigns will close, but the socialists will keep on doing business at the old stand.

Harrison and Haney may be "friends of labor" all right, but they are not friends of the working class.

"The man who owns the machine" better than Bobby Burke and Billy Lorimer.

It may be a "crime" against capitalism to vote for your interests as a workman, but there are some cases in which a blunder is worse than a crime.

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On Political Stage

(Continued from page 1.)

Marion, though sorely disgruntled over the result of the nomination, is prevented by a pledge from repeating his performance of four years ago, and as he has no intention of retiring from the political field, he takes this opportunity of making his peace with the capitalist class, and particularly corporations, by pushing the fight for a "clean" council. This champion of the "people" starts his speeches by defining his position, and he is careful always to state that he is not opposed to corporations or in any way antagonistic to its interests, that all he wants is to secure the election of aldermen who, when the franchisees are renewed, will see that the city gets a "just" compensation for its franchisees.

It is only necessary to refer to the daily capitalist press to procure sufficient evidence of the farcical nature of the thing called capitalist politics, so far as it concerns the wage working class. The materials from which the above notes were taken were supplied throughout by the capitalist journals of this city during the last week. It represents nothing but trickery, evasion, hypocrisy and treachery upon the part of the political actors who appear in it, and the only difference between them is of degree, not of kind. And yet, from out of this mass of duplicity, one reality appears which is common to all, viz. the interests of the class who plunder, degrade and deceive the workers. Not one word that they speak or write, not one action that they perform, can in any manner whatever tend to better the material conditions of those upon whose votes they depend for office, and this is so plainly evident to any one who will use his brains to think the matter over, that one is at a loss to decide which is the most wonderful—the colossal assurance of the tools of capitalism, or the unspeakable stupidity of the workmen, who can still be deceived by them.

No apology, therefore, is needed in presenting the claims of a political organization whose very existence is rooted in bringing the claims of the SOCIALIST PARTY to the attention of the wage workers of Chicago and urging a perusal of its platform, upon their notice, we feel certain no comparison is possible between its concise and distinct statements and the shuffling, equivocating and evasive programmes of the capitalist parties—a contrast insisted in at once established. And the same contrast exists between the statements of those who publicly advocate the principles of the SOCIALIST PARTY and those who speak for capitalism. A vote for the latter is worse than thrown away, whilst a ballot cast for the SOCIALIST PARTY, whose candidates for mayor is JOHN COLLINS, is not only a step towards economic freedom, but a protest against being made to play a part in a useless, disgusting and degrading farce enacted for the sole benefit of that class which robs the laborer of the fruit of his toil.

SOCIALIST PARTY TICKET

For Mayor—JOHN COLLINS.
For Clerk—G. G. STRICKLAND.
For Attorney—M. H. TAFT.
For Treasurer—D. H. DALY.

WEST TOWN.

For Assessor—AUGUST KLENKE.
For Collector—G. J. SINDELAR.
For Supervisor—G. D. EVANS.
For Clerk—B. ENHORN.

NORTH TOWN.

For Collector—WM. LEHNERT.
For Supervisor—A. W. MARTIN.
For Clerk—C. A. JOHNSON.

TOWN OF LAKE VIEW.

For Collector—CHAR. J. ERICKSON.
For Supervisor—A. F. JOHNSON.
For Clerk—B. A. WEBSTER.

TOWN OF HYDE PARK.

For Assessor—DR. RUDINSKI.
For Collector—A. G. NIELSEN.
For Supervisor—H. DEBOKER.
For Clerk—CHAS. KNUDSEN.

SOUTH TOWN.

For Collector—L. O. LARSEN.
For Supervisor—M. BECKER.
For Clerk—A. WILLIAMSON.
For Collector—W. H. LEFFINGWELL.
For Supervisor—JOHN F. GOEREL.
For Clerk—ALBERT KREMAN.

TOWN OF JEFFERSON.

For Collector—W. H. LEFFINGWELL.
For Supervisor—JOHN F. GOEREL.
For Clerk—ALBERT KREMAN.

TOWN OF LAKEVIEW.

For Collector—CHAR. J. ERICKSON.
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For Clerk—B. A. WEBSTER.

How Will You Vote?

(Continued from page 1.)

He found their case so strong that he was compelled to decide in their favor. He does not claim anything more than that in a society where laws and customs are fixed by employers he found that this particular body of masters were demanding more of their wage slaves than the whole class of masters thought was desirable to demand. But he forgets to say anything of the countless times when as a judge he has enforced laws made in the interest of the capitalist class against the workers who had been deceived into electing their exploiters into power. He does not tell you of the times when he issued injunctions to fill any loop hole for labor that capitalist legislators might have left in the law. For that is all an injunction is. It is simply a law made on the spot to cover a special case. And as all law is made by the interest of capital, when an injunction is issued it simply means that a special case has been found, which has not been covered, in spite of the fact that the legislature have for generations been enacting general laws for the protection of property against the demands of men. Judge Haney found such a case at Fraser & Chalmers, where the men were on strike. The men had violated no existing law. Although the employers had made thousands of laws to secure the subservience of labor they could find none that would apply to this particular case and so Judge Haney was called upon to announce a new law from the bench which could be enforced without an appeal to a jury. He did this and this fact is an eloquent testimonial as to what he would do if mayor. Whenever an opportunity came for him to grant any special favor to concentrated wealth against the workers of Chicago, we may be sure that he would use all the energy at his disposal in assisting his own class—the employers. Surely when workmen are seeking for some one to carry out their wishes in the majority chair, they can find nothing to interest them in men of the Judge Haney stamp.

What kind of a man do the laborers want? In the first place he should be a union man, a man familiar with the difficulties and struggles of labor in all fields. He should be a man who understands that all wealth being a product of human toil, either of hand or the brain, it can belong only to the toilers. He should be a man who thoroughly realizes that the present government is in the hands of the capitalist class and that the fundamental reason for his election is to change that fact and make the government of the city of Chicago a government of, for and by the laborers of Chicago. In other words, he must be a SOCIALIST. There is a man who fits all these conditions and who is the only man in whom the workers of Chicago can have any interest. That man is JOHN COLLINS and he is at the head of the SOCIALIST ticket.

If he is elected he is pledged to use all the powers of the city government at all times and under all conditions in the interest of the workers. Every vote that is cast for him whether he be elected or not is a protest against the conditions that give rise to injunctions, strikes, tramps and destroyed homes and is the only way in which such a protest can be made. Every cross put above his name is a declaration that one more man has had intelligence enough to know that in a quarrel between masters, slaves get only blown, no matter who wins, and that if a strike is to be made it might far better be for oneself than for any master. Every Socialist vote signifies that the person casting it believes in the abolition of all slavery, wage or chattel, and a free opportunity by all-laborers to use all the tools labor has invented or constructed and keep all the wealth labor has created.

Here then is the only candidate for whom the workers of Chicago can vote and not throw their vote directly into the hands of their worst enemies. A vote for COLLINS is a vote for labor. A vote for Harrison or Haney is a vote for the exploiters of labor. If labor has a chance to choose which will be elected who will get the most votes? Where will your vote go?

Socialist Temple Notes.

Tuesday evening, March 5, a goodly number gathered in the Temple. The address of Comrade A. M. Simons was packed full of facts bearing directly on the present campaign. The audience responded with hearty applause.

Thursday, March 11, the ladies organized a socialist auxiliary. They will have a short lecture and socialize every Thursday evening.

Rain did not keep the people away on Sunday. The morning meeting at the address of Comrade A. M. Simons was packed full of facts bearing directly on the present campaign. The audience responded with hearty applause.

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Socialist Party Platform

In view of the fact that the municipal elections in Chicago are to take place in April, the Socialist party, in convention assembled, once more affirms its allegiance to the principles of international revolutionary socialism.

In calling upon the working class to rally to the support of the principles of socialism, the Socialists wish to emphasize the fact so often reiterated, that until the complete triumph of the working class, which can only find expression in the overthrow of the capitalist system, be accomplished, any temporary palliatives must of necessity be partial and insufficient. Therefore we present the following immediate measures which our candidates will enforce according to the amount of power conferred upon them, for the consideration of all workmen who desire to achieve the emancipation of their class by means of the ballot:

1st. The employment of all unemployed citizens by the municipality.
2nd. That the municipality shall furnish support and assistance to all workmen upon strike, and aid them with every public power which can be used to help them accomplish their object.

GRAND MASS MEETING
At Phoenix Hall

Division St. near Sedgwick St.

FRIDAY MARCH 29, 8 P. M.

REV. CHAS. H. VAIL,

Socialist Candidate for Governor of New Jersey—Will tell the Wage Workers why they should vote the ticket of THE SOCIALIST PARTY with JOHN COLLINS as Candidate for Mayor. Other Local Speakers Will Assist.

Free Seats

All Welcome.

10:30 a. m.—Singing and Schubert String Quartette.
11 a. m.—Address by Comrade Strickland.
12:30 p. m.—Socialist School, Advanced class taught by Comrade A. M. Simons.
1:30 p. m.—Socialist Campaign meeting. Speakers, Comrade A. Klenke and A. Eisenman.
4:45 p. m.—Joint Committee meeting.
8 p. m.—Mass meeting; speaker, Chas. H. Vail. We hail with delight the election of Chas. H. Vail to our city and to you as a "free speech" victory, signifying guarantee seats.
Comrade Strickland tender his resignation as joint organizer, but continues his work at the Temple. This will leave him free to respond to invitations to speak or sing in socialist meetings, except on Sundays. Dates should be made through Organizer Klenke. Comrade Strickland may be seen at the Atlantic hotel, 133 Van Buren street, from 1 to 3; telephone, Harrison, 1292.

Meetings for the Week.

The following meetings have been arranged for the coming week:

SUNDAY—3 p. m. Fifteenth ward, 334 W. North avenue; speakers, John Collins and J. Kaplan.
SUNDAY—3 p. m. Twenty-fifth ward, 309 Sherman, near Belmont avenue; speaker, John Collins.
SUNDAY—Twenty-second ward, 8 p. m., 35 Clybourn avenue; speakers, Peter Eisenman and A. Eisenman.
SUNDAY—3 p. m. Twenty-eighth ward, Socialist Hall, Armitage avenue, four doors east of Milwaukee avenue; Binning Society, 10 a. m.; children's Sunday School, 11 a. m.; speakers, Aug. Klenke and J. W. Bartlett.
SUNDAY—3 p. m. Thirty-first ward, 608 S. Halsted street; speaker, J. B. Smiley and H. P. Keusch.
SUNDAY—3 p. m. Third ward, 333 State street; speaker, B. Berlyn.
SUNDAY—3 p. m. Seventeenth ward, Aurora hall, corner Milwaukee and Huron streets; speakers, John Collins and G. D. Evans.
SUNDAY—3 p. m. LaSalle Political and Educational Club, 456 S. Halsted street; speaker, P. W. Knorr.
SUNDAY—3 p. m. Socialist Temple, 128 South Western avenue; speaker, Chas. H. Vail and W. T. Mills.
SUNDAY—3 p. m. Thirty-third ward, Kensington Turner Hall; speakers, Chas. H. Vail and A. M. Simons.
SUNDAY—3 p. m. Socialist Temple, 128 S. Western avenue; speakers, A. Eisenman and Aug. Klenke.
TUESDAY—3 p. m. Socialist Temple, 128 S. Western avenue, near Madison street; speaker, John Collins.
THURSDAY—3 p. m. Fifteenth ward, 334 West North avenue; speaker, B. Berlyn.
THURSDAY—4 p. m. Mills' Night School of Social Economy, Schiller building, 183 Randolph street.
FRIDAY—3 p. m. LaSalle Political and Educational Club, 456 S. Halsted street.
FRIDAY—3 p. m. Twenty-eighth ward, Socialist Hall Armitage and Milwaukee avenues.
SATURDAY—3 p. m. Mills' Night School of Social Economy, 496 S. Halsted street.
SATURDAY—3 p. m. Eighth ward, Sherman Hall, 519 Commercial avenue; speaker, Aug. Klenke.
SATURDAY—3 p. m. Lauterbach's hall at 12 N. Clark street; speaker, John Collins.
SATURDAY—3 p. m. Aurora hall, Huron street and Milwaukee avenue; speakers, Chas. H. Vail and J. B. Smiley.
SATURDAY—3 p. m. Lee and Roberts' hall, 11th and Halsted st.; speaker, T. J. Morgan.
SATURDAY—3 p. m. 1115 N. Leavitt.
SATURDAY—3 p. m. Workmen's hall, 44 Noble street.

POLISH BRANCH MEETINGS.

SUNDAY—March 31, 3 p. m. Prokop's Hall, 3400 Superior avenue, South Chicago.
SUNDAY—March 31, 7 p. m. Kapur's hall, 330 Exchange avenue, South Chicago.
SUNDAY—3 p. m. Jennings' hall, 31st and Grand avenues; speakers, B. Berlyn and J. H. Bard.
MONDAY—3 p. m. Twelfth Street Turner hall, 12th and Union streets; grand final rally; Rev. Chas. Vail and all the Socialist party candidates will speak.
MONDAY—3 p. m. Madison hall, Madison street opposite Union, 4th floor; speakers, W. T. Mills and J. B. Smiley.
Speakers of the Socialist party are requested to their 30th addresses to draw the attention of their hearers to the position of the Socialist party ticket on the ballot.

DIFFERENCES IN WAGES.

How One Man Who Produces Nothing Can Earn as Much as 18,000 Others Who Produce

Many remarkable discoveries have been made by investigators from the Chicago university, but none more wonderful than this one published in last Sunday's paper. It seems almost incredible that, in spite of the "prosperity" that everybody is enjoying, the report of a student of that institution, regarding conditions of life in the sweatshops of Chicago should be true. This investigator declares that the average wages in those centers of industry are somewhere about \$7 per annum. But this is not all. The further discovery has been made that even this meagre average tends to become still lower. And yet, while this downward tendency has been proceeding, it was generally supposed that the conditions of the working class were almost ideal. The "advance agent of prosperity" had been in office for four years and was re-elected upon the strength of belief in the fulfillment of the promises made by and for him, and still the tendency of sweat-shop wages is downward.

It is satisfactory to notice, however, that outside the sweatshops instances can be given to show that this tendency is not absolutely universal. An employee of the United States Steel and Iron Co., one Chas. Schwab, has been engaged at "wages" amounting to \$1,000,000 per year, or about 12,500 times the average wage paid in the sweatshops in Chicago. Probably the entire number of sweat shop employees does not amount to 12,500, so it seems that Schwab "earns" as much as more than all the sweatshop employees in Chicago combined.

It does not at all follow that Schwab really needs 12,500 times as much food, or clothing, or fuel, or other physical necessities as the ordinary sweatshop employee in Chicago. Yet he gets it, and his employer may be deserving it, and that it is the reward of ability. It might be thought that this was impossible if the production of necessities determined the rate of wages in both cases. But, as it does not, there is no such difficulty in discovering the reason why Schwab's work is as valuable as that of 12,500 sweatshop employees.

Schwab, though so well paid, is not engaged in producing anything. The sweatshop people, though ill paid, really do produce things. And this fact, if carefully analyzed, will explain the differences in wages.

Schwab "earns" his millions by cheapening production, and can only do this by cheapening the producers. It is his business to apply improved machinery in iron and steel production, to dispense with every superfluous worker, to intensify the labor of the real producers, to throw upon the labor market every worker whose part in production can be done quicker and more cheaply by the machine and these, by competition with those still engaged, help to bring about the tendency to lower wages. In short, Schwab's business is to reproduce as far as possible in the iron and steel industry the same conditions that prevail in the sweatshops, viz. to get the greatest possible amount of labor power for the minimum of wages. Wages under capitalism constantly tend to this minimum, and Schwab gets his millions because of his ability to increase the rapidity of this tendency in the steel industry. Under socialism, on the contrary, Schwab, if he get 12,500 times as much as another worker, would have to produce 12,500 times as much, a feat which is practically impossible.

Under socialism, instead of receiving barely sufficient to live, would secure the full equivalent of their labor product for their own use.

SOCIALIST PARTY

OF CHICAGO.

Branch Directory.

Secretaries will please send notice of any omissions, changes or corrections in the following list and notify the editor of The Workers' Call, 35 N. Clark street.

COMMITTEES.

GENERAL COMMITTEE meets first Saturday of every month at Koch's hall, 104 E. Randolph street; A. W. Lindgren, secretary, 1077 Roscoe st.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meets every Monday at Workers' Call office, 35 N. Clark street, Room 3; secretary, A. W. Lindgren, 1077 Roscoe st.

ILLINOIS.

The following directory announces only the business meetings of the various branches. All agitation meetings will be announced in the "List of Meetings," which will be found on the first page of every issue of The Workers' Call.

FIRST WARD—Every Tuesday night, Atlantic Hotel, southwest corner Van Buren and Sherman streets; secretary, Leo Marumot, 497 Wabash ave.

SECOND WARD—Every Friday night, 212 Wabash avenue; secretary, Alice Washburn, 178 E. 24th street.

THIRD WARD—Headquarters, 355 S. State street; meets every Monday at 8 p. m.; secretary, S. E. Yeomans, 1360 State street.

FOURTH WARD—Meets every first and third Monday night at 310 South Halsted street; secretary, Joe Trent, 345 E. Twenty-fourth street.

FIFTH WARD—Every second and fourth Tuesday at 519 S. Halsted st.; Sec. George Mitchell, 1223 34th st.

SIXTH WARD—Meets Friday nights; secretary, M. Kleininger.

SEVENTH WARD—Meets at Foresters' hall, 612 Cottage Grove ave., every Thursday at 8 p. m.; Sec. Peyton Howell, 687 Washington ave.

EIGHTH WARD—Every Saturday 3 p. m. at Sherman Hall, 5160 Commercial ave.; Sec. M. H. Taft, 3086 Commercial avenue.

NINTH AND TENTH WARDS—Meet every Monday night at 424 S. Halsted street; Sec. L. Hechtman, 264 W. Fourteenth street.

ELEVENTH WARD—Every Friday night at 234 W. Hastings; secretary, Robert Plotter, 400 Washburne ave.

TWELFTH WARD—Every Friday 8 p. m. at 124 Twenty-fourth street, near Oakley avenue; secretary, G. J. Sindelar, 1135 S. Albany av.

THIRTEENTH WARD—Every Wednesday at Socialist Temple, 128 S. Western avenue; secretary, James Lambert, 1413 Washington Blvd.

FOURTEENTH WARD—Every Friday at Miller's Hall, southeast corner Grand and Western avenues; secretary, E. Cope, 123 Emerson avenue.

FIFTEENTH WARD—Headquarters at 384 W. North avenue; secretary, M. Hall, 45 Thomas street.

SIXTEENTH WARD—Every Monday at 1123 Milwaukee avenue, second floor; secretary, O. Beselack, 344 N. Wood street.

SEVENTEENTH WARD—Every Sunday at 3 p. m. Aurora Hall, Huron street and Milwaukee avenue; secretary, Sol Siegel, 139 W. Huron street.

EIGHTEENTH WARD—Second and fourth Wednesday evenings at 223 Washington Blvd.; secretary, B. Bayfield, 15 N. Carpenter street.

NINETEENTH WARD—Every Tuesday evening at Hull House; secretary, Miss Mary Colston, Hull House, corner Polk and Halsted streets.

TWENTIETH WARD—Every Thursday at Socialist Temple, 128 S. Western avenue; secretary, James S. Smith, 412 W. Madison street.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD—Every Wednesday at 151 Wells street; secretary, R. A. Morris, 55 N. Clark street.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD—Every second Tuesday in the month at 31 Clybourn avenue; secretary, P. F. Eckenberg, 321 N. Franklin street.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD—Every Friday at Garfield Turner Hall, Garfield and Larrabee streets; secretary, A. H. Schuler, 145 Dayton street.

TWENTY-FOURTH—Every first and third Sunday at 2 N. W. corner Southport avenue and Diversey Blvd.; secretary, L. M. Wagner, 624 Southport avenue.

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD—Every first and third Sunday, 8 p. m. and every second and fourth Tuesday, 8 p. m. at headquarters, Proletarian Hall, 309 Sheffield avenue; secretary, August Peterson, 333 Sheffield avenue.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD—Every second and fourth Wednesday at 1023 Lincoln avenue; secretary, A. Johnson, 233 Cuyler avenue.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 1—Secretary, J. H. Bard, 715 W. Irving Park Blvd.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 2—Secretary, H. Leffingwell, 646 Wellington av.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 3—Secretary, Daniel Katska, 121 N. Fifth street, 2nd fl.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 4—Secretary, James Cunningham, 11 S. Western st.

TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD—Every Wednesday at headquarters, Socialist Hall Armitage and Milwaukee ave. Secretary, Chas. Rosenberg, 179 Johnson avenue.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD—Every Monday at 63 Bishop street; secretary, Nick Krump, 613 W. Forty-second street.

THIRTIETH WARD—Secretary, F. W. Fisher, 425 Washington avenue.

Socialist Temple

120 S. Western Ave

Campaign Meeting, Sunday, 8:30 p. m. Socialist School, Sunday, 2:30 p. m. (Advanced class taught by A. M. Simons.)
Chorus and Lecture, 10:30 A. M. Social Crusade, People's Meeting Sunday, 8 p. m.
Socialist Party Meeting, Tuesday, 8 p. m. Reading Room Open Every Evening.

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THE WORKERS' CALL.

THE WORKERS' CALL is published by the SOCIALIST PARTY of America, 100 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. It is a weekly paper, published every Saturday except on legal holidays. The subscription price is \$1.00 per annum in advance. Single copies are sold for 10 cents. The paper is sent free to all members of the Socialist Party of America.

"Workingmen of all countries unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains; you have a world to gain."

THIRD YEAR.—WHOLE No. 109

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1901.

PRICE ONE CENT.

VINDICATED AT THE POLLS

Class Conscious Socialists of Chicago Repudiate Those Who Opposed Unity of Forces. Vote Shows That the Socialist Party Has the Confidence of the Intelligent Portion of the Working Class. Falsehood and Scurrility Bring Disaster to the Disruptionists. Some Vagaries of Middle Class "Socialism" Outlook for the Future. The Socialist Party Will Carry on the Battle Against Capitalism With Renewed Energy.

Now that the smoke of battle has been cleared away and the capitalist duly elected, we feel the comrades throughout the city should be enlightened somewhat as to the actual state of affairs in the local Socialist movement. That this has not been done before is due to the fact that the Socialist party was too busily engaged in directing the fight against the common enemy, to waste time in exploiting the unfortunate division which resulted in three distinct parties claiming the name of Socialist being placed on the ballot. Doubtless this confusion to no small extent tended to diminish the vote, which might otherwise have been confidently anticipated, and which would certainly have installed the Socialist party of this city upon the official ballot, but even as it is, the result of the election shows conclusively that those who, for reasons best known to themselves, stubbornly opposed the unity of Socialist forces in this city, have gone down in well-merited disaster.

It now, however, becomes appropriate to place before our readers a short sketch of the events which occurred in the local movement subsequent to the national election in November. The Socialist party have consistently stood for unity ever since that date, and in their convention 185 delegates emphasized that position plainly and distinctly. The faction with headquarters at Washington street, however, rejected every advance made in that direction, though everything possible was done to make it acceptable without loss of self-respect. Nothing came of this, and the Socialist party persevere had to abide the result of the election, a final test. That result showed beyond a shadow of doubt that the Socialist party was thoroughly justified in the position it took. The malcontents have been overwhelmingly defeated, and will in all probability have no further significance as a political party in Chicago.

It was no light task, with the limited means at our command to accomplish this victory, but the comrades of the Socialist party braced themselves for the effort. The agitation was carried on with the utmost vigor, large meetings being continuously held in every part of the city, speakers worked day and night to bring before the laborers the principles of Socialism, and literature was systematically distributed, while the disruptionists were utterly unable to carry on any propaganda worthy of the name, relying mainly upon the assumed stupidity of the Socialist voters and their own capacity for "bluff," and whatever effect a few thousand weak, mendacious and confusing handbills might produce. Practically the entire work of Socialist propaganda for the recent election was carried on by the Socialist party.

First reports of the election show that the united Socialist forces of Chicago have polled 4,115 votes, which will almost certainly increase to the neighborhood of 5,000 when the official returns are made public. On the other hand, the Washington street faction are credited with but 1,303, a number which may possibly increase to 2,000 or thereabouts, and without doubt a considerable number of this total was cast through ignorance of the fact that the party had changed its name.

The character of "Socialism" advocated by this insignificant clique is almost worthy of a passing notice. Throughout the campaign it largely took the form of a series of misstatements of the party by which it was so thoroughly thrashed on last Tuesday. To these tactics no reply was necessary. The Socialist party, as before stated, was too busily engaged in Socialist propaganda to notice the calumnies leveled at it by conscious impostors. Scurrility and falsehood spread broadcast through anonymous handbills may serve the turn of those who use them as a necessary adjunct to a suspicious cause, but such weapons we leave to those who prefer to use them. They have no part in our propaganda.

The following incident, which is attested to by one of our watchers, will throw some light upon the conception of Socialism possessed by those who have done their utmost to perpetuate divisions in the ranks of the working class, and it is exactly what might have been expected from them. In the fifth precinct of the Thirty-fifth ward our comrades know only of two members of the S. D. P.—viz., the editor of the Social Democratic Herald and his son. In this precinct, but two votes were cast for the S. D. P. ticket, the additional vote in each case being given to the Maple Street, the

der this editor informed the Daily News reporter on the day before election that his party stood for "conservative ideas" and not for "revolution." It might be as well to remark in passing, that this precinct polled twenty votes for the Socialist party ticket. These matters, however, are but transient phases through which the Socialist movement must pass, and are mentioned merely to clear up any possible doubt which may remain in the minds of our readers as to the nature of the internal dissensions which have to some extent retarded the progress of Socialism in Chicago. For the rest, the election of April 3d has abundantly justified our position and repudiated the actions of the disruptionists. From this time forward our attention will, as usual, be exclusively given to Socialist agitation and organization as we have neither time nor inclination to trouble about the remnants of disunion which may yet survive. The outlook for the future is cheering and the battle against capitalism must be pressed with unabated vigor. A solid and coherent body of class-conscious workingmen stand in the ranks of the Socialist party, equipped and ready to enter the field which is now ripening for harvest. Those who oppose may still continue their futile opposition, and those who recognize the deception that has been perpetrated upon them by the spokesmen of disunion, can find an outlet for their energy and activity in the Socialist movement in the ranks of the Socialist party, the justice of whose claims to represent the interests of the working class in this city have been doubly and trebly vindicated in the recent election.

THE FINAL RALLY.

Great Meeting at West 15th St. Turner Hall Bridges Local Campaign To a Close.

Our last Monday evening an audience of some 800 persons attended the final rally of the Socialist Party at West Twelfth Street Turner Hall. A formidable array of speakers were on hand, amongst whom the mayoral candidate, John Collins, was the principal speaker of the evening. The meeting lasted till after 11 p. m., each speaker occupying from fifteen to twenty-five minutes in making his address. The audience was most responsive and enthusiastic, and the points made by the various speakers were heartily applauded. Comrade Collins delivered a powerful address, in which he exposed the falsity of the claims of the capitalist candidates to pose as "friends of labor," and showed conclusively that the laborers, instead of depending upon their enemies for "favors" which they never received, must unite together and enforce their own demands by the collective strength of their numbers. He described how the capitalist class mainly depended upon "trickery and misrepresentation, and taking advantage of race and religious prejudices to keep the workers in ignorance of their true interests, and how socialism alone could rend the web of deception woven around the unsuspecting working class by the parasitical tribe who lived upon their labor. He was followed by Comrades Mills, Morgan and Smiley, who in brief and pointed addresses emphasized what had been said before. Three rousing cheers were then given for the Socialist candidate and three more for the party and the meeting was then declared adjourned.

To Stop Exodus.

Conditions in Porto Rico are such that thousands of laborers are emigrating to Venezuela, leaving the capitalist planters without the supply of wage labor necessary to properly employ their capital. Prompt action has been taken in Washington to meet this emergency, and two tons of American flags are to be shipped at once to the island to restore confidence and check the tide of immigration which is proving so disastrous to the local economy. Wage laborers have often been scared by the threat that their masters would take their capital out of the country in case the workers refused to submit to the rule of exploitation, but the folly of this threat is well evidenced by the fact that the capitalist will move heaven and earth to retain the supply of wage labor, without which his capital is absolutely useless. The situation in Porto Rico is a distinct illustration in miniature of the work of the Socialist movement in this city. The Socialist statement that labor produces all

PRISONER FOR LIFE

Awful Predicament of a Capitalist Profitmonger.

DECLARES "HE CAN'T GET OUT"

Victim Must Stay in a "Business" Prison Solitary for the Interests of His Wage Slaves.

At all hazards, the delusion that the capitalist is only a capitalist for the benefit of the working class, must be maintained in the minds of the latter. Upon every possible occasion the exploiter is represented as an individual who would gladly give up the care and burden of exploitation and devote his time to "philanthropy" were it not that the people whom he fleeces would suffer by such action on his part. The example of Andrew Carnegie in retiring from "business" (with an annual income of fifteen million dollars) has been commented upon by many of his brethren as the ideal course to pursue, and these gentry (with the exception of Russell Sage, who declares bluntly that he means to keep control until death looms on his grip), almost invariably express a strong desire to follow the example of the benevolent (?) Scotchman, but unfortunately the interests of their employees imperatively forbid all hope of entertaining such an idea. An interview with Abraham S. Hewitt, recently reported in the daily papers, may be taken as characteristic of the hypocrisy of the average capitalist upon this subject:

Mr. Hewitt, you evidently do not agree with Mr. Carnegie's view on how a wealthy man's old age should be spent," began the reporter. "I do most thoroughly agree with Mr. Carnegie on that point," replied Mr. Hewitt. "What makes you think I don't?" "Because you don't get out of active business, and yet you are old and wealthy," said the reporter. "I sincerely wish I had a chance to sell out like Mr. Carnegie had. I would jump at it," answered Mr. Hewitt. "Mr. Carnegie has been extremely fortunate. He is at least at liberty, but I am still in prison. I CAN'T GET OUT. At least I can't get out on terms which I feel it would be honorable to accept. I had a chance some time ago to sell out our Trenton works, but the condition was that they should be closed down permanently. This would have thrown about five hundred of our people out of work; people who have been with us for years, and many of whom have bought their own little homes in Trenton. I could not accept such terms; an hour's am with the burden yet on my shoulders, and I suppose death alone would relieve me of it."

"Pity the sorrows of a poor old man" of nearly eighty years, whom five hundred selfish laborers insist upon keeping in prison until death comes to his relief. Imagine the depth of despair into which the aged captive is plunged upon seeing the liberated Carnegie spread his wings and soar into boundless freedom, unhampered by the sordid cares of business, while the unfortunate Hewitt must remain in the Bastille of profit-making for the term of his natural life, incarcerated in that hideous prison by the necessities of the 600, who cannot afford to let him out for fear of being "let out" themselves. Verily, it is a tragical situation. Can nothing be done to set the captive free?

Let us examine the fastenings of his dungeon cell. Let us test the locks and bolts and bars which stand between Mr. Hewitt and liberty. Like the caged starling in Sterne's "Sentimental Journey," Mr. Hewitt constantly repeats the despairing cry, "I can't get out!" "I can't get out!" until his very impotency becomes an invitation to inspect the structure of his cage. By the bye, we hope our readers will overlook the rather strained comparison by which this prisoner of capitalism is likened to a starling. We know, of course, that a venture would have made a more appropriate simile, but then ventures don't talk. They simply gorge themselves to death.

Mr. Hewitt must stay in lest 600 people should be "thrown out of work." Seems to be a law in this fastening somewhere. Is it not the Hewitt class who constantly insist that any man can get work who really looks for it? When 500 these 600 men are tramping over the length and breadth of this country, do not the organs which express the interests of Hewitt's class assert over and over again that these men will not work, that they will run away from work, that there is nothing more to be done than that work, and that their greatest trouble is desiring and avoiding the remunerative work which is thrust upon them at every turn? Is not this the era of "unparalleled prosperity," the mythic epoch in which the "job seeker" man? Why should Hewitt fear that these 600 will suffer? They are not dependent upon him, unless he will admit that the political tool of his class are Marx and Engels, who declare that the political and economic interests of the working class are identical.

It is certainly not this excuse which will prevent him.

Again, the Trenton works (whatever they may be), are certainly not run merely for the sake of "giving employment." If they ceased to yield profit, would Hewitt have any scruples about closing them down regardless of the interests of the 600 employees? Hardly. Doesn't it look altogether reasonable to suppose that the sweet taste of the profits extracted from the Trenton works is at least sufficient consolation to reconcile the prisoner to his captivity? If there were no profits, he could get out, in fact, he would have to. As it is, Mr. Hewitt is evidently a victim, the profits which they insist upon thrusting on him.

The prisoner also labors under the hallucination that he cannot get out without "selling out." How is this? If the works produce profits, is he the only one competent to receive them? Are there not many labor skippers quite as expert as he? Hewitt does not live in Trenton, but in New York, and takes no part whatever in the production process. Are there not managers and superintendents in Trenton who attend to the actual labor squeezing? And couldn't they take the profits with as much ease as he does? Surely, the withdrawal of an individual whose sole function is to appropriate what others produce, need not necessitate the closing down of the works. There are lots of fellows ready to release Hewitt from this task, and give him the freedom which he envies Carnegie. Indeed, he could "emancipate" himself in the same manner without much exertion were he so inclined. The bolts and bars of his prison are by no means so strong as he imagines.

This unfortunate captive should be given way to despair. He might possibly find an incentive to freedom, and a significant hint as to how it may be obtained, by recalling the wonderful escape from prison related by the humorist, Artemus Ward. A young man of noble birth was imprisoned in a dungeon through the malice and treachery of a powerful rival. There he lay for forty long years without food or drink, yet always dreaming of ultimate freedom. At last, one day when he had almost given up hope, a happy inspiration came to him. He opened the window and got out.

It is of course a matter of little moment to socialists whether this old humbug stays in his "business" prison or gets out to make room for another voluntary martyr of the same stripe. But it may be of some service to expose as far as possible the hypocritical attitude assumed by those who exploit the workers and at the same time pose as self-sacrificing victims to the welfare of the community. The profit of capital has been often described as the "reward of abstinence," but it has remained to our pliant plunderers to outdo even this ridiculous profession of asceticism by adding to it the pretence of imprisonment borne solely for the sake of "giving employment" to those whose labor alone makes all wealth possible. And while preparing the proletarian for their economic emancipation, it may not be amiss to endeavor to puncture the superstition so carefully cultivated by philanthropic exploiters of the Hewitt type, that the capitalist is a capitalist merely for the benefit of the working class.

Vail's Dates For April.

The following is Comrade Charles H. Vail's itinerary for the coming month:

April 7—Galesburg.
April 8—Monmouth.
April 9—Burlington, Ia.
April 10—Peoria, Ill.
April 11—Peoria, Ill.
April 12—Springfield.
April 13—Alton.
April 14—St. Louis, Mo.
April 15—Bellevue, Ill.
April 17—Berlin, Mo.
April 18—Sedalia.
April 20—Warrensburg.
April 21 and 22—Kansas City.
April 23—Pleasant Hill.
April 24—Harrisonville.
April 25—Liberal.
April 26—Greenfield.
April 27 or 28—Omaha.
April 29—Monett.
April 30—Pittsburg, Kan.
May 1—Olathe.

meetings are well advertised in advance.

Employment agencies and their methods are undergoing an inquiry by a committee of the state legislature in the Palmer House. It developed that hardly any of these agencies had taken out the annual license required by law, which costs \$200. Crowds of men and women entered complaints of having paid fees to these institutions and received nothing in return. The inquiry was then directed to the police, and the impediment to the capitalist was that these who really desire work

This paper is the property of the Socialist workingmen of Chicago. It is not published for the profit of any individual, but to advance the political and economic interests of the working class.

A FORGETFUL CRITIC

Alleged Socialist Discourtesy Irritates Harrison.

SAYS WE ARE "NO GENTLEMEN"

Stickler for Etiquette Forgets the Conduct of His "Gentlemen" in the National Election.

One day last week a number of "emancipated" individuals exploited by Marshall Field, were gathered together in one of their owner's buildings to listen to some alleged reasons why they should vote for Carter Harrison and a continuation of their present prosperous conditions, the address to be delivered by that gentleman himself. There were several Socialists amongst the audience, who were present merely because they deemed it wise policy to put in an appearance at the harangue, as they didn't wish to run the risk of looking for another job, and from them we learn that Harrison expressed himself vigorously upon the conduct of the Socialists who refused to listen to his twaddle in Mueller's Hall two weeks ago. The remainder of his speech is of no consequence to our readers—or for that matter to the audience who listened to it—though but few of them were aware of the fact.

The "man of destiny" asserted that because the Socialists in Mueller's Hall refused to listen to his vapors, they were "no gentlemen." Be it so. If the sort of people who touted for Harrison in the election, the gang who hang around the City Hall, can be described by that appellation, then the Socialists are more than willing to be counted out. The assembly at Mueller's Hall met merely to make a presentation of a flag to one of the numerous German societies in the locality. They were not there to listen to a political address, least of all an address from a capitalist candidate, and they expressed their displeasure and repudiation by leaving him the empty hall in which to expound his oratory.

No violence was offered to Harrison. He was not even ordered out of the building, much less put out. He was not even prevented from speaking. Had a Socialist speaker intruded upon a Harrison meeting and commenced uninvited to make an address, what would the "gentlemen" present have done?

We Socialists have long memories, and when Harrison attempted to read us a lesson in good manners, we may venture to call his attention to the occurrences which took place on State street in the latter part of last October when the Socialists attempted to hold a series of open air meetings just before the national election. A body of "gentlemen," every one of whom would have listened quietly to Harrison's oratory, and who for years have voted him into office, made a systematic and determined onslaught upon the Socialist speakers. They were assaulted, beaten and in some cases stabbed, their stands were overturned, and their meetings broken up by the "gentlemanly" drags and scums of the levee district. The authorities had been duly notified of these meetings, police protection had been requested in due form, and again and again when the howling mob of "gentlemen" were engaged in their cowardly attacks, the intervention of Harrison's police was asked in vain. Harrison knew of these meetings, knew that the police knew of them, knew that permission had been given to hold them, knew that he was mayor was responsible for the preservation of public peace, knew that they would be attacked—and did nothing to prevent it. If he did not encourage, he undoubtedly permitted his "gentlemen" to work their own sweet will undisturbed and unhindered.

And this is the man who considers himself aggrieved because a Socialist audience, who had hired and paid for the use of a hall, and upon whom he was imperiously thrust, refused to listen to his stupid and useless harangue! It was well for him that they were not "gentlemen," or he might have fared worse.

It is about time that capitalist politicians were acquainted with the fact that of all people in this city, the Socialists have no manner of use for them. Whether they label themselves Republicans or Democrats, we recognize them equally as enemies of the working class. We know perfectly well what they have to say and why they say it, and have long ago come to the conclusion that it is a useless waste of our time and their efforts to attempt to convince us that the system for which they stand can ever gain our support. Once a Socialist, always a Socialist, and neither Harrison, Haney, nor any of their following of capitalist windbags need entertain any idea of making converts from our ranks. We know what we want, and how to get it, and we know further that between us there is a great gulf fixed, which cannot be bridged until capitalism has disappeared.

If any of these men wish to obtain a hearing from Socialists they can only obtain it by championing capitalism as against Socialism in debate. Harrison can have an opportunity to speak to Socialists upon no other terms, but he will be gladly afforded this chance if he dares to accept the challenge. Otherwise we have no time to waste in listening to him, being too busily engaged in underceiving those who are yet the dupes of his class.

Suggestions for Agitation.

Springfield, Mass., March 20, 1901.
To All Locals of the S. D. P. and Other Socialist Organizations.

Greeting:—The warm and pleasant weather will soon be here and it is for us as Socialists to take advantage of same by getting out on the highway and byway, teaching Socialism to the people as they stroll along enjoying the pleasures of the gentle evening zephyr after their day of wearisome toil in factory or shop.

The N. E. C., being anxious to do all it possibly can to advance the cause of Socialism this coming spring, summer and fall, has adopted a plan of arranging circuits for open-air speakers and hopes to get the co-operation of every local, and other organizations as well, in making this a grand success.

We propose to arrange "monthly" tours in the various states and have one speaker or more if necessary stump for Socialism.

The idea is to get every local to agree to hold at least one open air meeting each month, and if any organization desires to hold them oftener the N. E. C. will see that speakers are supplied.

Our object is to reduce the expense of each local or organization to the minimum, and the following has been adopted: Each local is required to pay the speaker \$2 for his day's services, his railroad fare from the point he had previously left, and to take care of him while he stays with them.

We shall try and arrange the tours so that the railroad expense will be trifling to each local, which will make the entire expense of each meeting a small matter.

We think that by arranging these circuits and sending a different speaker over the route each month a great interest will be taken by all comrades in the work, which will create new enthusiasm, and the result can only be beneficial to the movement of the class-conscious proletariat for economic freedom.

Tours are now being arranged so as to begin our open-air campaign on May 1st at the latest. We submit this to your local or organization, and hope that you comrades are interested enough in the cause to agree to arrange at least one meeting a month on the above basis.

Kindly advise us at once as to the decision arrived at, so that your city or town can be included in the circuit; also how often a speaker will be required. Yours fraternally,

WM. BUTSCHER, Nat'l Secy.

Note.—Any Socialist organization desiring to participate in these meetings can do so by writing to the National Secretary regarding same. We notified all organizations of which we had addresses, and if any organization has failed to receive a notice it is because their address was unknown to us. Let us all join hands in one grand educational campaign for Socialism.

The Campaign Fund.

Previously reported	\$ 81.20
L. Leaver	10
Frank Collins	10
F. N. Drake	25
A. Prince	1.00
Hyde Park Convention	50
A. L. Mandelstam	50
H. Benson	50
M. J. Nielsen	50
J. L.	25
Per Sol Stigal	1.00
K.	1.00
Edg. Lange	1.50
J. E. Flint	2.10
On list 225 by A. Mark	25
Collected by Alma Tjebk	12.50
On list 154, per E. Knauer	2.50
On list 219, per Wm. Enderman	10.00
Collected by J. Collins in Unity Lodge 134 T. A. of M.	7.10
James Mance	3.00
W. B. Walling	10.00
Robert Waddell	1.00
G. F. Flor	1.00
G. D. Herrell	50.00
A. Prince	50.00
Reliable Lodge T. of M.	4.00
Progressive Lodge F. A. of M.	3.07
On list 172, per C. Rudolph	5.00
Per John Vogt	1.00
On list 230, by Alma Tjebk	50.00
H. Kleins	50.00
Martin Deleat	50.00
J. E. Flint, Kane, Pa.	50.00
A. Friend	1.00
D. M. Smith	1.00
Total	\$304.97

General election is about to take place in Denmark and Social Democrats are making a winning fight. On March 9 every trade unionist in the country contributed to the campaign fund. In Copenhagen 15,000 workers held a mass meeting and protested against the government's action in discharging a postoffice employee for standing for election of a Social Democrat.

THE VAIL MEETINGS

Series of Addresses Brought to a Successful Conclusion.

LARGE AUDIENCES ATTRACTED

Noted Socialist Writer Speaks for the Candidates on the Socialist Party Ticket.

Local Socialist agitation received a strong impulse during the last days of March from the visit of Comrade Chas. H. Vail, the Socialist candidate for governor of New Jersey. A series of four meetings was arranged; which were carried out in the most successful manner and were probably attended by upwards of 3,000 people. Comrade Vail is a strong and forceful speaker, and his expositions of the principles of Socialism left nothing to be desired in the way of effective propaganda. He left this city on Monday morning to continue his tour of agitation through the middle West, and his itinerary may be found in another column of this paper.

The first meeting, which was held on Friday evening, the 29th ult., in Phoenix hall, corner of Division and Sedgwick streets, at 8 p. m., attracted an audience of between six and seven hundred people, who paid the closest attention to the lecturer throughout the entire address and by their frequent applause showed that the points made were duly appreciated. The speaker concluded with a strong appeal for the support of the candidate for mayor on the ticket of the Socialist party, the name of John Collins eliciting loud and continued applause from the audience. A goodly quantity of literature and several hundred copies of the Workers' Call were sold during the progress of the meeting, and a fair sum towards defraying the hall expenses was contributed by those present.

On the following evening at the same hall, a very large audience of about 800 persons was present. The speaker was introduced by the name of John Collins, the name of John Collins eliciting loud and continued applause from the audience. A goodly quantity of literature and several hundred copies of the Workers' Call were sold during the progress of the meeting, and a fair sum towards defraying the hall expenses was contributed by those present.

The third meeting took place at Kensington Turner hall, West Fullman, at 8 p. m. on Sunday afternoon, and was largely attended, the hall being completely filled. Comrades Vail and Simons made eloquent and forceful addresses, which were received with loud and continued applause. A belated follower of De Leon (strange to say the species is not yet wholly extinct in Chicago) attempted to advocate the union-smashing tactics of the "pervert," but was speedily reduced to silence by the logic of the speaker, who took up his challenge. The discussion was greatly relished by those present, and the meeting was brought to a close with rousing cheers for the Socialist party.

Comrade Vail concluded his series of meetings at the Socialist Temple the same evening at 8 p. m., where he and Comrade W. T. Mills held perhaps the most enthusiastic audience that the Temple has yet contained for more than two hours. The building was packed far beyond its seating capacity, many of those present being compelled to stand during the entire time of speaking. The audience showed the keenest appreciation of the manner in which the lecturer presented his subject, and the short and vigorous closing speech of Comrade Mills, which was also heartily applauded, brought to a successful conclusion the Chicago engagement of Comrade Vail, whose work in the cause of Socialism in this city contributed to no slight extent to the magnificent vote polled by the Socialist party on the following Tuesday.

Comrade Vail's campaign is reported to have paid a large sum for the patent rights of an invention owned by parties in Salt Lake City. It is said to be a process for converting crude petroleum into gas for lighting purposes, which will give a more brilliant light than is possible with electricity. The Standard Oil Company was not to be a process for converting crude petroleum into gas for lighting purposes, which will give a more brilliant light than is possible with electricity. There are evidently two sides to the assertion that capitalism stimulates invention.

Single meeting of 100 or more, in each city.

A Century of Economic Development.

Translated from the Polish.

The evolution of the century just closed could be best characterized as the evolution of capitalism. One could say that century stood at its cradle, saw its much promising youth, witnessed its noble desires and dreams and believed that its endeavors were destined to accomplish heaven on earth.

Now, the successor of the 19th century finds it to be in a state of decrepit senility, bereft of faith and vitality and imbued with bitterness and despair. No economic system has ever before awakened such heaven-reaching hopes, none has progressed so brilliantly and rapidly, but none, after so short a career, has reached the climax of its development and passed into the state of old age. No economic system has stirred society so deeply, none has aroused so much enthusiasm and energy, but also none has created so many contradictions, disturbances and confusions of ideas, such desperate hopelessness and discouragement, Mysticism, decadence, and even asceticism—what would the first classic apostles of capitalism say to that, they who believed that the reign of capitalism would be the reign of light, serenity, harmony and joyousness in life.

The starting point of the modern economy was the medieval peasant economy and handicrafts. As long as the chief source of maintenance was the nomadic pasturage, and hunting, land was common property, communal, tribal, or racial, there was no place for private property. It would have been an absurdity to divide land into small parts, to fence them and thus force each single owner to raise for himself a small stock of cattle. With the evolution of peasant-husbandry, the evolution of property begins. For the peasant husbandry which prevailed at the end of the middle ages common tilling of the soil, based upon common property, was not only unnecessary, but formed a hindrance in the evolution of agriculture. The simple agricultural tools demanded individual cultivation of a small piece of land. Only the modern development of the agricultural technique and implements (as steam plows, etc.) require large tracts of land. With the medieval mode of peasant husbandry, with its simple tools, the soil could be much better cultivated and produce much greater results, the more arbitrarily the husbandman could dispose of it and ascertain for himself and his family the products of his soil and the improvements of his land. The communal land ownership had to disappear and make place for the private property in land.

Private ownership was an equally indispensable condition for the evolution of handicraft. Handicraft does not require the collective work of many people, its produce depends upon the individual virtues of the worker, upon his skill and diligence and such virtues develop only when the artisan enjoys perfect freedom in his work, and that freedom is possible only when he owns the tools as well as products of his toil.

Husbandry and handicraft have called forth the evolution of property, which was soon followed by the evolution of the production of commodities and capital. At the beginning of the 19th century we find the three modes of production, viz: peasant economy, artisan and capitalistic production. The evolution of property called forth the evolution of production of commodities and this in turn the evolution of capital from which the 19th century has taken not only its economical but its social character also. The peasant economy has not immediately adopted the specific form of production for exchange, and does not even today practice it everywhere. At first the peasant family satisfied its want by itself and produced for its own consumption only. But with the development of agriculture on the one side and the evolution of handicraft on the other the peasant economy began to produce more than was needed for the support of the family, and commenced to set aside a part of its production for the purpose of exchange or sale, or, in other words, it began to produce commodities. The artisan, however, was from the beginning a producer of commodities, he never produced for himself but always for sale. The artisan was the inventor and representative of the new mode of production, viz: the production of commodities.

As in the middle ages, the representatives of civilization were the classes living on agriculture, so in modern times the evolution of culture came from the towns in which handicrafts developed and created a new form of production. And as 600 years ago the peasants were the representatives of the working classes, so a hundred years ago and at the beginning of the 19th century, the backbone of all popular movements was formed by the artisans. The distinctive character of the new mode of artisan production was purchase and sale of reciprocal exchange. The fundamental such an exchange is the division of labor. The more that division of labor develops the more extensive become the exchange relations, and the production of commodities, with at least the function of exchange, namely, buying and selling, becomes themselves a separate branch of labor-commerce. And for the first time arises from the mode of production of commodities, capital in its most primitive form as commercial capital. Besides the peasant's and artisan's property there develops also "the materialistic property of the merchant."

If capital, as Prof. Brentano says, is "value that by itself produces more value" (Ein mehrwerthbildendes Verth), then the difference between the private property of the peasant and artisan depends upon their own work and cannot be fruitlessly enlarged. Their private property does not create income by itself, but comes as the result of work applied to their property. For that reason their income, as well as their property is limited by their capacity for work and cannot be increased at will. That kind of property therefore is called the small bourgeois property, the property of the artisan or small farmer. In contradistinction to the capitalist property, which can fruitlessly increase. The income from the capital primarily depends upon its size. That ability of capital constantly to increase or its ability to accumulate was, as we will see below, of the utmost importance to the 19th century.

Simultaneously with the commercial capital there also appeared the capital of the money lender. When, however, these two kinds of capital had the ability of increasing property, they also caused the loss of someone else's property. Usury always implies someone's misery. The increasing capital makes us believe that somebody works for it instead of for himself.

At first the increase of the number of men deprived of property was the direct result of the artisan production of commodities. The general process of expropriation of the masses was as follows: Simultaneously with the growth of urban handicrafts grew also the markets for the rural products. This reacted upon the peasant economy, which from now on began to produce for exchange.

The peasant, producing for sale and receiving money, began to have a different significance in the eyes of his feudal lord. As long as the surplus income of the peasant expressed itself only in the consumptive products, his master took from him only so much as he could consume himself. With the movement, however, when that surplus could be exchanged for money, so much was taken that there remained for him nothing else to do but to desert his economy and flee to the towns. The discovery of America, the road to India and the gold mines, etc., have hastened this process by increasing the commercial capital and creating big markets. The mass of accumulated capital, as well as the increasing number of free working hands, created the first steps to the new evolution of capitalist production.

Superficially the new form of production was little distinct from the old one. The merchant gave to the workman the raw material and the tools of production in his home and received back the finished commodity. The next step forward in the evolution of production was that the merchant ceased to give the laborer work at home, but gathered them in his own workshop, where it was easier for him to direct labor and superintend the laborer. Now came the period of manufacture, which reigned in western Europe until the beginning of the 19th century. Previously the development of industry depended upon the increasing number of separate handicrafts, while each artisan produced the whole article. The division of labor increased the number of small workshops as well as the variety of occupations of each individual artisan. The division of labor inside of the big workshop led to the division of occupations in such a way that each separate part of work was continually performed by one and the same workman, and the whole article before completion passed from one hand to another, becoming the product of collective work, which accumulated in one workshop, an ever-increasing number of hands and tools and built up the ever-expanding manufacturing establishments.

This brought about an unusual increase of productivity. The more important consequence of the division of labor, however, was that whenever by its means some branch of industry became divided into many simple manipulations, that the workman grew to be a machine—the machine replaced the workman. The introduction of machines accomplished the evolutionary process of the transformation of handicraft into capitalist production and caused a thorough economical revolution. Manufacturing was changed into the factory system, and owing to the factory the march of capital in the 19th century was unexampled.

Handicraft was continually losing ground. Capitalist production had driven it away from all the fields it occupied. The greater division of labor, the abilities of the merchant manufacturer, enabling him to take advantage of the market, wholesale production—all contributed to make the factory the economic master of the older forms of production.

where goods are produced not to satisfy the wants of single consumers, but for the market, the artisan production could not only not compete with the factory, but was not even able to withstand the competition of the home industry when directed by commercial capital.

There is another reason why the artisan production was driven to the artisan's subjective point of view, but it has no significance from the objective standpoint of production. In these branches of industry in

which handicraft exclusively prevails and which work the laborer does at home, the independence of the latter does not outlast the time when it becomes an export industry. Handicraft can yet exist in places only where it is to supply a limited market and so long as the evolution does not outgrow the productive capacity of handicraft. But this does not mean that the number of artisans and small capitalists constantly decreases. In the capitalist evolution small capitals play the role of an agent of technical revolution, and with their disappearance the evolution of capital would cease. In the same moment in which the creation of capital would exclusively fall into the hands of the big capitalists, the enervating fire of production would be extinguished and production itself would cease. We mention this because many a writer begins to imitate Bernstein and to quote the statistics of small establishments and capitals as a proof against the above assertion. Small production is an everlasting source for the evolution of capitalism, and it will disappear only with the disappearance of capitalism. The capitalist evolution constantly creates new branches of production or additional branches that are taken up by handicrafts or small capitalists that were driven away from some other field of production, thus preparing the ground for new conquests of capital.

This evolutionary process, which took place in the industrial centers, also accomplished a revolution in agriculture. The big industry and capitalistic commerce, having taken the first rank in the economic life, have drawn agriculture of all countries into a competitive struggle on the world's market, and made it with regard to production dependent upon them. Agriculture began to accommodate itself to the needs of industry, which it furnishes with raw products, and also to the needs of the towns and industrial markets, where it finds its chief consumers. New wants of these markets have called into life new branches of agricultural production, and the evolution brought about by the evolution of capitalism in the state and society (the growth of government functions, of militarism, the budgets, etc.) reacted upon the overtaxed peasant class by forcing it to produce commodities. This class, lacking capital, is being, like the artisan, forced to the wall and throws upon the labor market an ever-increasing number of hands.

The peasant family who only with the greatest difficulty can support itself from the produce of their own farm, is forced to send its grown-up members to the towns and factories. The peasant economy can but maintain an ever-diminishing number of men. This manifests itself in some countries by the even relatively decreasing rural population and the constantly increasing emigration.

The capitalist evolution by its constantly increasing number of wage laborers, and its having drawn into the process of production women and children, has effected a revolutionary change in the social condition of the population.

(To be continued.)

Socialist Temple Notes.

Our friends will note the fact that our Sunday morning meeting is combined with the Sunday evening meeting. The Sunday program is as follows:

2:30—Socialist School, A. M. Simons conducting the teaching.

3:30—Socialist Party meeting, different party speakers each Sunday.

7:45—Social Crusade People's meeting, with Schubert String Quartet and singing, the Crusaders alternating with P. G. Strickland in speaking.

Next Sunday evening the speaker is J. Stip Wilson. Comrade Wilson is about to leave for a trip to the Pacific coast. This will be the last opportunity for us to hear him for some months. Come early or you may miss him.

The speaker for Sunday at 3:30 will be A. M. Simons, who will speak on "The Lessons of the Election."

Comrade Klenke speaks for us Tuesday, April 9, 8 p. m.

The Ladies' Auxiliary provides a speaker every Thursday evening. Ladies are invited to bring their husbands.

The entertainment given by the Ladies' Auxiliary will occur Saturday, April 24. Tickets, including refreshments, 35 cents.

The meeting last Sunday night will long be remembered. Comrade Chas. H. Vail gave a remarkably clear and forceful presentation of Socialism and the enthusiastic audience cheered him again and again. Comrade W. T. Mills followed with a speech on the immediate political situation in Chicago. This also met with a most hearty response.

The seating capacity of the Temple was taxed to its utmost. Comrade Vail says that he would like to see many more church buildings converted into Socialist temples.

We have a limited number of copies of the International Socialist Review, returned from the News Company with the covers slightly damaged, so that they cannot be sent out on subscriptions. Any comrade who will call at this office can have twenty-five unsorted copies for 25 cents. This is much less than cost, and the offer is made only to party members, as we might suffer considerable inconvenience and loss if these copies fell into the hands of irresponsible people. This price does not include postage. But for 25 cents we will send 25 of these damaged copies to any officer of an I. S. D. P. local outside of Chicago. Address Charles H. Vail & Co., Publishers, 24 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.

More subscribers are ALWAYS needed.

LABOR ITEMS

And News From Trade Union Journals and Exchanges, Throughout the World.

Another street car strike is threatened at St. Louis. Cause—Sixteen hours' daily labor at less than ten cents per hour.

The Cour d'Alene mines of Idaho, capitalized at \$25,000,000, are passing under control of Rockefeller's smelter trust. Other mines will also go in.

It is reported that a local of the National Union of Brewers' Workmen in New York have suspended a member of their organization for joining the state militia.

Two labor bills were knocked out in the New York legislature last week—one to prevent injunctions being issued during strikes, and the other to force street railways to put vestibules on cars. Does it surprise you?

The strike of marine engineers upon the great lakes is rapidly assuming serious proportions, and hundreds of vessels will remain tied up at the docks unless the trouble is settled before the regular navigation season opens.

In London, when asked whether the United States Steel Corporation would not tend to hasten Socialism, Carnegie dodged the question and declared that if he landed in New York penniless again he would get rich. But it's safe to bet he won't try the job.

A sum of \$55,000 was paid last week for the privilege of a seat in the New York Stock Exchange, and it is said that the price will rise still higher in the near future. Under the present system it is perfectly natural that a position from which the laborers can be profitably exploited should command a high price on the market.

Thirty-five men in the canning department of the Libby, McNeil & Libby packing plant in the stockyards went on strike for \$2 per day in place of the \$1.50 which they had been formerly receiving for ten hours' work. The company at once filled their places with white and colored women at a lower figure. There was "nothing to arbitrate."

New York Federation of Women wrote to Bryan and wanted to know why he didn't print the union label on his paper. He replied that his organ does not cater to trade unionism alone, but to "all classes." And a lot of printers voted for Bryan! Cheer up!

John Graham Brooks, the famous educator, recently delivered an address in New York during which he declared that "Socialism" is growing in all countries with a rapidity that cannot be kept track of with statistics.

The threatened strike of the United Mine Workers, which was to go into effect on April 1, has been averted. President Mitchell succeeded in convincing the miners that the present time was most inopportune for a strike. Had it taken place, Mr. J. P. Morgan might have been seriously inconvenienced in his work of perfecting the billion dollar steel trust. When that gigantic task is accomplished the miners may have a try. Meanwhile, everything remains substantially the same.

A British steel magnate named Furness has been giving it as his opinion that the great combinations of iron industry in this country will ultimately collapse of themselves, and small capitalist production be once more reinstated. This conclusion he arrives at through the assertion that "protection as a theory is economically unsound." Mr. Furness will, we suspect be somewhat disappointed to discover that economic evolution has little reverence for either free trade or protection as theories, and that the collapse of the trust in its present form will, instead of giving capitalism a fresh start, abolish it entirely.

LOCAL NEWS AND NOTES.

On Friday evening Comrade John Collins addressed a meeting of the Metal Polishers' Union at 116 Fifth Avenue. A large audience was present and were so favorably impressed by what they heard that the speaker was invited to again address the union two weeks later.

Woodworkers' Local Union, No. 17, on Thursday, 29th ult., was addressed by Comrade T. J. Morgan upon "The Growth of Unionism and Its Objects." The speaker's remarks were loudly applauded by an unusually large audience which had assembled for the occasion.

Comrade Henry E. Allen of Galesburg, Ill., writes to inform us that he is about to publish a Socialist novel, entitled "Shrouds with Pockers." The work will appear shortly and Comrade Allen hopes that it will be of some benefit to the cause of Socialism. A review of the book will appear in the columns of the Workers' Call after its appearance.

All persons who are not members of the Socialist party, but who voted its ticket in the recent election, are requested to communicate with August Klenke, organizer Socialist party, 35 North Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

First meeting of Stenographers' Union in parlors of Atlantic Hotel, 125 Van Buren street, opposite Rock Island depot, Monday, April 8, 8 p. m. All stenographers invited.

Comrade Guy H. Lockwood spoke last Tuesday evening at a meeting of local Glen Ellyn. He gave an interesting popular lecture upon the subject of the habit of giving in his travels, illustrated by original cartoons. He talks straight socialism, and puts it in a way to make converts.

More subscribers are ALWAYS needed.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Struggles of the World-wide struggle of the Proletarian Army for its Liberty.

AUSTRIA.

Speaking of the days of 1848 in Austria, Freilicht, of Tipitza, says that it is no use erecting barricades now, but that the best barricade against the reaction of today is equal, direct and secret voting.

A terrible account is given in the Peed Flyer of the condition of Hungarian agricultural laborers. They have no day of rest; they begin work at 3 a. m. and do not leave off till 10 p. m., three or four families herd together in one room, and their food is often nothing but bread and bacon. At Pola, in Dalmatia, there was a weekly Socialist paper, *Il Proletario*. It is now published every day.

BELGIUM.

Great preparations are being made for demonstrations at Brussels and other towns in favor of universal suffrage and one man one vote, and not one man three votes, as often happens now for the well-to-do.

DENMARK.

The elections to the Chamber of Deputies (Folkething) will take place in about three weeks' time. The Socialists will run no less than thirty candidates, and hope to be able to increase the number—twelve—of members whom they now have. At this election, for the first time, voting will be by ballot.

SPAIN.

Strikes have occurred in Catalonia because the employers do not carry out the provisions of the recent law relating to the employment of women and children.

MUST BE CONCEALED.

Capitalist Press Deprecates the Indication of Exposing the Class Struggle.

It is interesting to observe the attitude of the ruling classes of society when any prominent individual amongst them sounds a note of alarm which brings to public view undisputed evidence of the reality of the class struggle. A Marx or a Liebknecht may devote years of study to plain expositions of this central sociological truth, and their efforts will be largely neutralized through a policy of silence upon the part of those to whom the idea is unwelcome; but let a Kaiser Wilhelm announce what is practically the same thing in a public speech and the capitalist press, which cannot ignore the utterances of such an exalted personage, handles the entire subject in a manner calculated to make one admire their cleverness in concealing the significance of the statement.

The German emperor in a speech to his troops tells them to be ready to suppress any revolt upon the part of the people against his authority. He refers to a revolutionary struggle of more than fifty years ago as an example which he fears may be repeated and states that he relies upon the bayonets of his troops to repel the insubordinate insurgents.

How, then, does the capitalist press represent the matter? Do they express agreement with the emperor? Or do they "resent his murderous anticipation of the butchery of his subjects? Neither. They take the stand that the Kaiser is needlessly alarmed; that there is no fear of a revolution; that the people are loyal, etc., etc. They pretend to be astounded that the idea should ever be entertained by the emperor that any such revolt as he speaks of should be possible. The conditions which would tend to engender revolts no longer exist, they tell us, and intimate that the Kaiser's words are merely the effect of undue excitement produced by the recent attack upon his person by an irresponsible epileptic.

No, there is no class struggle even if the Kaiser is incautious enough to make public what he relies upon to suppress his manifestation. Such an idea cannot be tolerated in any form. The possibilities of foreign war, the struggle for economic supremacy under unfavorable terms, the disputes of warring capitalist factions within the empire—all these things can be discarded calmly and philosophically; but the probability of a struggle with the class-conscious proletariat—the exploited and plundered laborers of Germany—that is a matter that they cannot yet afford to have dragged into the arena in such a manner as to attract attention. So the dispatches from Germany inform us that "nobody is aware of anything upon which the idea of an outbreak can be based."

The organs of "public opinion" are afraid to state bluntly that the emperor is talking nonsense, and still more afraid to admit that he displays great judgment in preparing for emergencies. In this dilemma they find it safest to assume an attitude of astonishment and depreciation toward the incident.

But the emperor, however, has some reason for his alarm. The presence of fifty-eight members in the German Reichstag, sent there three years ago as the chosen of nearly two and a quarter millions of German workmen who frankly avow revolution as their object, should at least account to some extent for the recent utterances of the Kaiser, but the existence of this revolutionary body (which is constantly increasing) is so utterly concealed in the press dispatches, which contain instead the reassuring news that "the loyalty of the people is unquestioned"—except of course by the Kaiser. It is not the view that the Kaiser takes that renders the millions of "public opinion" uneasy, but rather his indifference in publicly declaring it. They

doubtless consider that he has spoken too soon, and that the old policy of representing political and economic conditions as fairly satisfactory should still be continued. But when the point is reached where the symptoms of revolt become unmistakable, a similar speech from the emperor would receive unanimous approval, and the press of all capitalist countries would cry out as with one voice in admiration of the wisdom, forethought and determination of the crowned representative of capitalist law and order. But at present the talk of suppressing discontent by force is both premature and dangerous to capitalist interests, and for that reason alone is viewed with regret by the German press.

SOCIALISM AND LIBERTY.

Triumph of the New Order Will Abolish Classes and Emphasize the Unity of Human Life.

The movement which moves in three times in the Socialist movement slow in getting started, true to the American spirit, once started it goes forward with leaps and bounds. For the hungry souls desiring the kingdom of love, the one mighty task is to fire this great movement with "the love of comrades."

This is more than sentiment. Every new historic movement must find its deep springs in human love or it recoils upon itself. The real emancipation of the workers need be the emancipation of life, the setting free of the soul. The struggle to own the tools, the means of production and distribution, is but the external of the common life coming to its inner freedom and harmony. The proletarian really craves life, abundant life.

The task of firing the Socialist movement with comradeship is all-important. It lacks not heroism, but unity and love. Let these two elements become predominant and no power can stay this oncoming tide of a world's redemption.

Whatever narrowness may have been of necessity engendered in the past must now be laid aside, as we don a worn-out garment. The great plastic world will be aroused, only by an appeal to its noblest and most instinctive. The dinner-pail argument is monopolized by the enemy. Let us offer not a full dinner-pail, per se, but a full life. Socialism offers the possibility of the freedom of each soul. Capitalism has invented and perfected the machine that will free us from drudgery. We need no longer be chained to material things because material things may be made free. No longer need we advance on our stomachs, because meat and drink may be as free as air and sunshine. Socialism comes to appropriate the machine and free the man.

But, you say, man will accept all this because of self-interest, indeed, but it will be that self-interest so freely wrought out that his synonym is love. The self-interest of the ignoble man is the mass of potholes for today at the cost of liberty tomorrow.

The sentiment, "Give me liberty or give me death!" is self-interest, and it is also love. Somewhere in human development the distinction between love and self-interest will forever disappear.

Socialism comes not to plunge the world into a class struggle, but to free us from a class struggle which is already here. It comes not to invert society and make the ruling class the subjects of the working class, but to abolish all classes and absorb humanity into the one great working class of equals and brothers. In other words, it is the best historic and inevitable step of the human race toward the unity of human life which is the underlying fact.

The world is one, the universe is one, society is one. That men are divided is the lie of our underdeveloped state. But he who would bring in the deliverance of man from strife must himself be whole-souled. He must have caught a spark of the eternal fire of liberty and buried it deep in his own warm heart. He who would free the world must in his own soul be free. He must live in the eternal tolerance, drawing not driving. The ego must find its deliverance before it can deliver the world. Our voting for Socialism will be with power when back of the marking of our ballot, tingling through our fingers is the power that creates and is creating the world and leading the universe to its eternal harmony and love.

A Universal Condition.

"Startling" discovery of "frauds" practiced on the commissary department have been made in Manila, and a group of patriots who have been upholding the honor of the flag in the Philippines are under arrest pending investigation. It is said that two and a half millions of dollars' worth of stores have been taken from the government, and that immense quantities of flour, bacon and other goods bearing a government mark have been found in the possession of unauthorized parties. One contractor is reported as having done a business of \$100,000 per month in this manner, and to have spent huge sums in entertaining officers in looking over the entire field of capitalist exploitation. It is impossible to apply the conclusion that theft and fraud are everywhere prevalent. In Cuba, in Porto Rico, in the South Africa and Manila, just as in Chicago, the same evidence is present that our boasted "civilization" rests entirely upon a basis of fraud and robbery, which finds its starting point in the exploitation of the masses by the wealthy, and from there permeates the entire social fabric.

Socialist Pointers

Harrison is elected and clubs are trumps.

Municipal ownership—40 twenty years—perhaps.

The "gray wolves" also ran—and most of them got there.

The campaign is always on as far as the Socialists are concerned.

The local socialist agitation took a fresh start on last Wednesday morning.

Perhaps you were not fooled on the first of April, but how about the day following?

The capitalists won. They knew they would. Harrison and Hancy looked alike to them.

Success or failure at an election cannot affect the faith of a man who is grounded in Socialism.

No vote cast for John Collins was "thrown away." Every such vote is a "step towards socialism."

Young Palmer will probably speed a good many sleepless nights trying to figure out how to help the workingmen.

The constant hammering away brings results. Let us keep pounding, and it will come some day, and with a rush.

The only trust which socialism is scheduled to "bust" is the trust which the working class repose in their exploiters.

The result of the election is not calculated to cause the traction companies to "view with alarm" their future prospects.

So far as the interests of the capitalist class were concerned, the result of the election was never doubtful for

Why should an administration elected to lead after the fashion of the concern itself with the troubles of the workingmen?

The workmen of Chicago know what they will get from Carter Harrison. They want into the thing with their eyes open.

Harrison says that "Cullerton is a ghastly spectacle of a human creature." Harrison, to say the least, has

Hancy can now go back to his old job of issuing injunctions with the satisfaction of knowing that Harrison stands ready to enforce them.

The "lashing" administered by "reformers" to the "gray wolves" seems to have been mainly effective in making those animals run better in the al-

"Certain corporate interests" will receive attention during the next two years. The interests of the working class can be laid over indefinitely. At least that is what the majority of workingmen said last Tuesday.

State officials in Russia are said to be wearing steel collars to avert assassination. If the "blowhole" episode had not yet reached that country the same officials would have been neglected.

This is how the Cleveland Glimmer sums up the week's doings in the minds of readers.

About a dozen more coal companies in Pennsylvania trustified—All the independent telephone lines in Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia are being combined in a \$27,000,000 trust—Vanderbilt is grabbing up the trolley lines competing with the street cars in New York and New England—Two more trust companies have gone into the big North American combine—The pawnshops of New York are being consolidated—Standard Oil trust is establishing banks in Europe, Central and South America—Southern iron and steel mills and coal mines are being gathered together in a trust—Independent mills in Pennsylvania are going into a \$40,000,000 combine—Two coal trusts in Pennsylvania are forming a \$100,000,000 combine—Paper trust has grabbed two more independent plants—Morgan is reaching out to grab the \$10,000,000 British electrical traction trust. These are a few trust

The complement of this may be found in Dun and Bradstreet's report of the number of small business failures during the week. Every day the alternative becomes clearer—Socialism, or bust.

The United States Department of Labor reports that average monthly wages for farm laborers in North Carolina are: Men, \$3.91; women, \$3.71; children, \$3.80. Did anybody say "pepper labor?"

We will will want to see to say subscriber of this paper, if you did not pay for it some one else did. The number with which your subscription expires is on the wrapper. Watch it and when your time is out, if you like the principles the paper teaches send in your renewal.

Great Premium Offer

It is with pleasure that the Workers' Call announces to its friends and patrons that it has obtained a quantity of the best Socialist books published in the English language to be given as premiums to its subscribers. The books which these books have been obtained make it possible for us to extend to active workers the best premium offer that has ever been made by a Socialist publication. The books which we offer are the very cream of Socialist literature, and should be in the hands of every active comrade. With a little hustling—in a good cause—it is possible for every comrade to obtain them free of cost. This remarkable offer is as follows:

With every two dollars' worth of subscriptions or Workers' Call postal, paid for at the rate of 10 cents for yearlies and 35 cents for half-yearlies, we will give a copy of "The People's Marx," an excellent epitome of Karl Marx' "Capital," translated from the French of Gabriel Deville. Retail price, 75 cents. Or "A History of the Commune of 1871," by L. J. Langley, retail price, \$1.00.

With every one dollar and fifty cents worth of subscriptions or Workers' Call postal, we will give one copy of Eugene Burt's "Silver Cross, or the Carpenter of Nazareth," cloth bound, price 50 cents.

With every one dollar's worth of subscriptions or Workers' Call postal, paid for at the same rate, we will give any two of the following classics of Socialist literature: "Socialism from Utopia to Science," by Frederick Engels; "The Workingman's Program," by Ferdinand Lassalle; "The Right to Be Lazy," by Paul Lafargue; "The State and Socialism," by Gabriel Deville; "Socialism, Evolution and Internationalism," by Gabriel Deville. Retail price of each of the above books, 10 cents.

Also with one dollar's worth of subscriptions we will give any one of the following 25 cent books: "The Civil War in France," by Karl Marx; "Science and the Workingmen," by Ferdinand La Salle; "The Socialist Campaign Book," by J. J. Caffery.

It is unnecessary for us to dilate to any extent upon the merits of the books which we thus place within the easy reach of every comrade in the country.

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In taking advantage of the above offer comrades are requested to make use of the following blank application. Fill it out and send it with your letter:

The Workers' Call, 36 N. Clark St., Chicago.

Comrades:—Enclosed you will find to pay for subscription on the names elsewhere enclosed or to pay for Workers' Call postal of which I advise you in this letter. You may put my name on your roll of agents and may depend upon me to do all I can for the cause of socialism and the success of the Workers' Call. Please send me the following books to which I am entitled as premiums on the above remittance:

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These lessons can be studied and appreciated by children twelve years old or over. Comrade Mills will follow the series of lessons with a course for children as soon as he can arrange to do so.

Organize a Sunday school and we will supply you with the lessons. Comrade Herman Grossbach of Wyoming, in closing his review of the second lesson said: "These lessons are grand and I take the greatest delight in them. Better establish classes in every town of importance and then socialism will come by the overwhelming weight of public sentiment."

This is exactly what we want to do. The best way to help the coming of socialism is to learn how to get hold of the subject "by the handle" yourself.

This is the grand army of the wide world. A good soldier will fight best with the best arms and he best understands them. These lessons are packed full of powder which is both enlightening and action. You can tell where they have been used by the havoc they have wrought in the old school of economics and politics.

Master these lessons and no one living can silence or confound you in your defense of socialism.

Get your neighbors to join a class and study together and you will carry your town for the party of socialism before you know that it will be possible. It will cost you only three dollars for the teacher's tuition and then at the rate of five cents a lesson for the rest of the comrades.

WILL CHURCHILL SCHOOL OF SOCIAL ECONOMY

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CHattel SLAVERY.

Subject of the Third Lesson Given in the Chicago School of Political Economy.

In the third lesson of the series of twenty lessons, now being given by correspondence by the Chicago School of Social Economy, it is argued that chattel slavery did not exist among primitive peoples, that slavery was caused by war, but was continued in existence by the continued domination of the master and the continued surrender of the slave, and that the change from slavery to serfdom was not a victory won by or for the slaves; it was a change effected by and in the interest of the masters.

The plan of these lessons is to state at length the facts of history of the truths of science, bearing on the lesson, with foot notes, giving the book and page on which the writer depends for support for the statements made. In this work, Comrade Mills avoids all doubtful or disputed points, relying only on the facts and principles which are uniformly admitted by the best scholarship. He then gives briefly in a series of propositions and arguments, under each proposition, his own position on the subject in hand. In these arguments, the historic and scientific groundwork has just been given and the arguments are exhaustive and conclusive.

They are given in simplest and plainest English, and any one can understand them, can easily learn them and on completing this course, will be a safe man to talk for Socialism. Here are the concluding words of this third lesson:

There was never a slave or serf unless he had him there stood a soldier. Whatever change has taken place in the forms of industrial servitude, have taken place under the eye of the soldier and in behalf of the master class. The slave has had

as his only choice to serve or die. He should have died. Sometimes he did. Arrangements are now being made to furnish these printed lessons to Socialist workers who wish to organize local classes of the same sort. There are now eleven such classes in process of formation, in as many different states. Under this plan, the teacher becomes a correspondence student in the Chicago school, and is supplied with the printed lessons used in the correspondence work, in any quantity he may need them for the use of each of his students. If you wish to take these lessons or to organize such a local class, send a stamp for particulars to Walter Thomas Mills, 3902 Langley avenue, Chicago.

Capitalism in Cuba.

As an acknowledgment of the progress made by the Cubans in capitalist "civilization," the following tribute is significant:

"There seems to be an entire lack of honesty on the part of the Cuban people," said Representative Warner, who recently returned from Cuba. "They have no conception whatever of honesty, and they are at a loss to understand why persons who administer the government of the island should pay taxes. They have an idea that when a man assumes charge of a public office his duty as a taxpayer ends, and it is proper for him to take his pockets out of the public treasury."

Keep watch on the subscription number on your address label. When that number is the same as the number of the paper on which it is pasted your subscription has expired. Please renew at once so as to avoid any delay as otherwise the paper will be promptly stopped.

Does the man beside you in the shop read a socialist paper?

SOCIALIST PARTY OF CHICAGO.

Branch Directory.

Any omissions, changes or corrections in the following list should be notified the editor of The Workers' Call, 36 N. Clark St.

COMMITTEES.

GENERAL COMMITTEE meets first Saturday of every month at McKee Hall, 194 E. Randolph street; A. W. Langdon, secretary, 1471 Roscoe st.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meets every Monday at Workers' Call office, 36 N. Clark street, Room 41; secretary, A. W. Langdon, 1471 Roscoe st.

BRANCHES.

The following directory announces only the business meetings of the various branches. All agitation meetings will be announced in the "List of Meetings," which will be found on the first page of every issue of The Workers' Call.

FIRST WARD—Every Tuesday night, Atlantic Hotel, southeast corner Van Buren and Sherman streets; secretary, Leo Maremont, 497 Wabash ave.

SECOND WARD—Every Friday night, 112 Wabash avenue; secretary, Rhea Washburn, 112 E. 33d street.

THIRD WARD—Headquarters, 235 S. State street; meets every Monday at 8 p. m.; secretary, S. E. Yeoman, 235 State street.

FOURTH WARD—Meets every first and third Monday night at 310 South Halsted street; secretary, Joe Treanta, 240 E. Twenty-fourth street.

FIFTH WARD—Every second and fourth Tuesday at 319 S. Halsted st.; Sec. George Mitchell, 1523 5th st.

SIXTH WARD—Meets Friday nights; secretary, M. Kleininger.

SEVENTH WARD—Meets at Foresters' Hall, 5215 Cottage Grove ave., every Thursday at 8 p. m.; Sec. Peyton Boswell, 667 Washington ave.

EIGHTH WARD—Every Saturday, 8 p. m., at Sherman Hall, 948 Commercial ave.; Sec. H. H. Taff, 2206 Commercial avenue.

NINTH AND TENTH WARDS—Meet every Monday night at 635 S. Halsted street; Sec. L. Hochman, 354 W. Fourteenth street.

ELEVENTH WARD—Every Friday night at 294 W. Hastings; secretary, Robert Plotter, 406 Washington ave.

TWELFTH WARD—Every Friday 8 p. m., at 124 Twenty-fourth street, near Oakley avenue; secretary, G. J. Sindelar, 1128 S. Albany av.

THIRTEENTH WARD—Every Wednesday at Socialist Temple, 130 S. Western avenue; secretary, James Lambert, 1913 Washington Blvd.

FOURTEENTH WARD—Every Friday at Miller Hall, southeast corner Grand and Western avenues; secretary, E. Cope, 122 Emerson avenue.

FIFTEENTH WARD—Headquarters at 254 W. North avenue; secretary, M. Hull, 94 Thomas street.

SIXTEENTH WARD—Every Monday at 133 Milwaukee avenue; secretary, C. Schuch, 356 N. Wood street.

SEVENTEENTH WARD—Every Sunday at 3 p. m., Aurora Hall, Huron street; sec. Milwaukee avenue; secretary, Ed Siegel, 129 W. Huron street.

EIGHTEENTH WARD—Second and fourth Wednesday evenings at 223 Washington Blvd.; secretary, R. Bayfield, 15 N. Carpenter street.

NINETEENTH WARD—Every Tuesday evening at Hull House; secretary, Miss Mary Cohen, Hull House, corner Polk and Halsted streets.

TWENTIETH WARD—Every Thursday at Socialist Temple, 130 S. Western avenue; secretary, James A. Smith, 412 W. Madison street.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD—Every Wednesday at 181 Wells street; secretary, R. A. Morris, 24 N. Clark street.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD—Every second Tuesday in the month at 58 Clybourn avenue; secretary, P. P. Eckenberg, 232 N. Franklin street.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD—Every Friday at Garfield Turner Hall, Garfield and Larrabee streets; secretary, A. H. Schuler, 143 Dayton street.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD—Every first and third Friday at N. W. corner Southport avenue and Diversey Blvd.; secretary, L. N. Wagner, 336 Southport avenue.

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD—Every first and third Sunday, 3 p. m., and every second and fourth Tuesday, 8 p. m., at headquarters, Proletarian Hall, 939 Sheffield avenue; secretary, August Peterson, 93 Sheffield avenue.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD—Every second and fourth Wednesday at 1423 Lincoln avenue; secretary, A. Johnson, 222 Southport avenue.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 1—Secretary, J. S. Ward, 715 W. Irving Park Blvd.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 2—Secretary, H. Badgerwell, 648 Wellington av.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 3—Every first and third Monday, Lind's Hall, Fifty-first avenue and St. Paul road; secretary, J. Harris, Fullerton and O'Brien.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 4—Secretary, A. Eisman, 1171 Armitage avenue.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 5—Secretary, Daniel Zatska, 111 N. Fifty-seventh court.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 6—Secretary, James Charbonneau, 218 N. Whipple street.

TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD—Every Wednesday at headquarters, Socialist Hall, Armitage and Milwaukee streets; secretary, Chas. Eshborn, 179 Johnson avenue.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD—Every Monday at 43 Bishop street; secretary, Ed. Wick, 225 W. Forty-second street.

THIRTIETH WARD—Secretary, F. W. Fisher, 325 West fourth avenue.

THIRTY-FIRST WARD—Every Wednesday evening at headquarters, 6088 Halsted street; secretary, Gus Bartlett, 506 Halsted street.

THIRTY-SECOND WARD—Meets every Tuesday at 2038 Halsted street; secretary, Chas. F. Lewis, 6401 Parkhill avenue.

THIRTY-THIRD WARD—Every second and fourth Wednesday evening at 1118 street and Michigan avenue; secretary, G. F. Dumas, 1447 Perry av.

THIRTY-FOURTH WARD—Meets every Monday evening at 2230 W. Monroe street; secretary, H. C. Johnson, 320 W. Monroe street.

THIRTY-FIFTH WARD, No. 1—Every Wednesday at Lindstrom's Hall, 48th avenue and Lake street; secretary, J. M. Crook, 194 N. 13d avenue.

THIRTY-FIFTH WARD, No. 2—Every first and third Friday evenings at Liberty Hall, corner Chicago and Hamilton avenues; secretary, F. G. Strickland, 214 N. St. Louis avenue.

KARL MARX CLUB—Every second and fourth Monday evenings at 300 Larrabee street, near North avenue; secretary, O. Orlicki, 97 N. Halsted.

FREDERICK ENGELS CLUB—Meets at 45th and Bishop sts.; secretary, Henry Reiter, 240 W. 46th street.

EIGHTH WARD GERMAN CLUB—Every first and third Friday evenings at 2190 South Chicago avenue; secretary, Ferdinand Janke, 1913 Ave. N.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD GERMAN CLUB—Every first and third Friday evenings at Social Turner Hall, Belmont and Paulina.

POLISH BRANCHES.

POLISH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Meets every Monday at Polish headquarters, 484 Noble street; secretary, P. Cieslars, 64 Noble street.

SEVENTEENTH WARD BRANCH—Every Saturday at 144 Noble street; secretary, M. Piek, 64 Noble street.

EIGHTH WARD BRANCH—Every Sunday, 3 p. m., at Prokopy's Hall, 8th street and Superior avenue; secretary, F. Rudzinski, 3737 Market ave.

TENTH WARD BRANCH—Every Saturday evening at Pankaj's Hall, 18th street and Ashland avenue; secretary, K. Kostanski, 67 W. 29th street.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD BRANCH—Every first and third evenings, Kosciuszki Hall, 4th and Wood streets.

LADIES' BRANCH—Every first Sunday at 933 21st place; secretary, Mrs. H. Felick, 433 21st place.

EDUCATIONAL CLUBS.

SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Headquarters and lecture rooms, 1123 Milwaukee avenue; business meeting every Wednesday.

LABALLE POLITICAL AND EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Lecture and reading rooms at 26 S. Halsted street; meetings every Friday night.

ILLINOIS

Locals affiliated with Social Democratic Party, headquarters at Springfield, Mass.

ILLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE meets every second and fourth Friday evenings at 34 N. Clark street; secretary, R. A. Morris, 24 N. Clark street.

LOCAL ALTON—Secretary, Ang. Shipner, 194 Union street.

LOCAL BELLEVILLE—Secretary, G. W. Boyce, 114 N. Gold street.

LOCAL CENTRALIA—Secretary, Anton Baumgarten, Railroad No. 3.

LOCAL GLEN CARBON—Secretary, C. Demmerich.

LOCAL GALEBURG—Secretary, Jno. C. Bjork, 187 E. North street.

LOCAL HERRIN—Secretary, F. R. Myers.

LOCAL MONMOUTH—Secretary, R. F. Watson, Box 1093.

LOCAL MOLONE—Secretary, Paul Priesel.

LOCAL NEW BURNSIDE—Secretary, A. O. Miles.

LOCAL PEKIN—Secretary, G. F. Schmidt, 513 Court street.

LOCAL QUINCY—Secretary, William Heuman, 123 State street.

LOCAL ROCK ISLAND—Secretary, H. Weyland, 129 Fifth avenue.

LOCAL GLEN KILLYN—Secretary, Chas. H. Kerr.

LOCAL SPRINGFIELD—Secretary, A. von Behrens, 130 N. Grand avenue.

LOCAL FREEBURG—Secretary, Joe Sutton.

LOCAL THENTON—Secretary, J. J. Shuster.

LOCAL ALTOONA—Secretary, Carl Elson, M. D.

LOCAL BISHOP HILL—Secretary, A. F. Isidwall.

LOCAL ROCKFORD—Secretary, Henry Nevasat, 400 Seventh street.

LOCAL BIRWICK—Secretary, H. E. Allen.

LOCAL ABINGDON—Secretary, Thom Wallace.

LOCAL PAMA—Secretary, Henry Wulmer.

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The present number is

SCIENCE AND THE WORKINGMEN

IGNIFIED and scientific as Lassalle's "Workingman's Programme" was, the Prussian government could not tolerate it, and brought him before the court to answer an indictment of having publicly incited the unpropertied classes to hatred and contempt of the propertied classes. "Science and the Workingmen" is the speech Lassalle made in his own defense. Here it is that Lassalle, in language bold, and with a spirit of confidence and sincerity, assumes the dignified attitude of a champion of the workingmen. Undoubtedly the author is extravagant in his flattery, yet not for his personal defense, and his brilliant and systematic array of historic facts and philosophic deductions at once inspires the reader with a vision of a herald proclaiming world-wide the cause of the workingmen.

The distinct literary style of this work endows it with a special interest and a desirable quality.

PRESS COMMENTS

Mr. F. G. Bonfield in the Brooklyn Citizen

The number with which your subscription expires will be found on your receipt. This issue is No. 110. If the number on your receipt corresponds with the number your subscription expires.

THE WORKERS' CALL.

THE WORKERS' CALL is published by the SOCIALIST PARTY of Chicago and has for its aim the education of the workers along the lines of scientific, class-conscious, revolutionary socialism. For this purpose only it appears.

"Workingmen of all countries unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains; you have a world to gain."

THIRD YEAR.—WHOLE No. 110

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1901.

PRICE ONE CENT.

A PLACE FOR WOMEN

The Socialist Movement Affords Them Full Scope.

ON EQUAL TERMS WITH MEN.

Suggestions For Facilitating the Entrance of Women Into the Organization.

It is a well-known fact that there are very few women socialists. In talking the subject over with others to find out the reasons for this, I have had various answers. From women whose husbands are socialists, who themselves are not, I have had replies of this sort: "One socialist in the family is enough." "My husband drives all of my friends away talking socialism; he can't think or talk of anything else." "I don't see any good in it; we are just as poor as we were three years ago when he first got hold of it."

This indifference, or antagonism in some cases, is due to the fact that women do not understand that their interests are the same as those of the husband, father, or brother, who has become a socialist. This they must be made to understand. We women who have studied carefully into the matter see it clearly enough. How shall all other women be made to see it, too?

In Chicago there are about 1,200 Socialist party members. Of these probably not over fifty are women. It is easily seen that to carry on the work as rapidly as it should be, "women must be reached through the men. If socialist men have not succeeded in converting the women nearest and dearest to them they have failed in their most important duty. "She knows me too well; she won't listen to what I tell her," says a brother of his sister. Then you have failed to let her know the respect other people have for you who do listen to you. Our own people do not see all sides of our character. We show them, often only the most common-place side, the part that has to do with the earning of money or the desire for food. If the sister, mother or wife could see the side shown to outsiders, she would be filled with pride and admiration for the man whom she before only tolerated, and would be more ready to listen to what he has to say to her.

"But what is the good of interesting them?" a man asks; "they don't vote; I think a woman's place is at home looking after the house." I do not mean to offend you when I reply that the highest interests of society demand that women be converted to socialism. She has to work the same as a man; capitalism takes her away from the home and puts her into a store or a factory. It makes her compete with you or with your neighbor's children for a chance to live, and, since it does this, you must show her that she must use the same means that you use to do away with capitalism. If you cannot interest her in the subject and cannot convince her that her place is in the party with you, it will be a waste of time to argue with her further, and folly for you to think of anything more serious than passing acquaintance with her. If she is too frivolous or too unstable to grasp the principles of socialism, you may make up your mind that she would never make a fit companion for a workingman. There are plenty of young women who CAN grasp the ideas of socialism, and who realize that they must study it in order to better their condition. "But," you may say, "I don't care for a young woman who is solemn as an owl all the time; I want somebody that can laugh and have a good time." There are plenty of young women, capable of serious thinking, who are also full of fun and high-spirited, and as life is filled with serious moments and grave responsibilities, a woman who is not willing to think seriously could not be a fit wife for any man.

For this reason the wives of socialists must interest themselves in the problems which interest their husbands. The unity of the family depends upon it, and the proper education of their children depends upon it. It is a fact that the wives of socialists are almost strangers to each other. There are plenty of instances where men have been active in the movement for years whose comrades do not know of the existence of wife or children. "It is also true of men who are not socialists," some one replies. Yes, but that is different. Capitalism is already here and does not need the interest or support of the wives of capitalists to keep it in power.

The welfare of the working class depends upon the knowledge that each human being in it must work for the interests of that class. A man who is a socialist neglects one of his nearest and most important duties when he leaves his wife and babies at home always, while he busies himself elsewhere in the cause. He can, at least, stay at home a part of the time and take care of the babies while his wife gets a glimpse of the world which so continually interests him, and the whole family will be helped by the change. He can spend the time teaching socialism to the children, and he will perhaps be changed to join them in their socialism.

SOCIALIST PARTY.

First General Committee Meeting After Election.

LARGE ASSEMBLY IS PRESENT

Affiliated With the Springfield N. E. C. While Retaining the Name Socialist Party.

The General Committee of the Socialist Party of Chicago met in regular session last Saturday night at Jung's hall, 184 E. Randolph street, with Comrade J. B. Smiley in the chair. It being the first meeting of the committee after the election, there was an unusually large attendance. It was an interesting session, and matters of importance both to the movement in Chicago and throughout the country came up for consideration. The question of national unity, having been warmly agitated throughout the country for the past few months and the prospects for the consummation of unity of all socialist forces being most favorable, it seemed imperative that the comrades in Chicago state their position in the matter and take steps toward entering a national convention. It seemed the best policy on the part of Chicago socialists, who have stood independent from all national bodies since the presidential election, to affiliate with one of the national parties. Better work would be done for national unity in the ranks of a national party than by retaining an independent organization. Accordingly, on a motion of Comrade Frederick G. Strickland, seconded by Comrade Thomas J. Morgan, the general committee voted unanimously to affiliate with the national executive committee of the Social Democratic party, with headquarters at Springfield, Mass., the organization to retain the name "Socialist Party."

The following changes in the personnel of the general committee were accepted: Ninth and Tenth wards, Morris Kaplan and Louis Hechtman, in place of J. Weiss; Seventeenth ward, M. H. Tift, in place of R. Rothman; Twenty-third ward, R. Rothman, in place of S. Sparks; Twenty-seventh ward, No. 3, John Goebel, in place of John Sefron; Thirty-third ward, Neil Anderson.

The increase in the party membership since the last meeting of the general committee was very gratifying. Seventy-eight new members were proposed and accepted.

A communication from the Twenty-seventh ward branch was read proposing Comrade J. H. Bard for organizer of the North district, was referred back to the branch with the request that they ask the other branches comprising the North district to concur with him.

A communication from the Ladies Auxiliary recommending Mrs. John Collins for lady organizer and committee member was accepted.

Comrade M. H. Tift, of South Chicago, tenders his resignation as a member of the executive committee for the reason that on account of lack of time and inadequate street car service, it was impossible for him to regularly attend its meetings.

City Organizer August Klenke reported that fraternal relations have been established with the Polish Central Committee. He also reported that a movement was on for organizing a socialist body among the Lithuanians. The request of the Lithuanians asking for affiliation on the same conditions as the Polish comrades was concurred in. The organizer was authorized to make all steps necessary to procure permits for holding outdoor meetings and was instructed to make complete arrangements for such meetings.

The executive committee was instructed to prepare printed forms, to be used by delegates in submitting the reports of the various ward branches. A communication from the national executive committee of the S. D. P., with headquarters at Springfield, Mass., levying a special tax of ten cents per member in order to liquidate the large indebtedness accrued during the last national campaign, was approved, and a copy of the communication was ordered sent to each branch, with instruction to remit to the financial secretary.

A resolution from the Seventh ward branch recommending that the tickets for the next Workers' Call picnic be issued immediately, was referred to the executive committee for action. A call for support to an Italian socialist paper to be published in New York was referred to the executive committee, as was also a resolution calling for the publication of the platform at a constitution in book form.

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DELUDED PILGRIMS.

British Wage Slaves To Inspect American Workshops.

EXPENSES PAID BY MASTERS.

To Convince Them That They Must Work Harder To Retain Something They Don't Possess.

One of the "problems" which our reformers never feel called upon to handle, but which is often of much interest to the socialists, is a speculative turn of mind, may be found in a study of the question as to whether the sanctity of the employer or the stupidity of the exploited, is the more wonderful. A scheme which is being hatched in England for the purpose of vitalizing British trade is thus worded in a press dispatch:

"London, April 13.—The managers of a number of iron manufacturers of the Manchester district have decided to send out a picked party of British workmen to the United States for the purpose of studying American methods of workmanship in the automobile trade. The districts of New England, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Cincinnati and Chicago, and other good centers, will be visited, in the hope of convincing the British workmen of the necessity of improved methods if they desire to retain their share of the world's trade."

Hundreds of thousands, probably millions, of American workmen must have read this notice, coming as it did through the ordinary channels of information controlled by the Associated Press, which secured its publication in every important daily paper in the country. But out of the multitude, how many recognized the extraordinary assumption with which it ended?

Possibly a few thousands only—and it is safe to say that of these few thousands 99 per cent were socialists.

The British workman's "share of the world's trade!" How much is that? We know what is coming to us, thanks to the kindness of Hanna, Dewey, and others of their ilk, who informed us last fall that the PROMISE of a full dinner pail was about our limit. But the British workman seems to be getting a "share of the world's trade." If that is the case, he is evidently better off than we are, and yet he is sent here to see for himself what tools we work with, and imitate our example by adopting the same. Yet it is said that it will be for his benefit, and, if so, it follows that the "share of the world's trade" which he now gets and hopes to retain, is inferior to the promise of the full dinner pail which we enjoy.

It would seem as if there is some contradiction lurking in this matter. Let us see if we can discover it. Are these workmen coming over here of their own accord? No. "The managers of a number of iron manufacturers" are sending them. What is their object in going to this trouble? According to the dispatch they hope that the visitors will be convinced that the condition of their class will be improved by adopting the improved tools which they will see in operation over here. The tour, therefore, is purely philanthropic in character, being engineered solely for the interests of the British workman. Those who send the party across and pay its expenses, do so with no interests of their own in view. They merely desire that the afore-said British workman may, through what he observes here, be enabled to "retain his share of the world's trade." They themselves don't want any more than they have now got. The expedition is, therefore, not a "business" one in any sense. It is gotten up solely by a few altruists who are willing to spend their substance doing good and hoping for nothing in return. It is only, of course, a strange co-incidence that these philanthropists are all engaged in the iron industry themselves, that is, so far as taking profits can be described as engaging in industry.

This explanation will, of course, be accepted as absurd by those who read it. But, nevertheless, it is exactly what the dispatch declares without any ambiguity whatever, and in the plainest possible language. And yet there are few workmen so stupid as not to know that these manufacturers are really looking after their own interests instead of those of the workman, and still fewer, who are watchful enough to detect the fact that the wording of the dispatch makes its meaning appear precisely the reverse.

It is only necessary to take this paragraph in its literal sense to show that it is an absurdity, and that it states what everybody knows is untrue. Why, then, is it worded in such a manner? Because those who construct it rightly assume that a lie, by constant repetition, will be received as truth by workmen who are too indolent to examine it for a moment. It is merely one of a thousand phrases by which the falsehood that the laborer and the capitalist have identical interests, is propagated.

Every American workman knows that the British workmen have "no share in the world's trade." He knows perfectly well that not only do they work for wages, but the less wages there are paid on this side, the cap-

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BEFORE AND AFTER

Harrison's Empty Message to the Council on Franchises.

ORGANIZED LABOR IGNORED.

Municipal Ownership Promised Before Election, Vanishes When the Office Is Secured.

Carlton Harrison had been re-elected mayor of Chicago by the votes of the workmen of the city. Thousands of them were influenced by the fact that the platform upon which he stood contained a "municipal ownership plank." The speakers and writers of the Socialist party tried to make plain the fact that it was meaningless, but the great majority of the working class voters who put Harrison in office either did not hear or heed the warning. Now, however, Harrison himself comes forward to corroborate the statements of the socialists. It may, perhaps, interest those that have been deceived by his pre-election promises to read what he has now to say on the subject. Here is his position, now given in his message to the council:

There is nothing in the 30-year act, however, to prevent the city from granting franchises to competing companies to duplicate every mile of rail now laid in the city. Moreover, this act does not apply to all the old lines, and for these reasons the companies are so well entrenched that they may attempt either to dictate terms to the city or to refuse reasonable terms offered them by the city.

There is no desire on the part of the vast majority of the citizens of Chicago to occupy the attitude of confiscating property or repudiating obligations already assumed. The results of the last two majority elections state in plain, unmistakable terms what the citizens believe in and insist upon as a satisfactory settlement of the street car franchise question. The public might be summed up as a demand for:

"Compensation to the city based upon a percentage of the gross receipts."

"A betterment of accommodations."

"A distinct and definite plan for the city's street car."

"A provision for municipal acquisition of the properties at the expiration of the grant."

The first and second points are practically one and the same. When a careful study of the question has shown what compensation the companies can afford to pay, it will devolve upon your honorable body to decide the form in which it is to be paid, whether in straight compensation, in a reduction of fare, or in both forms.

"In addition to these questions the companies must be required to lay the grooved rail in all streets where property owners have laid permanent pavements, while the overhead trolley, as well as the antiquated cable, should be supplanted by the underground trolley, at the least, in the district bounded by Twenty-second street, Western avenue and North avenue."

We ask workmen, and particularly the members of labor organizations, to discover, if they can, where their interests come in in the above statement. We ask them to discover, if they can, any resemblance between what is here stated, and the position taken by the Chicago Federation of Labor on this question, who announced that the organized workmen of this city were absolutely in favor of municipal ownership as the best and only means to realize trades union demands for the workers.

These were: Better pay, shorter hours and improved conditions of labor for the men employed in public transportation. Only last Sunday the legislative committee reiterated the demand for at least trades union conditions. Can these things be found in the mayor's message? No. Yet one word, even remotely relating to them is contained there.

And we would also ask, if they consider that the men who voted the ticket headed by John Collins, the candidate of the Socialist party, "threw their votes away?" John Collins in the mayoral chair would have voted the interests of labor on this question, but Harrison, as the socialist will know, would upon the same question speak and act as the mouthpiece and agent of the capitalist class. He did so, and now we would make the final inquiry, "how many more lessons of this sort will be necessary before the workmen begin to see that the only reason they get nothing is because they place their enemies in office by their votes?"

From Glen Carbon, Ill.

The socialists of Glen Carbon, Ill., have conducted their campaign (1901) for the coming election on the basis of the following platform:

For mayor—M. B. Harth.

For trustees—Glen Carbon, Pease, Weikman and John Hornebach.

For Village Clerk—George Zimmerman.

The comrades of Glen Carbon have elected John Morgan as treasury agent. Comrade Morgan is said to be an able and convincing socialist speaker.

The little capitalist who can see no possibility of socialism in less than a thousand years usually finds no difficulty in perceiving all "vices" at Washington in twenty days.

THE WORKERS' CALL

Published by the Chicago Socialist Party, 100 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. Entered as second-class matter, March 10, 1902, under post office No. 100, at Chicago, Ill., under special agreement. Postage paid at Chicago, Ill. The Workers' Call is published for and under the control of the Chicago Socialist Party, a corporation without capital stock, the officers of which must be approved by the Chicago Socialist Party. It is published for the purpose of disseminating socialist propaganda.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One year, \$3.00
Six months, \$1.50
Three months, .75
Single copies, 10c
To European countries, per annum, \$5.00
Special rates by order of the publisher. Orders for current issues should reach the office by Tuesday evening.

ADVERTISEMENTS:
A limited number of acceptable advertisements at a special rate.

EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS:
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Those divisions yet exist, and it may be that the methods employed to eliminate them in the past have not been absolutely the best, though they were undoubtedly the best that could be devised. Like the rest of mankind, socialists must learn from experience, and if the local events which have occurred in this city in the socialist movement during the last twelve months bear any lesson for us, it assuredly is obligatory upon us to discover it and profit thereby.

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It is quite possible for the "leaders" in the Republican and Democratic parties to make bargains, truces and agreements, in the name of their respective parties with a tolerable certainty that the great mass of the voters attached to each, will rally their action at the polls. The conscious strength of these parties is embodied in those leaders, while a mass of stupid and apathetic voters merely obey their behests without question. On the contrary, the conscious strength of a socialist party must lie in the rank and file of the individuals composing it.

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would for in the rank and file of the working class. Instead of amongst the individuals who are apparently prominent in the organizations.

SNAP SHOTS BY THE WAYSIDE.

Say, what has become of those criminal prosecutions against G. T. Swift and the Armour Packing Co. for stealing water, that the Chicago American was talking so loud about a while ago. The only man punished up to date is an employee, a laborer, one of the same kind of which over 250,000 voted last week for the perpetration of a system where the wage slaves steal the water, adulterate the goods and finally go to jail for the benefit of the capitalists.

The same thing that happened to the water thieves will happen to the "tax-dodgers," about whom the same Chicago American is making such a tremendous howl. When the dust is cleared away the teachers will be lucky if they have not lost their jobs through "pernicious activity." The little capitalist will be still paying the taxes and the big corporations will be still running the government, and the laborer will be still producing the wealth upon which both capitalist classes are living.

The suppression of the Cuban newspaper "Discussion" for the publication of a cartoon representing Cuba crucified between two thieves, labeled respectively President McKinley and Governor General Wood will come as a shock to those short-sighted though patriotic American citizens who urged the war with Spain in the name of "humanity" and "Cuba Libre." McKinley and the class he represents have been continuously represented as plunderers and thieves by the opposition political press in the United States, but there was no talk of suppression in such cases. It is a different matter altogether, however, when a Cuban journal makes a similar representation. In such case the interests of the American capitalists are directly aimed at, and no reply being possible which would satisfy the Cubans, suppression is resorted to for the purpose of compelling silence.

Not so long ago every large city in the United States, where a municipal election was pending, started a "vice crusade" in the interests of "public morality." The efforts of Chicago reformers in this direction dwindled perceptibly when it became apparent that as between Harrison and Haney, the capitalist class had no particular choice, and after election it promptly and totally disappeared. In New York, however, the sham as it existed, seems to have undergone a peculiar transformation. All the efforts that were directed against prostitution, intemperance, blackmail, "divorcing the police from politics," etc., are now concentrated into a crusade to prevent expectation in street cars and public buildings, and several offenders have already been arrested and fined. In a very short time even this, the last vestige of what was to have been a "great moral awakening," will have disappeared, to revive again when demanded by the political needs of capitalism.

An examination of the recent census returns from India show that fully 5,000,000 human beings have perished from hunger during the last five years, in that country, or at the rate of one million per year. That starvation and capitalist "civilization" are inseparably bound together is proved by the fact that similar conditions, though in less degree, exist in every capitalist country in the world, and it is even more observable in those localities where "progress" is thrust upon the inhabitants with sword and flame. The British occupation of the Transvaal, for instance, has brought famine in its wake to the remnants of the population, while the presence of the forces of the "powers" in Northern China, was sufficient to bring such privation that cannibalism in the occupied region became, so to speak, the order of the day.

One George E. Rusby, a prominent citizen in New York state, has resigned his position as a trustee of a Methodist church. Mr. Rusby objects to the propagation of the gospel and gives his opinion as follows: "I hold that it is not the true mission of our church to propagate creeds and claim that their acceptance will insure salvation, but that, on the contrary, the churches' sole duty is to establish on earth a rule of love, mercy and justice." It is not unlikely that Mr. Rusby arrived at this conclusion through reading accounts of the recent disturbances in China.

Chicago postoffice employees took the opportunity afforded by the appointment of a new postmaster to protest against the length of their hours of labor. The latter appealed to them to continue for a short time and he would see that relief would be shortly forthcoming, and so the report states, "his eloquence and soothing words" prevailed. The next appropriation, which is expected on July 1st, is to be applied to their relief alone. Should this promise not be realized by that time, it is consoling to know that the stock of "eloquent and soothing words" is practically inexhaustible and can most probably be again supplied as a substitute.

Yerkes has established the London labor kitchen by the energy he displayed in getting his scheme for the Chicago, Cross and Manhattan underground railway line operation, and in the purchase of this valuable object he has, it is said, not occasionally at his desk for 12 hours per day. The expert's core gained in seeing the Chicago

public, of course, makes him a formidable competitor to the slow-going Briton, who will now have to fight for the privilege of shearing the flock which he had heretofore regarded as his special property. But, as under capitalism, the survival of the fittest is assured, it would seem as if Yerkes stands a good show of getting his shears into the wool first.

It is reported that fully three thousand Russian students have been forcibly drafted into the army as a punishment for their part in the recent revolutionary disturbances. The Russian government will shortly awake to a realization of the fact that they have been unwittingly distributing the leaves of socialism in the most advantageous position for performing its work.

Always willing to add its testimony to the reality of existing "prosperity," the Chicago Bureau of Charities asserts that "the number of professional beggars is unusually large in the residential districts of the city," and demands their arrest on the ground that "some of them are much surprised and grieved when asked if they will work for a meal or the price of a night's lodging." The professional beggar and the professional capitalist might be expected to return a similar answer to the above inquiry. Neither of them are engaged in working for food or shelter. Their business, consisting in "working" other people for these desirable things.

Socialist Temple Notes.

The after-election rally on April 24 was an enthusiastic gathering. Comrade John Collins started the next campaign with a stirring speech. Comrade Collins wants a rest, but there is no rest for the agitator. The vote on the west side was very encouraging.

Comrade May Wood Simons gave a very instructive address Thursday evening. Her appeal to the ladies to join the movement itself and not wait a sex movement, was right to the point. Comrade A. M. Simons advanced class in socialism, at 7:30 Sunday, is growing in numbers and interest. Last Sunday's lesson was on "Man as a Tool-Using Animal." Come with the whole family Sunday afternoon.

Comrade A. M. Simons spoke of the "Lessons of the Recent Election" at 7:30. He was followed by Comrade Lockwood, who gave a chart lecture and told of his work on the socialist wagon and explained what he hoped to accomplish by the proposed automobile. If Comrade Lockwood can induce the rest of his board, including the Appeal to Reason, to stand for unity as he does, we will be very happy. His lecture Sunday was greatly enjoyed.

A large audience greeted Comrade J. Stitt Wilson Sunday evening. The seats were all taken. With the co-operative commonwealth as a basis, Comrade Wilson has a vision of the ideal man which is inspiring.

The music of the Schubert String Quartet was up to the usual high standard. The violin solo by Miss Welch was beautifully rendered. Miss Welch is a pupil of Comrade Kellogg. The speaker for Tuesday, April 27th, is Comrade B. Berlin. Tell your neighbors.

Remember, the ladies provide a lecture for every Thursday evening. Come to the Socialist School at 7:30 Sunday and stay for the party meeting at 8:30, addressed by M. Kaplan.

The Schubert Quartet plays at 8. Comrade Strickland will speak on "The Present Opportunity of Socialism."

Street meeting on Madison street whenever the weather permits. Remember the entertainment given by the ladies Saturday, April 24th. Comrade W. T. Mills will speak. Refreshments will be served. Tickets, 25 cents, which pays for the entire evening.

King Must Amuse Himself.

This is the way an English correspondent ends a letter on the situation in England:

Indeed, in spite of all lamentation over our growing poverty, the signs of luxurious living increase rather than abate. The crowd off to the seaside for Easter is as great as ever and places of amusement in towns are thronged not merely by the multitude at low prices, but by wealthy, or, at least, the spendthrift classes, whose numbers appear to be increasing the more labor and commodity become dearer. What can the King do but follow the fashion?

And the only thing the capitalist class can suggest to keep their head above water as a class, is that the British workingmen accept longer hours at shorter pay and get a move on their shins while working. We suggest that the British workingmen get a move on themselves toward voting for their class interests. If they can be persuaded to think that by investigating how American workingmen work, and trying to equal them, they will be securing their welfare as Englishmen, they will get left for the American workingmen are jealous of their record for fast work, and they have the leaders who will see to it that their lead is maintained at all hazards. Let the English workers take the opportunity they have of showing their brothers over here what fools they are, instead of making asses of themselves by trying to outdo them in work. Let them vote themselves into power and get these fellows whom the correspondent A. G. Wilson designates as the spendthrift classes to meretricious work, or give them the alternative of going without the wherewithal to indulge in luxury.

Not a capitalist paper in this city mentioned the official returns of the socialist vote in their columns. The same policy that carefully conceals the fact of the class struggle accounts for this lack of "journalistic enterprise" on their part.

CORRESPONDENCE.

From Ann Arbor, Mich

A Century of Economic Development.

Translated from the Polish.

(Continued from last week.)

With the development of the new form of production, commerce grew to be of ever greater importance. For the classic handicraft and peasant form of production, commerce was not indispensable. The peasant and the artisan could buy their means of production directly from the producer and sell their commodities directly to the consumer. The more capitalist production develops the more important and indispensable becomes the evolution of commerce.

The whole present production, as well as the maintenance of the population, depends upon the normal condition of commerce. To-day its significance for the entire social life has grown to dimensions so colossal that even war is becoming less possible; in case of its outbreak, the interruption of commerce would bring to the people much greater destruction than even the most powerful guns or the battlefield. Of no less importance became the development of credit. The latter has entirely changed its economical significance. The medieval usurer was nothing but a parasite on the body social. The credit of the nineteenth century grew to be one of the most powerful levers of economic evolution. Financial institutions and banks became the reservoirs into which there flows all the money of the non-capitalists, and from which they come into the hands of capitalists for the purpose of enlivening production and commerce. Thanks to these reservoirs, the riches of the churches and nobility alike, with the savings of servants and laborers, are transferred into the hands of the capitalists, enter into the process of production and commerce, and become thus capital. On the other hand, the surplus capital accumulated by the capitalists themselves, who are not in a position to use them in productive enterprises, passes through these reservoirs into the hands of other capitalists. Thus the least stimulation is able to spread industry more quickly than ever before. But, on the other hand, credit is to-day more sensitive than ever. It serves not only to enliven the process of production and to sharpen the economical contradictions, but it shakes also the foundations of the whole mechanism of production at the moment when the creditors, in fear of losses, begin to withdraw their capital from the financial institutions.

The ever closer connection of commerce and credit with production has not only caused the latter's previously unheard-of development, but has also brought about a further division of economic functions. The merchant combined in his person, not only the functions of buying and selling, but he also imported commodities, divided, assorted, and stored them. Now there not only exist separate wholesale and retail divisions, but also separate transportation and storing enterprises (transportation companies' elevators and store-houses). At last buying and selling have so largely separated from the other functions of the merchant, that "on change" goods that are far away, or have not been produced yet, are bought and sold; one sells commodities though he does not need them. At this place we should also consider the development of the bank's functions. If previously we could not imagine a capitalist without a store-house of gold, so now the functions of paying and receiving, as well as the administration of money passed into the hands of the banker, by whose mediation the modern capitalist regulates all his money transactions, notwithstanding all the different economical functions have grown to be entirely separated and become entirely independent from each other, so is this independence only a superficial, a legal one.

In reality, however, the dependence of the various economic functions does not lessen the dependence of the different economic classes, but increases it. The weakening of one of these functions suffices to bring all the others to a standstill and dissolution.

In this manner the economy of one country and with further evolution—of the whole world grows into one great and exceedingly intricate mechanism, which is growing every day more and more sensitive to the slightest disturbances. In truth, no other mode of production ever required such a systematic and strong organization as the capitalist; because none was so intricate and sensitive. The present mode of production requires that all the wheels of the big productive and distributive mechanism, no matter how small and insignificant they may be, work regularly, under the penalty of a crash of the whole artificial edifice. While economically the separate individual enterprises become more and more dependent upon each other, legally they remain independent. Owing to this the adjustment of the different groups, the regulation of economical life is left to the capitalist class.

At last one of the most important steps in the economic evolution of the nineteenth century was the coming forward of industrial capitalism and the new kind of capital, commercial and bank (credit) capital, drew their income and grew by means of usury and commerce for various services rendered in different branches and classes of society. The

surplus value. With the development of industry grew the importance of the industrial capital, which is to-day the main source from which comes the wealth of not only the factory owner, but also that of the whole capitalist class. Whoever desires to understand the present true character of capital, must accept as the starting point of his studies the investigation of industrial capital. The income from industrial capital divides itself between several categories of the proprietary class. A part of that income goes to the landowners under the name of ground rent. The ground rent owes its existence not so much to the natural limitation of the earth's surface, that cannot be increased at will, as to the fact that land, so necessary to agriculture and industrial production (building-ground for factories, etc.), became a monopoly, before it was taken for the above uses. The capitalist wishing to build a factory of house must rent the ground or buy it, and is thus compelled to divide his profits with the landlord, or, to use the current language, to pay him the rent.

For this reason ground rent is the higher, the more desirable, becomes the land to the industrial capital, the nearer to the industrial centers is its situation, and reaches its climax in the modern populated cities, where it causes the so-called tenement question.

On the other hand, land, under like conditions, brings a higher income the more fruitful it is and the better its situation. Therefore, by reason of the economic evolution of the nineteenth century in all the civilized countries, there took place a rise of rent, and the development of the agricultural credit—land with a higher ground rent could not bear the competition of the land of the industrially undeveloped countries, where the ground rent was lower.

The further consequence of the economic evolution of the twentieth century was the increasing of profits as the result of the increased productivity of labor and the fall of the rate of interest from capital, or, to say the same thing in a different way, the lowering of income from a given unit of capital.

At present, for the purpose of conducting an enterprise, a greater amount of capital is necessary than previously, an amount that is constantly increasing, proportionately to the development of technique. For this reason the amortization of the over-larger capital becomes slower and the rate of interest smaller. But this does not mean that the capitalist draws a lesser income, but that it is becoming ever more difficult to the small capitalist to compete with the big one. Because, even if the rate of interest should be limited to a minimum, the millionaire will always have yet a big income, and the larger his capital, the greater will be his income. The fall of the rate of interest leads to effecting the small capitalists from those fields of production or exchange in which that fall has taken place. Therefore, the immediate result of the fall of the rate of interest is the concentration of capital.

The small capitals thus ejected, either disappear entirely (as during the commercial and industrial crises) or turn to the fields in which production on small scale prevails, and in which there is no need of a big capital, or they create new branches of small production and exchange. When a certain point of evolution is reached, great capitalistic enterprises do not increase in number, but rather decrease. When this point is reached and the single enterprises have attained colossal dimensions, there comes a time when these great capitalistic enterprises begin to combine into one organism of production or exchange. While there may be some difference of opinion as to the usefulness of competition to the whole of society, there is certainly no doubt that to each group of capitalists competing with each other in the same market, competition is a hindrance, and in order to remove it, they combine and regulate production in a manner, not to overproduce the market and to uphold prices at a certain profitable level. The birth of such combines may be hastened and even artificially caused by countries with high tariffs, which protects the combines from foreign competition and adds their formation.

The most liable to combinations were the most important branches of industry, coal and iron mines. At the same time arose the tendency of combining not only one branch of industry into one enterprise, but the bringing of different branches under one management. Many of the railroad corporations possess their own mines, sugar factories and even raise their own sugar beets, etc. Another way leading to the combinations of capital and enterprises under one management is through stock companies. These latter are very characteristic because of the disappearance of the individual capitalist, while capital itself remains. And as credit became a means of putting small savings into the service of the big enterprises, so now the small companies by the division of shares into small parts, contribute to the gathering of big capitals and great surpluses, which thus grow more rapidly into economical power and make the whole social life dependent upon them.

When to all this, we add that the great capitals have the tendency to grow more rapidly than the small ones, then we will have the main reason of the economical evolution of the nineteenth century—the disappearance of the small capital from the main fields of the economic life on the one side, and on the other the concentration of the capitalistic enterprises, with the individual capitalist disappearing.

No century has ever seen such a magnificent development of the productive forces as the nineteenth century. But this development has marked a crash full of heavy sacrifices and catastrophes, in which number the commercial and industrial crises are especially to be mentioned. They are always caused by overproduction, by the tendency peculiar to the capitalistic system to produce and reproduce on an ever larger scale and the ever larger production of commodities. The continuous expansion of the markets, the creation of the international market, the evolution of technique, and credit, etc., have favored the growth of production and exchange.

With the growth of production and the greater distances of the market, the economic mechanism becomes more and more sensitive to the slightest irregularities and disturbances. Favorable circumstances that cause the growth of one branch of industry suffice to call into existence a number of other branches, but, on the other hand, some disturbance in one branch (the closing of a foreign market, for instance) is liable to produce a sudden crash in all the fields of economic life. In such times there took place a terrible loss of energy, commodities lost their value, small capital vanished, production fell, only to begin its race anew at a much rapid pace. Beside the sudden crises, which sweep along the field of production like a destructive violent gale along the sea, there ought to be mentioned the less terrible chronic crises, with their chronic overproduction and never-ceasing loss of energy.

Overproduction could also happen in the previous centuries. But commercial crises in the nineteenth century are inevitable; they are simply a consequence of the law of accumulation of capital, and the necessity of continuous production. The productivity of labor grows incessantly; the big capital enters ever new countries; wealth which the capitalist may turn into capital and invest in enterprises, increases yearly, all he needs is to find a market. The ever-increasing market is the necessary condition of capitalist production, a condition which evolves from the constantly accumulating capital.

As the enlarging of the market has not always kept pace with the growing of capital, therefore, during the nineteenth century there very often prevailed long chronic crises that have spread much misery and suffering among the working population and had not less a hurtful effect than the sudden and brief crash. Meanwhile, new markets are getting scarce and their evolution is growing slower, countries with highly developed industries have sent the accumulated capital to countries where industry was not equally highly developed and capital could find opportunity for investment.

But all the fields of action in Europe and America are too narrow for the surplus of the accumulated capital. Therefore, the evolution of the colonial policy of the last decades of the last decade of the nineteenth century.

A. W.

LABOR ITEMS

And When Trade Unions Formed and Exchange, Throughout the World.

Colorado Social Democrats are adopting the name of Socialist party.

The socialists of Evansville, Ind., recently polled 463 votes for their ticket in that city.

The strike of marine engineers on the great lakes is nearing a settlement, according to press reports.

The mine barons of the West and Canada are combining to destroy the Western Federation of Miners.

City and County of Baginaw shows 225 socialist votes on April list, an increase of 500 since November.

Ann Arbor, Mich., gives 55 votes in recent municipal election. Returns in 1900 for Debs and Harriman, 30.

Labor commissioner's office in Nebraska has been practically abolished, the legislature refusing to vote money to run it.

Socialists of Japan held a national convention last month, discussed the situation and laid plans to spread their propaganda.

Municipal election in San Diego, Cal., records 151 votes for the socialist candidates. Last November 193 votes for Debs and Harriman were cast in that city.

Pennsylvania socialists have entered the field with J. Mahlon Barnes of Philadelphia for state treasurer, and Chas. Hendrick of Erie for judge of the supreme court.

It is estimated that the knocking out of the law compelling contractors in New York to pay the "prevailing rate of wages," which means the union scale, on all public work will save those

International Typographical Union has decided by referendum vote to adopt the arbitration agreement with the National Publishers' Association. The vote stood 12,544 for the proposition and 1,100 against.

Wages in the garment industry in Birmingham, N. Y., and then reduced 150 applications in one week from people who wanted jobs. The "old dinner pail" is not being used in that town to get work.

It is reported that the ubiquitous J. P. Morgan is laying plans for a vast combination of dry goods and department store interests, at the instigation of John Claflin, the principal stockholder in the K. B. Claflin Company of New York.

Carroll D. Wright, United States labor commissioner, is quoted as saying that the employers' liability laws of the various states are practically worthless as a means of protection to injured employees. Wright always discovers something after everybody else knows all about it.

Charles R. Flint, the rubber magnate, says that he favors industrial combinations for the reason that they prevent panics, stimulate exports, lower prices, and sustain wages. With the usual modesty of his class, he mentions nothing whatever of profits in his summing up. But, of course, everyone knows that profits occupy a very insignificant space in the minds of our modern capitalist of industry.

The new Perham loom is being placed in mills at Lowell, Mass. Unlike others, it has no gears, occupies a third less space and is speedier by 50 to 100 per cent than the most rapid modern loom of today. Placed in an establishment employing 1,500 "hands," one-third are displaced. This, in connection with reported wage reductions in New England, is increasing the misery and hardship of the textile workers.—The Advance.

Brotherhood of Railway Trackmen are strengthening their trust, having absorbed the Independent Canadian union, thus bringing its membership up to 187,000. The boot and shoe workers have also reached across the border and grabbed four unions in Montreal with 3,000 members, two large unions in St. Hyacinthe, and in Quebec and Three Rivers the same result is expected. Concentration is the order of the day.—Cleveland Citizen.

The unfortunate "tax-payers" of Hyde Park have come off second best in their encounter with the gas trust. They wanted 1,600 feet for 72 cents, but the trust wanted \$1 and will get it. A temporary injunction restraining them from charging more than the former price was set aside in the Appellate court on the grounds that the circuit court, which issued the injunction, had no power to interfere with prices. The middle class seems to be getting much the same deal in the law courts that labor organizations usually receive, and both will have to learn the truth that the machinery of law exists solely for the interest of the great capitalist class.

MAINLY ECONOMIC

Socialism Uses the Political Form as a Means To an End.

Many people look on the socialist movement as a purely political movement, when in reality it is nothing of the kind. Even many of the comrades speak of concentrating our strength in certain localities and electing men to office just as if the sole aim of the socialist movement were to elect individuals to office.

The socialist movement is an economic one, and it enters the political field simply as the means to an end. The means are the organization of the workers into a class-conscious political body for the subjugation of the political powers (government) for the use of its class; the end the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution, the organization of society in the interests of the working class and the abolition of class distinctions.

It enters politics simply to storm the citadel, the bulwark of the present system, and that is the law-making power, namely, the government whose every branch, executive, judiciary and legislative, is used to further the interests of the ruling, owning class, namely, the capitalist class.

It chooses to enter politics as it wishes to proceed along the line of least resistance, knowing that the workers, being armed with the ballot, and, being numerically in the majority, can at any time they see fit, by the intelligent use of this ballot, change the conditions in society to suit their own needs.

Socialists point out that classes exist to-day. They did not call them into existence, nor do they try and array them against each other. Classes are inherent under the capitalist system, and the very system itself arrays them against each other. At every point of contact there is a clash of interests between these two classes. The very system itself is founded on these class antagonisms. The name under which it is known, namely, the wage system, presupposes classes, namely, those who accept wages and those who give wages. Now, it must be apparent that any man who can employ himself, or employ others, that is, be in the control of the necessities by which he can provide for his own needs, or the necessities which others must use, such as factories, workshops, mines, steamboats, railroads, telegraph lines and land, need not work for wages. Again, one who is not in control of these things is in a position where he is compelled to accept wages, simply because he has not got access to these things and it is essential that he has in order to produce for the needs of himself and family.

So here are the classes—they who own and control but do not wish to use the things which labor must use in order to produce wealth with, who pay wages, namely, just a subsistence for the laborer to keep him from starving, and on the other hand a class having nothing but idleness and starvation, but labor power, brain or hand, as well as a different mode of production.

It must take into the market and sell to some master for wages.

These wages are a peculiar thing. Labor produces all wealth, and has produced all wealth since the beginning of time, even to the very things owned by the capitalists themselves, and which they graciously allow the workers to use for wages. Under the era of modern steam production the worker is simply a machine tender. He is the superintendent of the mechanical agent and placed to watch that it works correctly and makes no mistakes. In doing this part of himself, namely, labor power, is embodied in the finished article. The worker himself is purely part of the raw material, which enters into the finished product. To make up for this wear and tear and build up new labor power for a day's work, he is paid wages, that is, he receives back a portion of that which will be just sufficient to keep him alive, and allow him to get back sufficient strength.

He receives in wages just the cost of his production. As these wages do not equal the full amount of that which he has produced, he finds when he enters the market that he can not buy back all that he has produced, and as the class he belongs to are in the same boat, and they are by far the majority of society, it means that, as they are unable to buy, overproduction is bound to take place.

First slowly and then faster and faster the stocks begin to pile up. Soon the granaries, the mills and mines have stock upon stock on hand, and as there are not purchasers enough, the wheels of industry come to a stop and then the laboring class is punished for having produced too much of the good things of life, and like good philanthropists, leaving it go out of their hands.

Production is being carried on to-day to sell things at a profit, and not to make them for use, and so during this period of overproduction these things will be held to be sold at a profit, even though they may not, and the working class be starving. During this time of overproduction the workers are looking for work, but they are told that as long as the glut in the market exists and no more things can be made to sell at a profit they cannot be employed. It makes little difference though they and their families be starving, the means of production and distribution are owned to grind out profits and dividend, and unless these are in sight the worker cannot be employed, no matter how willing he may try work.

To the worker, however, in order to ward off starvation, access to these things is absolutely essential, and so the possession of the machine becomes an absolute struggle to the death—a struggle for existence.

Under the present system the more productive the machinery, the more precarious is the existence of the workers, and the more are they divorced from their means of subsistence; and consequently, on account of greater production and less employment, the periods of overproduction are brought closer together, and, finally, we get into a stage of constant overproduction and depression. This, then, makes it apparent that the real question before the workers is not politics, but the use and ownership of the means of production and distribution. The interests of all the workers is a common one, and from these interests, the needs and conditions of the working class, the socialist movement springs.

It calls on the workers to become class-conscious and intelligent as regards their interests, to join hands for the emancipation of their class from wage slavery, and the inauguration of the co-operative commonwealth.

In order to achieve this end, which can only be accomplished by the subjugation of the political powers by the workers, organized as a class-conscious body, it asks them to follow the lines of least resistance, namely, the ballot and the political field.

W. F. E.

LOCAL NEWS AND NOTES.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Socialist party have arranged a meeting at the Socialist Temple Thursday evening, April 12. An address will be delivered by Mrs. C. H. Kerr, of Glen Ellyn.

Local Glen Ellyn had its most successful meeting up to date last Tuesday evening, when Comrade May Wood Robinson gave a suggestive talk on "Socialism and the New Education." The village election will be April 18, and the school election April 20. Comrade Morgan is to speak next Tuesday evening.

The German Socialist Women's Club gave an entertainment and social last Sunday afternoon at 55 N. Clark street. The programme was a very entertaining one. Mrs. Otto Luck gave an interesting recitation, and Mrs. Witt gave a humorous selection. Comrade Albert Eisenman made an interesting address on "The Woman Question." The Socialist Song-club and the singing society Froebel assisted in the programme. After the entertainment the floor was cleared for dancing and the younger generation enjoyed itself until the small hours of the morning. The ladies of the club wish to thank all those who were instrumental in making the affair a success.

Professor Draper asserts that the great business men of this country will not become tyrants and overthrow the government, and adds that such a proposition is absurd. So it is, Professor. You are quite right. They don't have to become tyrants because they have already attained that eminence, and why should they wish to overthrow a government which they own? It is an undeniable sign of mental progress when even a professor is able to discern an absurdity that has been already recognized as such by many thousands of socialist workmen.

In sending money to this office for any purpose make all money orders payable to The Workers' Call, and if possible stamps are used and only cash checks accepted.

Trade Unions and Socialism

By Karl Kautsky.

(Reprinted from the International Socialist Review.)

The modern proletarian movement has two kinds of antagonists: One, the straightforward but brutal antagonists, propose to suppress and to crush it by force. This kind has already experienced so many defeats, its method has proved itself to be so abortive, that it is losing to-day, with the thinking and discerning capitalists themselves—at least for the time being—ever more of its credit. All the better does the other kind prosper that says: "Divide and rule," which, since forcible means do not avail, seeks to weaken the proletarian movement by splitting it. These opponents to the rule of the proletariat pose as its friends; they are not brutal, but "ethical," and for this reason they are all the more dangerous. They artfully try to represent different proletarian organizations as being antagonistic; they appear as advocates of sections of the proletarian movement, in order to propagate distrust and even hatred against the entire movement. Some of these precious friends of labor avail themselves of national distinctions to incite workmen against workmen, other turn religious distinctions to the same account. However, the most intelligent and eminent among their number try to create discord between the trades union and the Social Democratic movement. These people always have in mind the example afforded by England. While on the continent of Europe the Social Democracy pushes ahead irresistibly and victoriously, in spite of special arbitrary legislation and of proscriptions, in spite of June butcheries and of bloody May weeks, the Chartism movement in England came to naught about the time when the trades unions were recovering ground, and so it happened that nowhere does the capitalist class wield to-day the political power more supreme than in England, the country possessing the most efficient, the most numerous, the best organized, as well as the freest and most independent working class in the trades union movement. No wonder that this example should excite the envy of all wide-awake capitalist politicians and national economists on the continent of Europe and that their ardent efforts should be directed towards filling the reigning classes as well as the proletarians with enthusiasm for that English pattern.

It stands to reason that one nation can and should learn from others, as it can thereby save a great deal of costly experience. However, to learn from somebody does not mean simply to imitate that person slavishly, but to profit by his experience and knowledge so as to make a sensible and free use of them. If there is a trades union to be organized effectively, it is indispensable to consult the English pattern. Of this nobody was earlier convinced than Marx, who already in 1847 called attention to the English pattern of trades unions; and, if developed so quickly, this is due above all, to the "international" and to the Social Democracy, both of them influenced most powerfully by Marx's teachings.

Not if we have to determine the relation between trades union and Social Democracy, between trade and class organization, between economic and political struggle, in that case we can learn from the English nation only how that relation should NOT be.

Never has this become more evident than just at present, when, in consequence of the collapse of the liberal party, even the PRETENSE of a political influence on the part of the English working class has disappeared and when English trades unionism is anxiously striving to promote the formation of a new independent workingmen's party, in which endeavor it finds itself, however, most hampered by the instincts it itself has fostered, the instinct of trade egoism and of disregard of all efforts towards a more remote and higher aim. The present stage of the English trades union movement is the least suitable one to make its previously existing relation to politics appear in an ideal light.

It has often been remarked that the trades union movement, where it does not go hand in hand with an independent political movement, i. e., where it is not saturated with socialist thought, acquires somewhat the character of the bygone guilds.

It has also frequently been pointed out that this guild-like character shows itself first of all in that the workingmen organized in trades unions form and constitute, similar to the old-time journeymen organized in guilds, an aristocracy of labor, which isolates itself from the unorganized workmen, which raises itself above them, which pushes them down the deeper into the social mire, the quicker it elevates itself. Where, however, the trades union movement is at work in the closest intellectual contact with the political movement of an independent labor party, there the trades unionists come to be the chosen champions of the entire proletariat, there they improve, along with their own condition, that of their class. The increase of duties, resulting therefrom, is compensated by having the economic and political basis of their achievements rendered more solid than that of the achievements of a labor aristocracy. The more such an aristocracy of labor leaves the unskilled, unprotected, unorganized parts of the proletariat to shift economically for themselves, the more the trades unionists become the chosen champions of the entire proletariat, the more they improve, along with their own condition, that of their class. The increase of duties, resulting therefrom, is compensated by having the economic and political basis of their achievements rendered more solid than that of the achievements of a labor aristocracy. The more such an aristocracy of labor leaves the unskilled, unprotected, unorganized parts of the proletariat to shift economically for themselves, the more the trades unionists become the chosen champions of the entire proletariat, the more they improve, along with their own condition, that of their class.

a political party, but always only one part, and indeed often a powerful one, of such a party. If they leave the unorganized workmen to their own political resources instead of uniting with them in one political party, then the former must become the tail of a capitalist party that pretends to be friendly to the workmen, but which, no matter how it tries to protect the interests of its proletarian voters, can never master the necessary courage in face of capitalism and is doomed to fall the sooner, the more the proletarian character of its followers clashes with its own capitalist notions—just as manifested to us by the fate of the liberal party in England.

Then again, of course, England also shows us how much the success of the Social Democracy stands in need of the foundation afforded by a powerful trades union movement. Though, as the writer of this article has been assured by people that have been Chartists themselves, there was a closer connection between Chartism and trades unionism than modern historians of trades unionism suppose, it is a fact that the time when Chartism flourished was one of depression for trades unions; Chartism had no strong and steady economic organizations to fall back upon, and that explains much of the unsteadiness and precariousness of its development.

Modern English socialism, however, placed itself in its beginnings in pretty strong opposition to the trades union movement; a stand that may be easily explained, considering the former conservative character of the trades unions; but which, nevertheless, was wrong and of no advantage to the English Social Democracy. But in the course of time the trades unionists have lost more and more their antipathies to socialism, and, vice versa, the socialists have ever more been losing their antipathies to trades unionism, so we find at an ever-increasing rate the same people at work in both camps, and therefore we may expect that slowly but surely a relation between the two movements will be established similar to the one that has always existed with us in the labor movement of Austria and Germany.

In view of all this we have not the slightest reason to look for outside patterns regarding the relation between trades unions and Social Democracy. The isolation of the trades unions from the balance of the proletariat has not only the injurious effect of splitting and weakening the latter, but it also curtails its chances of development.

We have compared the isolated trades unions to the journeymen's organizations of old—the guilds. What has become of the latter? They have disappeared along with the system of guilds without the least share on their part in surmounting this system. Their prosperity was linked most intimately with that of the masters of the guilds; the downfall of the latter meant that of the former. The same fate is menacing the isolated trade union; it can only prosper if the capitalist system of production at home continues to progress. It progress is very closely bound up with constant and swift enlargement of the capitalist sphere of power and exploitation. As soon as the industrial capital of a country has once reached the limit of its ability to expand briskly, then the time of decline sets in for the isolated trades unions. Such a decline manifests itself the same as with the journeymen's associations of bygone times, not in the decrease of their membership, but in that of their ability and desire to struggle. Instead of at the expense of their exploiters they rather try in partnership with them to maintain and to improve their economic condition by monopolistic isolation of their trade and by increased feeding of the people at large.

Particularly in England, the industrial capital of which has already in many lines reached the limit of rapid expansion, we see signs of such reactionary tendencies, a. g., with its textile workers, who not only frequently vote for the conservatives, but who are also reactionary in an economic sense, who rave about bi-metallicism and child labor, etc.

In the most striking manner, however, the reactionary tendency of some isolated trades unions of England discloses itself in the trade alliances, which since 1850 have appeared now in one and then in another trade. These alliances are based upon agreements between a trades union and a combine of manufacturers, whereby the manufacturers agree to only employ members of the trades unions, and these on their part pledge themselves to only work for the manufacturers belonging to the combine, i. e., only for those manufacturers that sell their products at the higher prices decided upon by the combine. In this way all competition against the combine will be rendered impossible. These trade alliances, which are praised by our bourgeois friends as labor as the commencement of harmony between capital and labor, propose therefore nothing less than to induce the workmen to share in the scheme of the combine to raise prices and to exploit the public. They are expected to assist the manufacturers in feeding the community and to receive in return a part of the booty. In this manner it is not any more the capitalist but the community that would be the beneficiary of the trades unions, or rather of the aristocracy of labor, which has turned from an exploited person into an exploiter.

However, the trade alliances between capital and labor are as great as the harm of the trades unions

The Chicago School of Social Economy.

WILL ORGANIZE A CLUB ANYWHERE.

Any comrade who will join this school as a regular correspondence student and do good work may organize a club of his own and we will furnish him the printed lessons in any quantity he may need them for the use of his students. Such classes are now being undertaken in many places. The best time for meeting is usually on Sunday.

These lessons can be studied and appreciated by children twelve years old or over. Comrade Mills will show this series of lessons with a course for children as soon as we can arrange to do so.

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Master these lessons and no one living can silence or confound you in your defense of socialism. Get your neighbors to join a class and study together and you will carry your town for the party of socialism before you know it. It will cost you only three dollars for the teacher's tuition and then at the rate of five cents a lesson for the rest of the comrades. Send a stamp for particulars to

THE CHICAGO SCHOOL OF SOCIAL ECONOMY
3922 Langley Ave., Chicago, Ill.

SOCIALIST PARTY OF CHICAGO.

Branch Directory.

Secretaries in charge send notice of any omissions, changes or corrections in the following list and notify the editor of The Workers' Call, 24 N. Clark street.

COMMITTEES.

GENERAL COMMITTEE meets first Saturday of every month at Koch's hall, 124 E. Randolph street; A. W. Lindgren, secretary, 1277 Roscoe st.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meets every Monday at Workers' Call office, 24 N. Clark street, Room 1; secretary, A. W. Lindgren, 1277 Roscoe st.

BRANCHES.

The following directory announces only the business meetings of the various branches. All agitation meetings will be announced in the "List of Meetings," which will be found on the first page of every issue of The Workers' Call.

FIRST WARD—Every Tuesday night, Atlantic Hotel, southwest corner Van Buren and Sherman streets; secretary, Leo Marston, 497 Wabash ave.

SECOND WARD—Every Friday night, 1212 Wabash avenue; secretary, Rice Westbrooke, 175 E. 23d street.

THIRD WARD—Headquarters, 233 S. State street, meets every Monday at 8 p. m.; secretary, S. E. Yeomans, 1230 State street.

FOURTH WARD—Meets every first and third Monday night at 3110 South Halsted street; secretary, Joe Trenta, 235 E. Twenty-fourth street.

FIFTH WARD—Every second and fourth Tuesday at 575 N. Halsted st.; Rec. George Mitchell, 1523 23th st.

SIXTH WARD—Meets Friday nights; secretary, M. Kleininger.

SEVENTH WARD—Meets at Forester's hall, 4312 Cottage Grove ave., every Thursday at 8 p. m.; Rec. Peyton Bowtell, 687 Washington ave.

EIGHTH WARD—Every Saturday 8 p. m., at Sherman Hall, 914 Commercial ave.; Sec. M. H. Tait, 1206 Commercial avenue.

NINTH AND TENTH WARDS—Meet every Monday night at 608 S. Halsted street; secretary, Geo. L. Rosenberg, 510 W. Twelfth street.

ELEVENTH WARD—Every Friday night at 224 W. Hastings; secretary, Robert Motter, 403 Washburne ave.

TWELFTH WARD—Every Friday 8 p. m., at 134 Twenty-fourth street, near Oakley avenue; secretary, G. J. Sindelar, 119 S. Albany av.

THIRTEENTH WARD—Every Wednesday at Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western avenue; secretary, James Lambert, 1812 Washington Blvd.

FOURTEENTH WARD—Every Friday at Miles' Hall, southeast corner Grand and Western avenues; secretary, E. Cope, 123 Emerson avenue.

FIFTEENTH WARD—Headquarters at 184 W. North avenue; secretary, M. Hull, 24 Thomas street.

SIXTEENTH WARD—Every Monday at 113 Milwaukee avenue, second floor; secretary, G. Beselick, 546 N. Wood street.

SEVENTEENTH WARD—Every Sunday at 3 p. m., Aurora Hall, Huron street and Milwaukee avenue; secretary, 501 Siegel, 130 W. Huron street.

EIGHTEENTH WARD—Second and fourth Wednesday evenings at 223 Washington Blvd.; secretary, B. Rayfield, 18 N. Carpenter street.

NINETEENTH WARD—Every Tuesday evening at Hull House; secretary, Miss Mary Colson, Hull House, corner Polk and Halsted streets.

TWENTIETH WARD—Every Thursday at Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western avenue; secretary, James S. Smith, 412 W. Madison street.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD—Every Wednesday at 181 Wells street; secretary, R. A. Morris, 24 N. Clark street.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD—Every second Tuesday in the month at 15 Clybourn avenue; secretary, P. F. Eckenberg, 222 N. Franklin street.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD—Every Friday at Garfield Turner Hall, Garfield and Larrabee streets; secretary, A. H. Rehner, 148 Dayton street.

TWENTY-FOURTH—Every first and third Friday at N. W. corner Southport avenue and Diversey Blvd.; secretary L. N. Wagner, 625 Southport

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD—Every first and third Sunday, 3 p. m., and every second and fourth Tuesday, 8 p. m., at headquarters, Protestant Hall, 909 Sherman avenue; secretary August Peterson, 351 Sherman avenue.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD—Every second and fourth Wednesday at 1033 Lincoln avenue; secretary, A. Johnson, 223 Cuyler avenue.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 1—Meets every Friday at 236 W. Wellington street; secretary, Wm. H. Leflingwell, 620 W. Wellington st.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 2—Secretary, J. H. Bard, 713 W. Irving Park Blvd.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 3—Every first and third Monday, Lind's Hall, Fifty-first avenue and St. Paul street; secretary, J. Harris, Pullerton and O'Brien.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 4—Secretary, A. Elsmann, 1171 Armitage avenue.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD No. 5—Secretary, Daniel Zatske, 1141 N. Fifty-seventh court.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 6—Secretary, James Charbonneau, 2154 N. Whipple street.

TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD—Every Wednesday at headquarters, Socialist Hall, Armitage and Milwaukee ave. Secretary, Chas. Khnborn, 179 Johnson avenue.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD—Every Monday at 60 Bubb street; secretary, Nick Krump, 42 W. Forty-second street.

THIRTIETH WARD—Secretary, F. W. Fisher, 625 Westwood avenue.

THIRTY-FIRST WARD—Every Wednesday evening at headquarters, 608 Halsted street, secret. F. Ous Bartlett, 608 Halsted street.

THIRTY-SECOND WARD—Meets every Tuesday at 602 Halsted street; secretary, Chas. F. Lowrie, 241 Parrell avenue.

THIRTY-THIRD WARD—Every second and fourth Wednesday evening at 1112 1/2 street and Michigan avenue; secretary, G. F. Denne, 1147 Perry av.

THIRTY-FOURTH WARD—Meets every Monday evening at 223 W. Monroe street, secretary, H. C. Johnson, 230 W. Monroe street.

THIRTY-FIFTH WARD, No. 1—Every Wednesday at Lindstrom's Hall, 618 avenue and Lake street; secretary, J. M. Crook, 190 N. 33d avenue.

THIRTY-FIFTH WARD, No. 2—Every first and third Friday evenings at Liberty Hall, corner Chicago and Hamilton avenues; secretary, F. G. Strickland, 24 N. St. Louis avenue.

KARL MARX CLUB—Every second and fourth Monday evening at 230 Larrabee street, near North avenue; secretary, O. Grisch, 67 N. Halsted.

FREDERICK ENGELS CLUB—Meets at 49th and Halsted st.; secretary, Henry Stetson, 240 W. 4th street.

EIGHTH WARD GERMAN CLUB—Every first and third Friday evenings at 910 South Chicago avenue; secretary, Ferdinand Jahnke, 1012 Ave. N.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD GERMAN CLUB—Every first and third Friday evenings at Social Turner Hall, Belmont and Paulina.

POLISH BRANCHES.

POLISH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Meets every Monday at Polish headquarters, 424 Noble street; secretary, F. Chelarski, 424 Noble street.

SEVENTEENTH WARD BRANCH—Every Saturday at 644 Noble street; secretary, M. Plick, 444 Noble street.

EIGHTH WARD BRANCH—Every Sunday, 3 p. m., at Prokop's Hall, 44th street and Superior avenue; secretary, F. Rudnicki, 475 Market ave.

TENTH WARD BRANCH—Every Saturday evening at Pulaski's Hall, 12th street and Ashland avenue; secretary, K. Kosturki, 67 W. 19th street.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD BRANCH—Every first and third evenings, Kosciuszki Hall, 45th and Wood streets.

LADIES' BRANCH—Every first Sunday at 333 21st place; secretary, Mrs. B. Felick, 453 21st place.

EDUCATIONAL CLUBS.

SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Headquarters and lecture rooms, 112 Milwaukee avenue; business meeting every Wednesday.

LASALLE POLITICAL AND EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Lecture and reading rooms at 408 S. Halsted street; meetings every Friday night.

ILLINOIS

Locals affiliated with Social Democratic Party, Headquarters at Springfield, Mass.

ILLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE meets every second and fourth Friday evenings at 24 N. Clark street; secretary, R. A. Morris, 24 N. Clark street.

LOCAL ALTON—Secretary, Aug. Shippey, 24 Union street.

LOCAL BELLEVILLE—Secretary, G. W. Boyce, 114 N. Gold street.

LOCAL CENTRALIA—Secretary, Anton Baumgarten, Railroad No. 3.

LOCAL GLEN CARBON—Secretary, C. Demmerich.

LOCAL GALESBURG—Secretary, Jno. C. Spodin, 107 E. North street.

LOCAL HERRIN—Secretary, F. R. Myers.

LOCAL MONMOUTH—Secretary, E. F. Watson, Box 1098.

LOCAL MOLINE—Secretary, Paul Pressnell.

LOCAL NEW BURNSIDE—Secretary, A. O. Miles.

LOCAL PERKIN—Secretary, G. F. Schmidt, 612 Court street.

LOCAL QUINCY—Secretary, William Henman, 123 State street.

LOCAL ROCK ISLAND—Secretary, H. Weyland, 1806 Fifth avenue.

LOCAL GLEN ELLYN—Secretary, Chas. H. Kerr.

LOCAL SPRINGFIELD—Secretary, A. von Behrens, 1240 N. Grand avenue.

LOCAL FREEBURG—Secretary, Joe Sutton.

LOCAL TRENTON—Secretary, J. J. Shuster.

LOCAL ALTOONA—Secretary, Carl Eilon, M. D.

LOCAL BISHOP HILL—Secretary, A. F. Lindsay.

LOCAL ROCKFORD—Secretary, Henry Nesvant, 609 Seventh street.

LOCAL BERWICK—Secretary, H. E. Allen.

LOCAL ABINGDON—Secretary, Thomas Wallace.

LOCAL PANA—Secretary, Henry Wolf.

LOCAL LINCOLN—Sec., J. N. Bait.

Socialist Temple

120 S. Western Ave.

Campaign Meeting, Sunday, 8:30 p. m. Socialist School, Sunday, 8:30 p. m. (Advanced class taught by A. H. Simons) Chorus and Lecture, 10:30 A. M. Social Crusade, People's Meeting Sunday 8 p. m. Socialist Party Meeting, Tuesday, 8 p. m. Reading Room Open Every Evening.

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THE WORKERS' CALL is published by the SOCIALIST PARTY of Chicago and has for its aim the education of the workers in the line of scientific, class-conscious, revolutionary social thought. For this purpose only it appears.

"Workingmen of all countries unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains: you have a world to gain."

THIRD YEAR.—WHOLE No. 111

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1901.

PRICE ONE CENT

"CIRCULAR NO. 17."

Corporation "Blue Laws" for the Guidance of Employes.

WHERE THEY GET THE POWER.

Authority to Regulate Personal Habits a Gift From Workmen to the Capitalist Class.

Perhaps one of the most valuable services that capitalism must render to its economic successor must be found in the fact that in its development, the subjection and slavery of the working class becomes always more and more apparent. The old ideas of personal liberty, which must be admitted had some foundation to rest upon prior to the concentration of capital, are being exploded upon all sides by the restrictions and regulations imposed upon the working classes, through the exigencies of capitalist profit-making. As the system develops, the "reserve army of industry" becomes ever larger, the competition for the privilege of working ever keener, and the sifting and sorting of the selected ones is carried on in a manner which every year becomes more humiliating and degrading. Never was the truth brought out more clearly that the laborer, in the eyes of the employing class, is not a man, but a commodity, than at the present.

Applicants for work in most of the large establishments must submit to an inspection, in which their most private affairs must be exposed for the consideration of the employer, to aid him in selecting the most profitable labor power on the market, and when this test is passed, the slave that has been fortunate enough to secure a master is compelled to submit to a series of rules and regulations of personal conduct, prescribed by his owner, that the fear of want and hunger alone makes bearable.

A few days ago a workman, whose name for good reasons must be withheld from publication, brought to this office, a verbatim copy of a circular, issued by the Chicago and Great Western Railway, which perhaps will show better than anything else how thoroughly the ruling class realize the power which they possess over their wage slaves. And, paradoxical as it may seem, there can be no question but that many of the employes of this corporation, whose votes were influenced in the recent election by the campaign charges, of "blue laws" brought against one or other of the capitalist candidates, will submit to the "blue laws" prescribed in this document without the slightest idea that they could be voted out of existence by united action on the part of the working class.

We here reprint this evidence of capitalist arrogance and working class servility:

Dubuque, Iowa, March 1, 1901.

CIRCULAR NO. 17.

To All Concerned:

This company has no place in its ranks for men who drink, gamble, or fail to pay their bills promptly, and any such in the service are requested to resign at once.

In future any employe known to drink or whose breath smells of liquor, or who is seen in or around a saloon, a combination saloon and boarding house, or a combination saloon and store, will be immediately dismissed, regardless of record or age in service, and no excuse or explanation will be accepted.

The service letters and references to other roads of such men will state: "Dismissed for drinking."

This applies to men when off duty as well as when at work.

The terms "drink" and "liquor" mean beer, ale and wine, as well as stronger intoxicants.

The term "employe" means engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen, yardmasters, switchmen, call boys, agents, operators, clerks and other office employes on this division.

Any employe, furnished or compensated on account of unpaid debt, will not be retained, unless able to prove to the satisfaction of the superintendent, that delay in payment is unavoidable, and not due to dissolute or extravagant habits.

R. W. EDWARDS, Supt. C. & G. W. Ry.

Our informant states that, while this pronouncement has evoked a considerable amount of carefully concealed "indignation" from the "free men," for whose guidance it was drafted, it will, nevertheless, be universally accepted as a law from which there is no appeal. And this is as it should be. Those who have voted into the hands of another class the power to regulate their personal conduct in this fashion, have no just ground of complaint, when that power is so exercised by those to whom it is given.

Perhaps the most ludicrous aspect of the matter may be seen in the fact that the votes of the workmen can be gathered in thousands as a protest against "blue laws" proposed to be enacted by the community, while those promulgated by a private corporation never seem to impress upon the workers the obvious truth that the latter can be voted out of existence quite as easily as the former.

Many men also, who declare against the supposed "tyranny of socialism," are utterly unable to see that capitalist rule is even now in reality socialism.

the very "tyranny" which socialists are idiotically charged with desiring to introduce.

No matter how loudly the company may proclaim the necessity of the strictest temperance amongst its employes, no man who is subject to the rules laid down in "Circular No. 17," but will feel that his individual liberty is being interfered with, and resent such interference, so far as he dares express himself.

That resentment may take form in different ways. It may find expression in "swear words," spoken on the quiet, it may show itself in questioning the "right" of the company to enforce its regulations, or it may be manifested in a desire to show dissatisfaction by indulging in "beer, ale and wine, or stronger intoxicants," when the risk of detection may be safely taken, or it may perhaps be resented through a socialist vote.

It will be readily seen that while "curses, not loud, but deep," may redress to some extent the feelings of the individual who utters them, they are altogether useless, so far as effecting the repeal of the obnoxious regulations are concerned. It is equally true that secret indignance in the things prescribed is just as useless, while as far as questioning the "right" of the company—that is a mere waste of time. The company claims no "right" in the circular. It merely states that it will do so and so if its demands are not complied with. That circular would never have appeared, had the company not been conscious of its POWER to enforce the demands contained therein.

And this power is not inherent in the officials of the company. It belongs to the capitalist system of production solely. It appears when private property in the means of production divides society into two classes, the possessors and the non-possessors. It is upheld by the will of the majority, and as the majority are non-possessors, the whole matter ultimately resolves itself into this—that THE POWER, WHICH THE COMPANY POSSESSES TO REGULATE THE PERSONAL HABITS OF ITS EMPLOYEES IS A GIFT FROM THE EMPLOYEES THEMSELVES.

It is not likely that if the latter could reason this matter out for themselves, they would support the system with their votes. But it is just because they cannot or will not do this, that they do support it—just because of this that the capitalist class has the power which they possess over their wage slaves. And, paradoxical as it may seem, there can be no question but that many of the employes of this corporation, whose votes were influenced in the recent election by the campaign charges, of "blue laws" brought against one or other of the capitalist candidates, will submit to the "blue laws" prescribed in this document without the slightest idea that they could be voted out of existence by united action on the part of the working class.

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Our informant states that, while this pronouncement has evoked a considerable amount of carefully concealed "indignation" from the "free men," for whose guidance it was drafted, it will, nevertheless, be universally accepted as a law from which there is no appeal.

And this is as it should be. Those who have voted into the hands of another class the power to regulate their personal conduct in this fashion, have no just ground of complaint, when that power is so exercised by those to whom it is given.

Perhaps the most ludicrous aspect of the matter may be seen in the fact that the votes of the workmen can be gathered in thousands as a protest against "blue laws" proposed to be enacted by the community, while those promulgated by a private corporation never seem to impress upon the workers the obvious truth that the latter can be voted out of existence quite as easily as the former.

Many men also, who declare against the supposed "tyranny of socialism," are utterly unable to see that capitalist rule is even now in reality socialism.

CENTRE OF GRAVITY

Final Adjustment of Society to Its Economic Basis.

MISSION OF THE PROLETAIRE

The Accomplishment of Socialism is the Highest and Noblest Task Imposed Upon Mankind.

The central fact in all societies of man, let them be in families, tribes, states or cities, is the art and industry of maintaining life according to the standards of the time. This fact is always obviously present, always predominant, and always focusing about itself, the chief activity of the race. Man may occasionally be a fighter, a speaker, a law-maker, a singer, a writer, a prayer, but he always is an eater of food, a maker of garments, a builder of houses, a lover of comforts. Upon this center, by whatever crimes and delusions the adjustment may be postponed, the final adjustment of all true and rational government must surely settle. Government will not remain with select men of cunning. It will not remain with a few who hold the keys of Gehenna, because they hold them, it will not remain with the word master, the sword master,

The race had always one prevailing experience, namely, its bread getting. And that, its broadest unbroken experience, though ever present to offer itself as the true basis for government art and religion, was nevertheless always missed by the fathers of their countries, and so the children of all countries have waited for one experience so sufficiently clear, strong and extensive as to be the basis of a civilization, so general and so true to its keel as might be worked by no local disturbance by no erratic prophets or conquerors, by no fictitious centers of anarchy. That experience is being carefully wrought out for us by capitalism.

The working class, always the basis of society, have been united by the moving iron bands of the modern machine. The world market, which, in looking for purchasers in all lands, all peoples amenable to capitalist methods, is making the one experience the world had long waited for. Having created out of the world's race, creed and color diversities, ONE CLASS—the proletariat—to this, the world's civilization, as I have pointed out, must henceforth gravitate: to this the governments of the world must henceforth, accommodate themselves; and the banner of this mighty army of light and leading is held by the hands of the men who agitate for socialism, comrades, by you and I.

If you are a worker who reads this, does it appeal to you how grand the destiny is that your triumphant march lifts you to as he fails himself by

FALSE AND FOOLISH.

Chicago American's Definitions of "Socialism."

TELLS ALL THAT IT IS NOT.

For the Confusion of Stupid Persons Who Will Not Inquire

"Every intelligent man must study socialism" is the caption of an editorial which appeared in the Chicago American of April 16th, and which starts out as follows:

"There is nothing more stupid and, of course, more unproductive, than the mis-called socialism which advocates a division of property, equality of reward, and so on."

This sounds well for a beginning, and will be accepted by every socialist as truth, with some reservation. That there may be nothing more stupid than the above may possibly be true, but there are ideas about socialism which are equally stupid and unproductive, and the Chicago American reproduces a dozen or so of them in its editorial. And here are some of them:

"Socialism has existed on the earth for hundreds of centuries."



Appearances Are Often Deceiving.

or the gold master; it will and must settle with the broad masses. This law points the way to justice and to socialism; this leads to the center.

Let us call these never-absent activities, and the motive to them, by the general name of "production." Now draw a little circle on your paper. I say that all our social institutions should emanate from within that circle in the spirit and in the letter. The public life must be drawn socially, as it is physically, from this ring of useful and necessary labor, and for this we socialists firmly and intelligently agitate.

The world will yet enjoy the abundant blessings of this righteous and final adjustment of its affairs from the economic center and then men will see and smile at the childishness of the time when we suffered our social center of gravity to move with those groups of adventurers now known as capitalists, who have succeeded in setting ever against that fixed, natural and eternal center of society a false fugitive point, viz. their own shifting devices, whereby THE MEANS OF CONTROLLING THE MEANS OF PRODUCTION; whether money, charters, laws, swords, or any other temporarily successful lies, become greater than production itself and the producers.

There is no use attempting to understand any age, as the dilettante seek to do it, by the study of its art, its verses and its theology; for these three will be found upon examination to be unrelated strangers in every age, expressive of some experience a long way behind, or some hopes a long way ahead; as co-temporary criteria they tell nothing.

The confusion of the world in its governmental and social relations has been due to this strange circumstance, that its art, religion and philosophies were never of native growth, were always outside the camp, misplaced, plainly, unaccommodating, and incompatible with the people's actual way of living.

In fact, civilization, art and the rest of these, came in generally as immigrants or conquerors, out of kilter with those they had left behind and never getting quite into kilter with those they adopted. Thus every civilization is a history that we know of has been created and then

his own gully and cruel cupid? How many capitalists to-day are any wise aware of the work which in their sin and by their sin, they have been appointed to do, that in making a free slave they have prepared a crown for the monarch of the coming age?

Am I not, therefore, warranted in devoting the closing sentences of this paper to that man of the future, the proletarian man, who to-day so unworthily holds his hand aloof from and yet so near to the helm of the world's future steership? Is this not a splendid ethical motif to the thoughtful worker? Once realizing that in the process of the ages the social center of power, liberty, progress, fellowship, joyfulness, abundance and all the blessedness of true civilization has settled at his feet—can he go back to any wallowing? What religion can offer to the workman a nobler, higher, holier reason for being right with everybody than this mission of his in the proletariat, to hold in clean hands the trust which the world has given him, to take charge of its future civilizations.

PETER B. BURROWS.

Special May Day Issue.

In last week's issue the notice of the special May Day edition of The Workers' Call contained a serious error which calls for rectification. It was stated that orders for bundles of that issue should be sent to the office of the paper, 111 South Jefferson street, Chicago, Ill., by Thursday, April 26th. This should have read "Thursday, April 25th," as the paper will appear on Saturday, April 27th. All comrades and party members are urged to see that their branches take as many copies as they can possibly use, as a special effort will be made to secure the edition on most convenient and satisfactory terms.

There are no copies of the special May Day issue left at the office of the paper, 111 South Jefferson street, Chicago, Ill., and no more will be printed.

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"When Louis XI. destroyed the power of the nobles and enforced community of weights, measures and money throughout France he acted as a socialist."

"Cromwell's movement was socialism with religion for a basis and moral courage for motive power."

"The American revolution was socialism pure and simple."

"The great leaders of the revolution were socialists and the throwing overboard of the tea was 'militant socialism' with a vengeance."

"It was a socialistic movement that elected Sam Jones mayor of Toledo a few days ago."

"It was a socialistic movement that elected Tom Johnson mayor of Cleveland."

Now the writer who got this stuff together is not necessarily a stupid person himself. He is merely writing for stupid persons, which is an altogether different thing. If he were ignorant enough to really believe that these things that he mentions were socialism, his job on the American would not be worth two minutes' purchase. If he knows enough about socialism to brand the "dividing up" theory as stupid, he also knows enough to know that it is not what he represents it to be.

And he knows enough also to understand that if he really did give a correct definition of what socialism is, he could not get one line of it into the Chicago American, and he is not stupid enough to waste his time in trying. The sort of job that he holds demands that men write things that they know to be both false and stupid, so no blame attaches to him. The policy of the paper is his guide, and that policy demands that socialism be misrepresented.

THE CHICAGO AMERICAN HAS BEEN THE GREATEST POLITICAL PARTY IN GERMANY in the Socialist Party. Although its members are poor men, their enthusiasm makes up for their poverty, and the fund which they raise annually in their political campaign vastly exceeds any other in the empire.

This statement is in the main correct, the only doubtful part being that relating to the annual fund—but that is not a matter of importance.

There are probably over three mil-

lion socialists in Germany. Three years ago they polled with a limited franchise nearly two and a quarter million votes. They have a platform stating the aims and objects of the socialist movement, which has been drawn up as clearly and distinctly as the best ability in the party could devise. That platform would be accepted by every socialist in the world. It is procurable everywhere and the Chicago American would not experience the slightest difficulty in procuring it. It is even highly probable that there are copies of it at this moment in their office. But will they publish it in their columns and inform their readers editorially that it defines socialism according to the ideas of the greatest political party in Germany? No. They would not entertain the idea for one moment.

Every civilized country in the world has a socialist movement, with party platforms and definitions of socialism which are practically identical with each other. You could not get the Chicago American to notice one of them, except perhaps to mutilate and falsify it.

But nevertheless the American is going to discuss socialism in future issues, as may be learned from the concluding paragraph of the editorial:

"For the information of our readers we have tried and will try in the editorial columns of the American occasionally to review as intelligently as we can, and without any prejudice, the various movements of the world that come appropriately under the heading of socialism."

That paragraph is false from start to finish. The American has never discussed socialism, is not doing so now, and does not propose to do so in the future. Their incursions are written especially for stupid persons, for the purpose of adding confusion to stupidity. They have not the slightest intention of writing as "intelligently as they can," and any of their paid writers who would be foolish enough to do so would speedily learn that things are not always what they seem. There will be no writing on socialism for the "information of their readers," as they declare, but there will be writing on things that are not socialism for the confusion of their readers instead.

The changes will be rung upon Louis XI., Oliver Cromwell, the Boston tea party, Sam Jones, Tom Johnson, theosophy, metaphysics, religion, anarchism, and every other miscellaneous ownership, the potencies, trades unions, the "Golden Rule," organized charity, "eternal principles," the "common people," and a thousand and one other miscellaneous oddities of the same nature—but socialism will be avoided as if it were a pestilence. The Chicago American cannot afford to meddle with the gaudies article, and will construct a number of counterfeits, all different from each other and all specially designed for the confusion of the individual who attempts to study "socialism" from them.

It is true that all "intelligent men should study socialism," as the American says, but that statement bars out those of its readers who expect an exposition of socialism in its columns. An intelligent man who wants information on that subject will not waste time in looking for it in a capitalist newspaper.

Before concluding, it is perhaps only fair to our readers to give a definition of socialism, the truth from which socialism springs and which is accepted by every political socialist party in the world. We quote from Marx and Engels, two socialists whose writings and views are not likely to be discussed in the columns of the Chicago American:

"In every historical epoch the prevailing mode of economic production and exchange and the social organization necessarily following from it, form the basis upon which is built up, first of all, the political and intellectual history of that epoch; and consequently the whole history of mankind (since the dissolution of primitive tribal society holding land in common ownership) has been a history of class struggles, contests between exploiting and exploited, ruling and oppressed classes; that the history of these class struggles forms a series of evolutions in which, nowadays, a stage has been reached where the exploited and oppressed class—the working class—can not attain its emancipation from the sway of the exploiting and ruling class—the capitalists—without at the same time and once for all emancipating society at large from all exploitation, oppression, class domination and class antagonisms."

Will the American start with this proposition as a basis? No, it will not even mention it, although it contains the key to the whole philosophy of socialism, and is accepted by every socialist party in the world.

THE CHICAGO AMERICAN HAS BEEN THE GREATEST POLITICAL PARTY IN GERMANY in the Socialist Party. Although its members are poor men, their enthusiasm makes up for their poverty, and the fund which they raise annually in their political campaign vastly exceeds any other in the empire.

This statement is in the main correct, the only doubtful part being that relating to the annual fund—but that is not a matter of importance.

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IN GENTLE ACCENTS

How "Social Riots" in "Best Circles" Are to be Rebuked.

NO "VICE CRUSADE" REQUIRED

Conditions Which Produce "Easter Offerings" From Gambling Tables Must Not be Disturbed.

A New York clergyman complains that the "holy week" has been marked by "social riots" in that city and asserts that a goodly proportion of the so-called "Easter offerings" came from winnings at the gambling tables. He gives the following incident as an illustration:

Two young men came to New York from Pittsburg for Easter vacation. They brought little with them except social credentials, which took them into the BEST CIRCLES. Luck went their way, and a game played on Good Friday night, so the minister relating it said, netted them such a large sum that they left one hotel and went to another more expensive. On Saturday they were called upon by a woman, not the hostess, who remonstrated with them mildly for keeping so much of their winnings. Presently it developed that the woman was not so much exercised over the sin of gambling as she was to obtain an Easter offering for a certain charity. So, when the young men suggested giving \$50 out of their winnings to the charity in question, she consented at once, but asked that the money be put on a plate in a certain church on Easter Sunday morning. This was done and has been reported in that church's Easter offering. It was not, however, put on the plate by the young winners, but by some one hired by them to perform the act, the same one in question reporting the matter to the clergyman, who reported it to the conference, expressing surprise at the generosity of the young givers, because he did not know whence the money came.

The same clergyman reports further:

Two unmarried women, officers in a West Side congregation charity, have been making a practice of attending receptions, noting the winners and calling upon them later for contributions. Easter vacation proved a harvest, and, while the clergyman reporting the case did not know the amount they had raised, since it was not put on the collection plate, he said the charity in question had recently announced the receipt of considerable sums of money from the young women interested in it.

It is impossible, of course, that this very reprehensible method of amassing money should pass without the censure of the spheroids of New York city. This is how they intend to ease their alleged consciences in dealing with the matter:

Further conferences are to be held, the ministers say, most of them SMALL AND INFORMAL, and probably attended by ministers of different denominations. The aim is, if possible, to counteract present conditions, without STIRRING UP AND ADVERTISING THE SINS OF THOSE CONDITIONS.

Verily, the clergy are "wise in their generation," and display a remarkable perception in safeguarding their material interests in circumstances like the above. No "vice crusade," inaugurated with blowing of trumpets and beating of drums, is needed to deal with the peccadilloes indulged in by the "best circles." No talk of "suppression" by the power of the law, no "scoring" and "flogging" from the coward's castle known as the pulpit, no flood of "denunciations" such as is meted out to the vulgar Teasman's protected fair joints and gambling dens, just before election, no mighty "moral waves" of regeneration—none of these "strategic" measures are applicable in this case. All that is required is a few "small and informal meetings" where "what" can be rebuked in a whisper, "without stirring up and advertising" the "conditions" which produce it.

The "conditions" must on no account be interfered with. It is better to "make friends of the masses of unrighteousness," better to become hypocrites and cowards, than venture to expose "conditions" which create "sin"—and ministerial salaries.

This "sin" against which the New York ministers are preparing to "tear you as gently as any sucking dove" is a peculiar thing. The "Easter offerings" derived from the "best circles" are quite acceptable when they are the direct result of the unpaid labor of the working class, when they represent the blood, sweat and toll wrung from those who produce all wealth. But when the "best circles" gamble with each other for what has been extracted from the laborers, and present the results to religious "charities," under the name of "Easter offerings," the action at once becomes—may it softly, as that "conditions" may not be disturbed—"sinful," but the gift will be accepted just the same.

Direct capitalist robbery of the working class is in the highest degree "moral." But the robbery of one capitalist by another (except, of course, in "legitimate business," or stock exchange operations), is a matter for condemnation—in "small and informal meetings," so that the wrong-evidence may not be badly offended. For, although "man does not live by bread alone," it is nevertheless undeniable that great inequivalence would come from a possible deprivation of that very essential article, and as the "best circles" are the masters of the board, and

(Continued on page 4)

BUNDLES OF THE WORKERS' CALL

100 copies 10 cents.
50 copies 5 cents.
25 copies 2 cents.

This offer is for bundles mailed to one address.

A large five-column cartoon, specially devised for the occasion, will appear in the "May Day" number.

Send in a club of ten this week.

THE WORKERS' CALL

Published every Saturday at 21 E. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

Entered at the postoffice at Chicago, Ill., as second class matter, March 1, 1900, under postoffice number 100,000. The Workers' Call is published for and under the control of the Chicago Federation of Labor, which is a national organization without capital and without stock, and the whole revenue of which must be expended for the benefit of the workers.

Subscription rates: One year, \$1.00; Six months, \$0.50; Three months, \$0.25. Single copies, 10 cents. Foreign, per annum, \$2.00. Always in advance. Orders for current issues should reach the office by Tuesday evening.

Advertisements: A limited number of acceptable advertisements will be inserted. Rates will be made known upon application.

Editorial Announcements: To secure the return of unused manuscripts postage should be enclosed. Contributions should be sent to the office by mail, and not by hand, and the name of the contributor should be given. The fact that a signed article is published does not mean that the Workers' Call is in any way responsible for its contents.

Contributions and items of news concerning the labor movement will be received from our readers. Every contribution must be accompanied by the name of the writer, and no material for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.

A "patriotic" American whose "business" takes him occasionally to the British government offices in London (and this sort as a rule are extremely "patriotic") is indignant because the term "subject" instead of "citizen" has been applied to Americans in a British foreign office document. It seems that this office in announcing the receipt of some gold medals awarded by McKinley to certain officers and seamen of a British steamship who had saved human life in the recent hurricane at Galveston, stated that the awards were given "for saving the lives of American subjects." Probably our "patriot" has been a trifle hasty. He should have made sure the rescued ones didn't belong to the working class, before giving vent to his indignation.

It has been decided by a judge of the United States supreme court at New Orleans, that there is no law to prevent the shipment of mules from the United States to South Africa, and the suit brought by the Rev. Samuel Pearson, was in consequence dismissed. The judge actually quoted from Thomas Jefferson to sustain his opinion, and Democrats who have mules to sell will no doubt feel more at ease when they learn that they can appeal to the founder of their political faith to justify their business transactions with the British government. On the other hand Democrats who have "sympathy" for the Boers, will have to content themselves with an effort to arouse "public sentiment" against this portion of the "Jeffersonian" doctrine which has been used to assist in the destruction of two republics by a monarchy.

Press dispatches state that a number of German military officers have been examining the army recruits, and discovered that "gross ignorance regarding public personnel and events" prevailed among the majority of those examined. This will no doubt be satisfactory news to the Kaiser, as it will afford him a favorable field for facilitating his pet doctrine, that the soldiers should turn their weapons upon their own class, in defense of his "sacred person." The more ignorant the recruit is, the more likely he is to accept without question the murderous policy of the ruling class, but it is not altogether certain that the average German recruit is quite as ignorant as his masters would wish to have him. There are between two and three million Socialists there whose mission it is to dispel "gross ignorance" of this sort.

The occasion of a banquet at the Iroquois club in this city last Saturday furnished an opportunity for several political fossils to again affirm their hostility to social progress and their veneration of the ancient, discredited past. A return to the worship of that abstract fetish labeled "Jeffersonian ideals" was recommended as the only possible salvation for the republic. But the idealism of these reactionaries was speedily translated into the material by a denunciation of monopolies and trusts, which they asserted were destroying "republican simplicity and virtue," or in other words, the freedom of the little capitalist to exploit labor. In taking the name of an extinct Indian tribe the club certainly displayed a remarkable sense of the appropriate. The political ideas represented by its members will play about as prominent a part in future economic history as the dead and gone savages whose name they have adopted.

A Baltimore clergyman has created a "sensation" in ecclesiastical circles by declaring that a "deadly repentance" does not assure salvation, and that the last effort of the minister over a departing sinner is merely a

"useless puff of prayer." Naturally enough, as such a declaration tends to belittle the usefulness of the clerical fraternity, it is promptly resented by them, and one indignant minister quotes the case of the penitent thief on the cross as an argument in favor of the "eleventh hour" view of the case. Come to think of it, he is in all probability correct. If a common, ordinary, disreputable thief, whose methods of business were clearly illegal, can enter the kingdom by a profession of repentance at the last moment, surely a respectable thief, whose life has been spent in robbing the workers according to law, is at least fully as eligible, if penitent. That Baltimore man doesn't know his business, or he would never have made a break of this sort.

THE INDEPENDENT LABOR PARTY.

It may be well to call the attention of party members and readers of the Workers' Call to the fact, that as is usual after elections have been decided, the energy of the comrades in circulating party literature relaxes to some extent. This condition of affairs is clearly discernible in the diminished amount of subscriptions reaching this office since April 2, and it is imperative that the activity of the comrades should be renewed as soon as possible to insure the continuance of the party organ. Some time must yet elapse before the open air meetings are in full swing, and it cannot be better utilized than in increasing the power and scope of the party press. With over 1,200 party members this task should be light if the work can be properly apportioned and every member take hold to the best of his ability. The securing of only one subscriber per week by each party member does not appear a very formidable undertaking, and yet were it put in operation the financial difficulties which have intermittently beset the publication of the party organ would quickly vanish. Open air propaganda when extensively conducted always creates an increased demand for party literature, and preparations are being made to make it a marked feature during the coming summer. In the meantime our comrades are urgently requested to put forth their best efforts in behalf of this paper, by securing as many new subscribers as possible, as the need at this particular time is most pressing and cannot be neglected without serious danger.

THE INDEPENDENT LABOR PARTY.

While little is yet known regarding the "Independent Labor Party" which is said to be forming in New York, it will be interesting to Socialists to watch the development of the idea. If newspaper reports are to be trusted the nucleus from which the party is to spring into being is sufficiently large to warrant the belief that a new phase in the labor movement is about to make its appearance. Twenty-one of the largest labor organizations connected with the United Council of the building trades of Greater New York, and claiming to represent 60,000 men, are, it is said, to inaugurate the new departure—if new departure it be.

The value of this movement will depend entirely upon the meaning to be given to the word "independent" by the general sense of the body forming it. If by "independent" it is meant that the association shall hold religiously aloof from the politics of either of the capitalist parties, and rely upon their own strength to enforce measures beneficial to the interests of labor, there is a future for it in working along the same lines as the Socialists and ultimately merging with them. If, on the other hand, by "independent" is meant acting as a "balance of power" with either the Republicans or Democrats in order to secure "rotations," it may be confidently asserted that failure is inevitable. The capitalist politicians have always proved more than a match for the workmen when the latter have been duped into playing this game. It requires only a superficial glance at the history of the labor movement to understand that in the numerous cases in which this policy has been adopted the workmen instead of acting as a "balance of power" became merely a shuttlecock to be baited to and fro between the expert political players, representing capitalistic interests.

These remarks are necessary because it is not yet quite clear with the meager information at hand as to which policy is to be adopted. It is stated that the party is to "fight their enemies who have dealt them a terrible blow by the annulment of the prevailing rate of wages and the stone drawing laws."

It is not at all difficult to secure the promises of capitalist politicians regarding "labor legislation" to be enacted, and it is admitted that in vari-

ously business men have been pained. But in almost every case the enforcement of these laws has been neglected, and when an attempt has been made to secure their enforcement, a compliant body of legislators have always been found to declare them "unconstitutional," and the entire force has necessarily to be acted over and over again without securing any tangible result.

The capitalist politicians are never the first to cry quits at this game. It does not weary them, they being specially trained to play it. The workmen, on the other hand, should have learned by this time that their efforts must inevitably be neutralized in the attempt to play two sham opponents against each other, just for the reason that their attitude of mutual opposition is only necessary to render the struggle of the workers for better material conditions impotent and abortive.

If the Independent Labor party is to accomplish any change for the better in the lot of the workers, it must read into the word "independent" the only possible meaning it can bear, and determine that it shall hold no parity whatever with the political tools of the capitalist parties. They should be able to see that the path of the labor movement in all lands is strewn with the wrecks of organizations which started out with sanguine hopes of success, but perished through becoming mere adjuncts to the tail of the capitalist kite. In short they must recognize the truth which Socialists long have declared that the emancipation of the working class must be the act of the working class itself. The question is now before them—"How?"

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

One of the fundamental demands of the socialists in all countries has been for an educational system that will provide for a complete and adequate education for every member of the community. One of the strongest complaints that they lodge against the present system is that the vast fund of knowledge which is already at the disposal of man is monopolized by a few, and that therefore its possible benefits to mankind are restricted to a very small minority of the population. The socialists demand that this knowledge shall be diffused throughout the entire community and used to lighten the burdens of all the people, instead of being confined to laboratories and libraries and used simply as a means to maintain the rule of the few and the exploitation of the mass.

Hence it is that the socialists demand that provision be made for the education of every child in the community. They demand that all possible obstacles shall be removed to the attainment of such an education, and finally that the education itself shall be of a character to develop the entire personality, and not a mere process of stuffing and preparation for a submissive slavery.

As has always been the case with all measures advocated by the socialists, bourgeois reformers and politicians have pretended to champion these educational measures. And as is also invariably the case, whenever an opportunity is offered for any positive action along these lines the socialists are left to fight the battle alone. Thus it has happened that while the Social Settlement, Teachers' Federation, Kindergarten Associations, Civic Federation and reformers in general have always advocated such measures, now that legislation is actually proposed to secure them, all these various bodies are discreetly silent and it remains for the socialist laborers to alone agitate to the end that the introduction of such bills shall not become wholly a

Indeed so little has been said by these friends of education that few people are even aware that bills have been introduced into the Illinois legislature, which if enacted into law would go a long way toward giving every child in this state an opportunity to fit himself for manhood and citizenship. These bills provide for the maintenance of kindergartens in all the public schools of the state, for the establishment of libraries in the larger villages and cities, for the transportation of children to and from the school, where their homes are too far distant to permit walking, for free text-books to be owned by the state and loaned to the pupils, and for a system of high schools which would make it possible for a much larger proportion of the children to obtain an advanced education. To be sure these bills fall far short of the socialist demands, especially in that no provision is made for the feeding of the children, which is demanded by any rational system of education. More-

over the socialists are fully aware that

these bills are not introduced with any intention that they should ever be enacted into law. Nevertheless we feel that we would be neglecting our duty as socialists if we did not do all in our power to place the movers of these bills in a position where their insincerity might be apparent.

At the same time we wish to seize this opportunity to impress upon the workers of Chicago and of Illinois the necessity of waiting with the only party that has the courage to demand that the children of the workers of this state shall not be shut out from the opportunity to gain an education. As to the merits of the bills there is absolutely no question. The premise that an adequate education should be guaranteed to every individual is so thoroughly demonstrated as to admit of no denial. That such an education can be secured without all these measures and many additional, is equally certain.

The opposition to them comes wholly from two sources,—one open, the other concealed. The first is from the parochial schools which see their material interests threatened by the appearance of efficient public schools. These are raising a great hue and cry, but as their motive is so apparent they need no further notice. The other source of opposition is the general hostility on the part of capitalism to the growing intelligence of its slaves. This hostility does not show itself in the newspapers nor cry from the house-tops when it uses the religious bodies as mouth-pieces. It works quietly and gains its ends by a policy of suppression. This is what is threatened in the present instance. The bills will be quietly smothered in committee and nothing more will be heard of them, save when at some future time it is necessary to throw dust in the eyes of some branch of the workers by telling them how hard Mr. So-and-so worked to secure better educational "privileges for the masses."

Official Election Returns.

The official returns of the socialist vote in the recent municipal elections show that the candidate of the Socialist party, John Collins, received 5,241, Hoyt (Social Democratic party) 2,043, and Peppin (Socialist Labor party) 679, making a combined total of 8,063 votes. The returns for the Socialist Party ticket, by wards, are as follows:

Ward 1	25 votes
Ward 2	45 votes
Ward 3	65 votes
Ward 4	85 votes
Ward 5	105 votes
Ward 6	125 votes
Ward 7	145 votes
Ward 8	165 votes
Ward 9	185 votes
Ward 10	205 votes
Ward 11	225 votes
Ward 12	245 votes
Ward 13	265 votes
Ward 14	285 votes
Ward 15	305 votes
Ward 16	325 votes
Ward 17	345 votes
Ward 18	365 votes
Ward 19	385 votes
Ward 20	405 votes
Ward 21	425 votes
Ward 22	445 votes
Ward 23	465 votes
Ward 24	485 votes
Ward 25	505 votes
Ward 26	525 votes
Ward 27	545 votes
Ward 28	565 votes
Ward 29	585 votes
Ward 30	605 votes
Ward 31	625 votes
Ward 32	645 votes
Ward 33	665 votes
Ward 34	685 votes
Ward 35	705 votes
Total	5,241 votes

Open-air Meetings.

Saturday—Paulina and Milwaukee, 8 p. m. Speakers, John Collins and Eug. Kleins.

Sunday—3 p. m. California and North Avenue. Speakers, M. Caplan, John Collins.

Sunday—3 p. m. State street and Van Buren. Speakers, W. Higgins, F. W. Knox.

Sunday—3 p. m. State street. Speakers, M. Caplan, J. W. Saunders, G. D. Evans.

Sunday—3 p. m. Poria and Madison streets. Speakers, Aug. Kleins, J. H. Bard.

Sunday—3 p. m. 38th Avenue and Ohio street. Speakers, E. M. Stangland, J. E. Brennan.

Hall meetings: Sunday—3 p. m. Educational hall. Walter Thomas Mills lectures on the religious wars of the middle ages, the political revolutions of England, Germany and France, and the great Socialist movement of today. Illustrated by 150 stereoscopic pictures by E. Wasmuth. Admission, 25 cents.

Sunday—3 p. m. 534 W. North Avenue. Speaker, A. Newman.

Sunday—3 p. m. 3335 State street. Speaker, F. W. Knox.

The "intelligent" man who calls himself a Socialist, but who votes the ticket of a capitalist party because he is waiting until the Socialist vote grows bigger, no doubt expects that ignorance will lead wisdom into the same manner that ignorance by force of numbers holds him in the capitalist voting traps. It might be well to inform him that it will be necessary for him to brush up his "intelligence" before voting the Socialist ticket and in that way only can the

SNAP SHOTS BY THE WAYSIDE.

A cartoon in the Inter Ocean of April 13, represents "Cuba Libre" as a crying infant in a bath tub, stretching forth his hand to grasp a cake marked "Cuban Treasury," which has just out of his reach. The picture bears the legend: "He Won't Be Happy Till He Gets It," and is doubtless intended to portray the greedy, grasping nature of the Cuban in wanting things that belong to him. Just as if the American politician wouldn't raise him if any foreigner stood between him and the object for which he was elected, the possession and control of the treasury.

Of course the Cuban, not being "capable of self-government," could not be safely trusted with control of the treasury. He would proceed to loot it instantly, say those who prevent him from getting it. They do not see that if the charge is true, they virtually admit that the Cuban is "capable of self-government," for the looting of the treasury is the chief evidence nowadays that the political crackman who performs the job is strictly up to date with present ideas of government, as Neely, the first American politician to hold office in the island, proved in less than two months.

The question is not whether the treasury is to be looted, but rather who will do the looting. And it apparently seems that if the Cuban really "won't be happy till he gets it," he may make up his mind to accept his pilgrimage here below as a progress through a "vale of tears." There are quite a number of boys "too strong to work," as Mr. Dooley would say, who stand ready to perpetuate the unhappiness of the Cuban so far as the treasury is concerned. All looting and other "rights" in Cuba are reserved for the "boss."

And this looks all the more certain because of the action of the Cuban convention in rejecting the so-called Platt amendment. It has given the capitalist press of this country an opportunity to declare that Cuba has forfeited all its "rights" and that congress must now assume a "protectorate" over the island in the interest of "good government" and unrestricted capitalist exploitation. And so the dream of "Cuba Libre" vanishes into thin air, to await realization when capitalism gives place to socialism.

In affairs relating to Porto Rico, however, Washington officialdom has had an opportunity to pose as a friend of the "lower classes," which it has not neglected to make the most of. A deputation of Porto Ricans, who came to the capital to protest against the Hollander tax law, which was passed by the local legislature, have been turned down on the ground that they represented the rich land owners of the island, who were endeavoring to shift taxation of their property and throw the burden upon the lower classes. With righteous indignation the United States government rejected the plea of the representatives of the propertied classes and insisted that the tax must stand.

This stinging rebuke to greed is not quite so disinterested as might be supposed at first glance. Here is the reason as given by the correspondent of the Chicago Tribune at Washington: "It appears that the planters are opposing the Hollander law, because it requires payment of taxes on land. This will make it unprofitable to hold large tracts of unoccupied land. The planters wish to hold their plantations out of the market until times improve, when they HOPE TO SELL under the stimulus of the boom American occupation is expected to bring sooner or later." All of which merely signifies that the American capitalist class doesn't propose to boom things for the benefit of the Porto Rican land owners. And as to how all this concerns the laborers of Porto Rico—well there is a growing socialist movement in the island, to the members of which may be safely left the burden of explaining this latest capitalist move.

Three suicides and three attempted suicides were recorded as occurring on last Friday in this city. Five of the tragedies are attributed to poverty and despondency through lack of employment, which is a pretty fair endorsement of the competitive system, which "brings out the best that is in us." One of the cases was that of a boy of 17, the sole support of his family, who had vainly tried for months to secure work, and, becoming desperate, sent a bullet through his head. It really looks as if the most correct measure of capitalist "prosperity" will in the future be found in the statistics of suicides amongst the workers.

The test of strength which seems to be impending between the workers and the iron and steel trust is important for the possibilities that may follow. The trust for stock jobbing reasons may yield for the time being, but the struggle cannot be deferred permanently and the lesson must ultimately be learned. All the efforts of Socialists are not half so potent upon organized labor as the disintegrating influence exercised upon them by the organization of capital expressed in the trust. From the outlook it seems probable that the workmen in the steel and iron industry will have an excellent chance, to learn just how Schwab "earns" his \$1,000,000 per annum.

Don't run out of Socialist ammunition. Call postals can always be obtained at this office.

PROFESSIONAL BEGGARS.

Why the Mendicant Who Piles His Trade on the Streets in Relief to Capitalism.

According to the Tribune of April 14 the pastor and congregation of the Avondale Presbyterian Church in Cincinnati, O., are at their wits' end because there are no "poor" in the parish, and consequently the church members are deprived of the opportunity to exercise the virtue of "charity." They have gone into the highways and byways seeking in vain for some one in want of "relief," but have found none such. To such straits have they been reduced in consequence that the "Ladies Aid Society" of the parish has determined to borrow some "poor" from neighboring parishes or even to kidnap them in order to justify their existence as an "aid" society. The prospect of living in a "beggarless parish" is so repugnant to these "good" ladies that they must have recourse to unusual methods to procure what the "good" people of other cities consider a nuisance.

In the same paper an article appears in which Chicago is said to be the "mecca of professional beggars," and proposes methods for getting relief from, instead of giving relief to, the beggars in question. This is how the superintendent of Associated Charities would proceed, according to the report:

"The remedy for these importations," repeated Superintendent Birknell, "is in the hands of the people. Between now and sunrise tomorrow morning the people of Chicago could break up street begging past all hope of resurrection. Simply for each citizen to resolve to give nothing to the street alms-seeker under any consideration would be the end of it."

So it seems that the "charitable" people of Cincinnati are suffering from a lack of the things that the "charitable" people of Chicago consider a nuisance. How can these things be? Is it possible that "human nature" is different in these cities? If a limited supply of beggars is a desirable thing, why should an attempt be made to get rid of all of them in Chicago? Suppose it should succeed, would not the "good" people of Chicago be reduced to the lamentable condition of their Cincinnati neighbors?

But there is after all no contradiction involved. The "Ladies Aid Society" visits beggars all right, but not street beggars. The "charitable" people of Chicago do not object to beggary as such, but to the form it takes when outside of their control. It is the street beggar that is objectionable, the fellow who advertises his condition to all and sundry, instead of applying for relief from the "proper channels," to-wit—the "Ladies Aid Societies" and other organized bodies of the same nature.

And this individual is just as objectionable in Cincinnati as he is in Chicago. He is objectionable from various points of view. He refuses to be exploited, preferring rather to exploit others, which is good capitalist doctrine. He regards all efforts to discover whether he is "deserving" or not, as unwarrantable interference with his "business"—which it is, in his standpoint. He is in some sort a visible contradiction to the alleged prosperity of the community, a thing which cannot stand too much exposure. He represents a public who don't know anything about him, rather than apply to those who insist upon getting every detail of his inside history as a preliminary to determine whether they shall give him anything or not, for he is essentially a "business man" in his way and has no time to waste on irrelevant matters; the stock speech which he has prepared for all occasions must suffice. Finally he is objected to because he usually has a comfortable home and money in the bank, which if true, is perhaps the strongest reason why he should continue on the street, instead of getting himself tagged and numbered and listed on the books of an organized association, which will take good care that he doesn't get a chance to accumulate anything under their supervision.

The professional mendicant is not primarily a product of capitalist society. He flourished under the feudal system and was considered an institution during that economic stage, and his calling was by no means regarded as objectionable. The church recognized him as a component part of society and relieved his wants without attempting to "organize" him. But with the gradual growth of capitalism the profession fell into disrepute. The system which demanded organized control of the laborers and perforce to deal with the professional mendicant and it did so through legal regulations and restrictions which have gradually evolved the organized, charitable societies of the present. Unorganized beggary is therefore out of harmony with the system of capitalism and is accordingly despised and condemned by the ruling class.

It is not difficult to understand why the Cincinnati parish may lack beggars. It is most probably a so-called "residence district" peopled by the "better classes," in which an unorganized beggar dare not ply his business under pain of instant arrest, and where the increased value of the ground prohibits the settlement of "deserving poor" in the locality. Such places exist in all large cities, and as their atmosphere is not healthy for the wandering mendicant, that individual avoids them, preferring the "business" district as a more fruitful field of operation. And this perverse habit makes him a "problem" which "organized charity" is unable to solve, and which is likely to remain unsolved until "human nature" is changed or capitalism has passed away.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Office Social Democratic Party of the United States of America, Headquarters at Springfield, Mass.

Comrades—The first of May will soon be here, when we should begin our campaign in the open air. Several weeks ago locals were notified of the proposed circuits in contemplation of arrangement, but as yet but few have replied.

Comrades, this is your opportunity to reach your fellow men and teach them their socialism, and we trust that you are all interested enough in the cause to take hold of this plan and carry it out to the fullest extent.

Therefore, comrades, take action at once and make up your minds to push the cause of the social revolution all you can this summer. The more locals participating, the less the expense per meeting will be, so, comrades, put your shoulders once more to the wheel and push hard for socialism.

All comrades are also reminded that dues should be paid promptly the first day of every month, and financial secretaries are especially requested to see to it that all comrades keep paid up. This is one of the most essential features of our propaganda work, and should not be neglected by any party member.

Comrades, attend to this matter at once.

Yours fraternally,
WM. BUTCHER, Nat'l Sec'y.

Trusts of a Week.

(From the Cleveland Citizen.)
Dry goods and department store trust is being formed with \$20,000,000 capital.—The two cereal trusts, one having played "independent" to get opposition concerns in line, will now unite with \$40,000,000 capital.—The two railway equipment and lighting combines have fallen under control of Morgan and Rockefeller and will be united.—The Tennessee coal and iron railway and mills are forming a \$100,000,000 trust and may soon pass into control of the billion-dollar trust, which has also gobbled the Pittsburgh Steamship Co. and more iron mines.—Dredging concerns along the lakes are forming a \$10,000,000 trust.—The marble mines of Vermont are uniting.—A \$1,500,000 pulverized fuel trust has been incorporated.—Glass manufacturers are going to stick together in a trust.—Arkansas comes forward with a \$2,225,000 sugar beet trust.—The American, Adams, United States and Southern express companies are going to consolidate.—A \$15,000,000 board box trust is being formed.—Turpentine interests of Florida and Georgia are trustifying.—Engine manufacturers forming \$25,000,000 trust.—A \$20,000,000 Western lighting trust is organizing.—Smelters' trust gobbled independents and capitalized at \$100,000,000.

"The Strenuous Life."

The following description of an orgie which evidently escaped the notice of the numerous societies for the suppression of "vice" appears in the Chicago Inter Ocean of April 24th: "Clad only in a narrow band of black velvet ribbon fastened around her shapely neck, Miss Delano danced, to the delight of the best element of Milwaukee society Saturday night, and wound up the entertainment with a champagne bath."

"She appeared on the stage attired in street costume and went through her various movements. The gray and bald heads had seen these in costume before, and after watching her a few minutes, they turned to converse with each other and to sip their beer."

"In a little while those who glanced at the stage uttered exclamations of surprise which attracted the attention of the others. Miss Delano had begun to disrobe in the presence of the audience, and was at the same time keeping step with the music. As each article of feminine apparel was cast aside the applause grew louder."

"It took a full half hour for her to divest herself of all she wore but the little narrow strip of ribbon around her neck. That was forgotten under the inspiration and excitement of the applause which had reached a perfect frenzy. Men who had for nearly half a century been in the center of the most strenuous of Milwaukee life lost their self-control and cajoled about the hall like yearlings."

"When the imposing form of Miss Delano had disappeared behind the scenes, unable longer to restrain themselves, the members rushed upon the stage as one man and carried the dancer about the hall on their shoulders. This revelry was kept up until all were nearly exhausted."

"At the conclusion of the entertainment in the hall most of the members and the dancer repaired to the Oriental cafe for lunch. After the meal champagne was ordered and Miss Delano consented to repeat her performance. At the conclusion of the dance this time the members placed her on a table and, filling their glasses to the brim, threw the contents over her, giving her a champagne bath."

It is almost certain that the next municipal election in Milwaukee will see a demand made for "civic purity," and various other brands of "reform," by people who are recognized as the "best element" in Milwaukee society, and it is an even chance that some of the strenuous billy goats who "cavort around the hall" at the jamboree will be foremost in aiding the good work. Capitalist "morality" is truly a fearful and wonderful thing.

Every Socialist should equip himself with a bundle of the "May-day" number.

The absorption of the Havana American Co. by the American Tobacco Co. (the trust) will make things interesting for the cigar makers' international union. They will have to show some very workmanlike should not enter politics, aye, and class politics at that.

As a Contractor Sees It

By Alfred R. Andrews.

I was much interested in an article in the Workers' Call of March 25th, headed "As a Bricklayer Sees It," and signed "A Bricklayer." The article, in large part, is directed against the contractor. After reading it one might infer that the contractor is an evil person whose sole business it is to make life a burden for his employees. Being a contractor myself, I was much interested in the article. In the main I quite agree with "Comrade Bricklayer," but as socialists we must have the whole truth in regard to any matter, therefore I desire to add somewhat to his remarks. There is a mistaken idea current that the contractor is a capitalist. Just here the laboring man errs, for he is prone to think that the contractor is the cause of his hardships and therefore he directs all his efforts toward remedying his condition against the contractor, instead of looking beyond to see why it is that we have him in our midst.

The contractor is not a capitalist, neither is he the cause of the laboring man's discomfort. The much abused contractor is merely the agent of the capitalist. He is not the owner of the machine, but the man who hires the men to make the machine. The contractor is merely one of the products of our present economic system. Do away with him, and the capitalist would immediately secure the services of a harder taskmaster. Another false impression entertained by many is that the contractor does not work, except to go about here and there and collect his profits. While this may be true of a few, the great majority of men engaged in the contracting business do a great deal of mental work, as well as physical—laying out work, devising economic means of gathering material and fitting it up in place, instructing incompetent mechanics, and, in fine, bringing order out of chaos.

In any social system such an over-seer would always be essential to a systematic progress. Theoretically the profit system upon which the contractor depends for an existence, might imply large dividends. Practically, with the few exceptions, he gets but a fair living wage for his efforts in the capacity of a man in charge of affairs. Frequently even this is not the case. So it happens that the contractor is a laboring man and belongs to the laboring class, and is compensated for his services by a profit system, which to him amounts to but little more than a wage. The process may be said to be as follows: The capitalist engages the contractor to secure the labor and collect the material and see that it is properly assembled so as to form the desired structure. His profit, or wage, is the difference between the amount given him and the amount expended for labor and material. It may be more or less, and frequently, in these days of competition, amounts to but very little, if anything.

In order to compete with his fellows on an equal footing, the conscientious contractor desires that labor be given an established fee per day, so that in estimating, he may know what to depend upon. Therefore I think I am right when I say that almost without exception, reputable contractors look with great favor upon all labor unions in their efforts to regulate the wage scale. In fact, I have heard more opposition to the union from men in the ranks than from the contractors themselves. I think I am safe in saying that it is immaterial to the average contractor how high the scale of wages, or how short the hours, provided he is given reasonable assurance that they are stable and will continue in force for a certain length of time.

Another great fallacy is the idea that contractors are fighting the mechanics, and as an example the recent lockout and strike is cited. Before the organization of labor, unscrupulous contractors may have beat down the wages of their employees, but thanks to the labor unions, this is no longer possible, and both contractors and workmen rejoice in it. But this was not the cause of the recent trouble. The real cause, to my mind, lay in the desire of the contractors to bring about the very thing the labor unions were striving to attain, viz., stability in wages, length of working hours, etc. I do not say that the contractors had in mind the welfare of their employees, or were aware of the good they were doing, except in so far as it reverted to themselves. But the facts are that due to unscrupulous and shortsighted members of the unions, matters were getting in a chaotic state. Mechanics on buildings were becoming arbitrary and unreasonable. Everywhere there seemed to be a concerted movement on the part of certain members of the unions to make as much inconvenience as possible and harass the contractor to the limit of his patience. I think I may say that this was a source of great annoyance to many of the union members themselves. When matters came to that point where contractors could no longer estimate on work with any certainty, due to the chaotic state of affairs, the rupture came. It takes five to ten days to get the contractor back in his stride, and so it came about that the whole body of labor looked upon him as a common enemy. The abolition of the Building Trades Council was the bone of contention. Naturally the union men fought hard for the maintenance of their central body and they were quite justified in doing so. This organization was right in principle, but had in practice, it had become degenerate. No adequate steps were taken to purify it from within.

so its destruction was demanded from without. "The central organization" of the trades unions had conducted the affairs of the unions in an orderly manner, and without outsiders with consideration, at the same time making it their business to maintain stability in their rules and regulations of the unions, showing no discrimination or favoritism. I feel sure that the contractors of Chicago would have considered the interests of such an organization as being identical with their own. So, under our present economic system, it behooves the mechanic and the contractor to get together on the most friendly terms, in as much as their interests are largely identical. If they must fight, let them "unite forces and wage war against the man of great wealth, who desires to get his work done at less than the cost of production. The most ready way to rid ourselves of the evil fruit is to strike at the root of the tree. The system is wrong. The working man holds in his hand the key to the new dispensation. Let him with dignity and confidence step firmly to the polls and show to the world that he stands for justice and equity."

FOREIGN NEWS.

Chicago of the World-wide struggle of the Proletarian Army for its Liberty.

AUSTRIA.

One of the deputies elected to the reichsrath is a schoolmaster, working under the Vienna communal council, which is the school authority. Herr Laueger, the burgomaster, who is an anti-Semite, has dismissed him. This measure, which is contrary to all precedent, has roused a great deal of opposition even among many Conservatives and Liberals, and his action has been condemned by many bodies. Anti-Semitism is beginning to be found out in Austria, as it will be elsewhere.

BELGIUM.

An indictment has been brought before the jury of the Assizes against our contemporary, The Worker of Antwerp. The accusation is that it used too strong language in reference to the last dockers' strike, in one of its numbers.

The Socialist members have made in Parliament a strong protest against a scandal at Antwerp, in giving the tramway monopoly to a syndicate of capitalists. The Socialist representative of Antwerp, comrade Terwagne, showed that they simply bought the press to work on their behalf. The government did nothing to prevent it.

FRANCE.

The municipal elections have been held at Copenhagen. The Liberals and Social-Democrats ran a joint list of candidates and returned these by 15,700 votes against 10,400 given to the Conservative candidates.

GERMANY.

At Chateau Thierry a workman was dismissed by his employer for belonging to a trade union. An action was brought, and the man succeeded in obtaining compensation.

GERMANY.

The minister of war has instituted proceedings against Vorwärts for publishing letters from China in which the atrocities committed by the troops of the invasion of "God's faithful ally" are related. But "there are judges at Berlin," and the result of the trial will probably make the government regret their action.

RUSSIA.

Vorwärts publishes a protest—signed by many Russians against the brutality of the Russian police and Cossacks at St. Petersburg. Many students have been arrested not only at St. Petersburg, but also in the provincial universities, and at Odessa 100 persons, and at Riga 500, are in prison. No wonder when these arbitrary arrests take place that we hear of assassinations and plots.

Orders for the special May-day number must be in this office by Thursday noon, April 25.

LOCAL NEWS AND NOTES.

The Stenographers and Typewriters' union meets Monday, April 22, at 12 noon, at 608 Ashland block, Clark and Randolph streets.

Thomas J. Morgan will speak at the Socialist Temple for the Ladies' Auxiliary on Thursday, April 26th, at 8 p. m. The temple is situated at 120 Western avenue.

A debate between speakers of the Self-Educational club and the Socialist Educational club will take place on Friday, April 25th, at 8 p. m. sharp in the Hull House auditorium, Halsted and Polk streets.

One of the popular entertainments given by the 34th Ward Club will be held at Proletariat hall, 263 Sheffield avenue, corner Belmont, on Friday, April 26th, 8 p. m. Music provided. Refreshments free. Admission, 25 cents.

No bill will ever be sent to any subscriber of this paper. If you did not pay for it some one else did. The number with which your subscription expires is on the wrapper. Watch it and when your time is out, if you like the principle, let the paper reach you in your renewal.

LABOR ITEMS

And from Time to Time from Various and Exchange, Throughout the United States.

Frank Seibert, pioneer Socialist, died in New York last week.

Socialists of Great Britain report increased vote in local elections throughout the country.

Municipal election at Puteaux, near Paris, resulted in Socialists defeating the Nationalists by 1,457 to 643 votes.

Rockefeller has contributed \$150,000 towards the erection of a Baptist church next door to his university in this city.

About 20 labor men, among them half a dozen uncompromising Socialists, have been elected to the new London County Council.

Miners and iron workers by the hundreds of thousands are having wages reduced in England. Cause? Can't compete with American "pauper" labor.

Union holders have decided to demand an increase on the minimum wage scale of \$2.75 per day, and the proposition is to be presented to the foundry owners of Chicago as soon as possible.

Of the 14 "labor bills" that the grade unions brought before the Nebraska legislature all but two insignificant ones were turned down. Service, "em right. Why do they elect politicians? Why don't they elect their own people?"

Half of the employees of the American Sheet Steel Co. at McKeesport, Pa., are on strike because seven of their number were discharged for the crime of joining a new organization, lodge of the Amalgamated Association.

New York advises say Standard oil crowd secured control of coffee trust and sent price up one cent a pound. This means that Rockefeller and his piratical crew will clean up, by this advance, an additional \$6,500,000 a year.

Newspaper reports state that Tom L. Johnson, the "reformer" who has been elected mayor of Cleveland, proposes to give the city a "business administration," which is about the best method of showing the workmen of Cleveland their folly in electing him.

Morgan syndicate has gobbled \$1,000,000 of coal lands in Pennsylvania. Half a dozen towns with their lighting and water plants are included in the purchase, and it is said that the syndicate holds "options" on other coal lands in the state worth \$100,000,000. Looks as if the name "billion-dollar steel trust" is fast outgrowing its numerical adjective.

Work on the Chicago postoffice building is in danger of being suspended unless the wages of stone-derrick workers are advanced 50 cents per day. Sixteen of the twenty-two non-union men of that industry have joined the union, and the contractor's assurance that no future labor troubles were probable have received the usual confirmation in the form of a threatened strike.

The laugh is on the tobacco jobber, a useless person. Recently the tobacco trust, feeling that it needed a few additional millions in fat dividends, raised the price on plug tobacco one cent a pound. The jobbers tried to shift the tax on to the shoulders of the retailers, but the trust stepped in and sold to the retailers at the original figure, and it looks now as though the combine is preparing to wipe the jobbers out of existence. Small loss.

In spite of the fiasco of the Ketchum blacklisting case, one Michael Driscoll is bringing suit against the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago R. R. for \$100,000 damages on account of being blacklisted in the great strike of 1894. Like Ketchum, the plaintiff may get "judgment," but the prospect of cash is probably remote. It may be that when the necessary experience is gone through Mr. Driscoll will be able to understand what "law" means in the hands of the other fellow.

Perhaps you may not know it. Mr. Workman, but the "balance of trade" in your country is expected to reach \$700,000,000 this year. That means that you have worked longer hours, produced far more and received proportionately less than the "pauper" laborer of Europe, against whom your masters are ever ready to "protect" you. If also means many other things too numerous to mention, but it doesn't mean that you or your class are going to get any of the \$700,000,000 aforesaid. Add it is for that reason alone that the "balance of trade" is termed "favorable."

A Question of "Rights."

Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has decided that the American Federation of Labor has no "right" to induce apprentices working in a factory to become members of the Glass Workers' union, holding that the manufacturer had the "right" to employ workmen independent of any labor union, and the "right" also to adopt a system of apprenticeship excluding apprentices from membership in such union, and that an union had a "right" to interfere. If members of the labor unions when reading this decision would substitute the word "power" wherever "right" occurs, they might perhaps place themselves in a position to disavow some invaluable information about "rights" which would prove exceedingly painful later on.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

The Working Class Having Again Placed Their Demands on Power Must Take the Consequences.

The workmen of Chicago—the producers and those engaged in the necessary labor attendant upon production—have conspired by their vote to be governed by a mayor who represents the class which profits by the system under which production is now carried on.

A union man—John Collins—representing the interests of labor, has been defeated as a result of grabbing at the polls. Laborers who have nothing to lose but wretched conditions of life, have passed up the opportunity of registering a kick in the most effective manner against these conditions, and have deliberately voted for some more of the misery to which they have been accustomed.

A workman, whose whole energy is devoted to enlightening his fellow workmen, standing on a platform which proposed that the city should employ the unemployed, educate the children and feed and clothe them when necessary to their attendance at school, assist workmen on strike to better their conditions, give the best medical and hospital care free of charge to the sick and injured, produce, a workman on such a platform has been defeated by the votes of workmen in the election just past!

And for whom? And for what reason? For a man who belongs to the class which profits by the laborer's misery and which, for that reason, wishes to keep him down forever. A man who has proved worthy by his past service in that respect for his class, a man who believes it best to try to scare the workmen by showing them the gatling guns in the possession of the police, who, when he finds that fails, orders his policemen to club the workmen who strike to get enough of their product to live decently, who, whenever this doesn't accomplish his purpose, orders that the limit be given to any striker arrested for trying to keep another from taking his job—such a man has been chosen by the workmen of Chicago for mayor. He stood for 20-year franchises, for no "blue laws," that is, let the saloon-keeper alone; I profit by his adulterated beer and his foul-gut whiskey; the saloon-keeper must have personal liberty—my policemen will take care that the "drunks" are fined heavily, and we know who get the swag. We stood for the rights of capitalists. Who would antagonize capitalists. If their rights need a defender? Surely not other capitalists, for he says "the rights of capitalists." That includes all capitalists. Then he must be defending them as against others than capitalists. And who are they? Laborers; of course, producers, those who work, those whom capitalists exploit! Yes, workmen! Yes, against you! This is your Charles H. Harrison.

The workmen were asked to vote for one of their own number and for their own interests; for a union man and for the interests of working class solidarity; for a platform solely in their interests, first, last and always, and they chose Harrison and 20-year franchises.

The noise is over, the talking to workmen has ceased until another election, the friend of the workmen who has been defeated, is tired and sore and curses his luck, the friend of the workmen who was successful proceeds to take a rest, the capitalists who win hasten to brush the paraphernalia off the stage, the capitalist press urges that, now that it is over, let everybody settle down to business again, and the skinning of labor goes on as before. But, after the capitalists have disposed of their part of the affair and go about their business, confident that the working men will always remain fools and will always respond when called upon to empower an enemy, with the authority of life and death over them, the class-conscious workmen gather their what from the chaff and they find that the good seed has taken root wherever the ground has not been stony, and that there are few fools among the workmen by the number of the increase in the votes for the party of the workmen—the Socialist party.

They find that, notwithstanding all "arts of perfidy and ignorance on the part of the workers, and all sorts of cunning on the part of the exploiters, that light is entering the lives of an increasing number of workmen, and as the count is made each member of freedom's army is re-empowered by the knowledge that the ranks are swelling and that at once a larger number of workers go about to plant the seeds of socialism in the soil which capitalism is manuring unconsciously for its fruitful acceptance.

Stands for "The Open Door"

Among last week's firms perhaps the prosecution of "Hinky Dink" for keeping his saloon open Sunday, takes first rank. A simple-minded woman who was uneducated enough to take the cry of "reform" seriously, ventured to prosecute the respectable saloonman on the above mentioned charge. The foolish creature who thought that an "open violation of the law" would meet certain punishment in the courts was speedily undeceived. "Dink" owned everything in sight, and the result was a foregone conclusion. The city prosecuting attorney wouldn't prosecute, the witnesses failed to appear, and after the attorney for the defense had abused the complainant sufficiently, "Dink" was acquitted amidst general laughter. Everybody knew that his saloon was open, just as everybody knew that practically everyone of the 2,500

saloons in the city are open on Sundays, and everybody knew that there is a law requiring them to be closed on that day. And, finally, everybody (reformers and those excepted) knew that this violation of the law incurred no penalty. But it seems that Mrs. Boyd has not yet comprehended the nature of "our institutions," as she has preferred charges against the city prosecuting attorney for "neglect of duty," or some trifling dereliction of that sort.

STANDS UNSHAKEN.

Comrades of Marxian Economic Demonstrated by the Course of Recent Events.

After several years of closest scrutiny under the searching rays of scientific investigation, the economic teachings of Karl Marx stand forth more triumphant than ever. One after another the waves of latter day scientific criticism were shattered by the massive rock of facts and logic, on which scientific socialism is founded. Defeated all along the line, our adversaries retreated into the obscurity whence they had arisen. Bernstein alone still walks among the desolate ruins of his artificial conception of a steadily increasing middle class.

The course of economic evolution demonstrated only too plainly how well Marx had recognized the leading factors in the problem. Even while his recent opponents were still ransacking the dusty shelves of cuber-covered abstractions for further proofs, the busy wheels of economic progress were slowly but surely fashioning the events that ended in the tragedies of the Philippines, South Africa and China.

In the clear light of Marx's materialistic (economic) conception of history, we plainly perceive that concentration of capital and increased productivity of labor must lead to an accumulation of unemployed funds and to a glut in the market. This naturally forces the capitalist to find new fields of investment and other markets outside of the overstocked and limited territory. Hence expansion and its foster child, militarism, with their natural consequences—denial of the rights guaranteed by the declaration of independence, rise of a class of snobs and an emperor in Washington.

In reply to the tale of an increasing middle class, the defenders of Marx, assisted by the evolution of industry, were enabled to point out that concentration of the industries into fewer hands, reduces ever richer and richer people to the ranks of wage workers. For even millionaires are unable to compete with billion-dollar trusts and gigantic organizations. As such they are subject to the will of the employer as much as the poorest laborer, and proletarians in the sense that in superintending and directing they are doing useful work for the benefit of idle men. That their wages are called salary and assume dimensions out of all proportion with the value of their work does not alter this proposition. And when Bernstein quoted statistics in proof of the alleged fact that the volume of deposits by small capitalists was increasing, Vandervelde's investigations showed that 90 per cent of this increase was made up of small deposits from \$5 to \$100 per year. The remaining 10 per cent were large deposits made by a few individuals.

Our intellectual duels with the ineffectual disciples of Henry George always resulted in victories for the socialists, who, armed with the sharp weapons from the Marxian armory, easily pierced the armor of the inadequate and one-sided single-tax theory. For land is only one form of capital, and it is illogical to abolish private property in land and leave private property in all the other means of production untouched. It is useless to abolish rent, and to leave wage slavery intact. It is childish to cry out against monopoly in land and pass in silence the class struggle.

The often repeated argument that the laboring class is not sufficiently educated to assume the control of the industries and take the political power into its own hands, was adequately met by the explanation that the industries have been thoroughly organized by the capitalists, until now the whole vast machinery of production is handled exclusively by workmen.

Only the political power remains to be conquered. And in order to do this, we faithfully follow Marx's advice to organize and educate the workers, heedless of the protesting cry of the theorist, who believes that society will grow into socialism like a caterpillar into a butterfly. More than ever we emphasize the necessity of forming trade-unions for men, women and even children. Stronger than ever are our means for the support of the existing trade unions, even though the fanatic may raise the feeble and childish cry: "Smash the unions!" Louder than ever rises our warning: "Workers, unite!" And most earnestly let us add the fervent wish: "Socialists, unite!"

K. UNTERMANN.

A Superfluous Recommendation.

A "Committee of Fifteen" in New York city have made the startling discovery that "vice" is under police protection, that gambling and poolrooms are being operated in open violation of the law and that the passion for gambling had increased to such an extent as to become a "menace to the community." It might be thought that this information would hardly come under the head of "news," it being the normal condition of every large city in the land to a greater or lesser degree, but what is really remarkable about it is that the committee of fifteen reported that "they do not think that the best

interests of the city will be served by a violent attempt to suppress the evil." Now, what we would like to know is, how this committee of fifteen were picked up, and how it came that they could reach a conclusion so utterly different from that of the average "reformer," to whom "suppression" as a remedy for vice was the only conceivable method. The committee recommended the necessity of providing suitable places of meeting where the people might come together and discuss the evils that menace their social life and the remedy therefore.

The committee of fifteen was doubtless unaware that such places are already provided in New York, in the numerous socialist lecture halls and clubrooms throughout the city, or they would have seen at once that their recommendation was superfluous. However, perhaps it is natural enough that when the "reformer" discards "suppression" as useless, he should in his bewilderment propose means that are already in operation, but of whose existence he was totally ignorant.

Election Returns Elsewhere.

The following items regarding the result of recent municipal elections are compiled from our exchanges. It will be seen that almost without exception they report substantial gains for the Socialist cause.

Sixty-two votes were cast in St. Joseph, Mich., for the Socialist candidates, an increase of 100 per cent over November.

Benton Harbor, Mich., shows 276 votes for mayor, against 51 last November. Gain of 450 per cent.

Socialist vote in Battle Creek, Mich., amounted to 373, a gain of 253 over last fall.

Kaplan City, Kan., gives 174 Socialist votes.

Winona, Minn., comes to the front with 436 votes for candidate for alderman at large.

City election in Colorado Springs, Colo., shows 24 votes again 30 in November.

In St. Louis only a few Socialist votes were counted, the judges and clerks throwing them out in hundreds. The S. D. P. vote was given as 827 and the S. L. P. 227. St. Louis comrades recognize the farcical nature of the count, and are determined to work harder than ever to make it impossible in the future.

Sedalia, Mo., polls 117 votes for Socialist candidates, against 61 last November.

Socialist vote in Two Rivers, Wis., 94, as against 65 last fall.

Municipal election in Canton, O., S. D. P. 41, S. L. P. 45. Last November, S. D. P. 29, S. L. P. 59.

St. Clair, Mich., reports 61 S. D. P. votes and 10 S. L. P. Gain over last year, 33.

Village of Kell, Wis., elected a Socialist "president" by 113 votes to 90.

Big gains reported from Adams, Mass. Average vote for municipal candidates 218. Head of the ticket received 360. Last fall Debs and Harrison received but 70 votes in this town.

Dayton, O., shows large increase. Shows again of 103 per cent over the vote of last fall, which amounted to 400.

Socialist candidate for mayor in Fairbault, Minn., received 42 votes.

Sheboygan, Wis., reports 1,857 votes for Charles Born, candidate for mayor. Comrade Born came within less than 100 votes of winning the seat. Four Socialists have been elected to the city council.

Englewood Socialists.

Members of the 31st and 32d wards intend adding to the interest and usefulness of their meetings the coming summer through the medium of a chorus.

Several members met last Sunday and held their first rehearsal. Comrade Wehrwein, their enthusiastic and capable leader, hopes to be able to make his locality a new center of activity in socialist work. The chorus is to form the entering wedge. Any members of these wards or friends in the locality are most cordially invited to join with this movement. The meetings for rehearsal are held each Sunday at 10 a. m. at 1777 Seventy-second street with Comrade Wehrwein.

Thirty-second ward directory meets at 4410 South Halsted street second and fourth Mondays of each month at 8 p. m. G. F. Lowrie, secretary, 6401 Parnell avenue.

The Northern Illinois.

A meeting of delegates from the wards comprising the North organization district was held April 14, 1901, at 329 Sheffield avenue. Delegates were present from the 31st, 22d, 32d, 25th and 27th wards. Comrade Kasov was elected chairman and Comrade Daniels secretary.

On motion it was agreed to accept the offer of the party to pay five dollars a week to the district organizer.

It was decided by unanimous vote that we guarantee five dollars a week to the organizer.

The following comrades were nominated for district organizer: J. H. Bards, Geo. H. Sigelby and Robert Bards.

It was moved that the delegates return to their respective branches with a report of what has been done, and that we meet again to take final action. The motion carried.

The ward branches were requested to discuss the question whether the district is too large for one organizer.

On motion the meeting adjourned to meet again Sunday, April 28, at 329 Sheffield avenue, at 10 a. m.

H. N. Daniels, Secretary.

Are you still hunting for subscribers?

Socialist Pointers

What a mighty army it would be for Socialism if each Call subscriber were a Call hustler.

The truisms are teaching socialism. It is our privilege to direct the teaching so it will not go astray.

You never know who will buy a Workers' Call card, and it costs no money to ask people to buy.

Even the "amash the trust" issue is dead. Three-cent car fare is the only live issue. It is so harmless.

Everybody in Chicago should hear of Socialism from the people's platform—the soap-box—this summer.

Mayor Jones of Toledo would like to be a Socialist, but the Socialists will not let him. Cruel Socialists!

Chicago not only stands for union, but it bustles for it. Union of Socialists, not necessarily of leaders.

The Cigar Makers' union is in a fight against the trust. You can help them by smoking union-made cigars.

The truisms have no use for unions. Pure and simple methods are scheduled for a good hard blow from them.

Japan has a Socialist party. Everywhere capitalism produces the power that eventually is to overthrow it.

The special May day issue will be one that you will be proud to show to your friends. Early orders are in order.

Tom Johnson with his three-cent car fare schemes is a long way from Socialism, but he will do as a decoy duck.

Business halts at Springfield until Lorimer gets well. The Socialists, you know, would interfere with individual action.

Do the party workers realize that great things are expected of them in the way of making sales of picnic tickets?

The small cities are now forging ahead of the large cities in the race for Socialism. Go it, little ones; we are not jealous.

The legislature acts as if it were about to forget all the municipal ownership plans on which its members were elected.

The Workers' Call is your paper. You never see a banker going around with Call cards in his pocket for subscribers.

The election returns showed that the Chicago board took itself altogether too seriously, but the voters had it sized up correctly.

English Socialists want to start a daily paper. So do Chicago Socialists, for that matter, but talk doesn't do these little things.

Branches can increase their membership by securing subscribers to The Workers' Call in their neighborhood. The scheme is easy.

The law is not for Hinky Dink. It is for the fellows who get on soap boxes and stir up discontent with the existing order of things.

Mark Hanna does not have to be a friend of the coal miner this summer. There is nothing in it for him now, so they must fight their own battles.

It is heralded abroad that Mayor Harrison was re-elected on a municipal ownership platform, but it is doubtful if the mayor knows anything about it.

The secret of Pierpont Morgan's trip to Europe is out. He went over to buy a blooded pup, and he did not work for the money he paid for it with, either.

Chicago made the best showing of any of the big cities in the spring election. Chicago is all right and it is for union with a big U and the kind that sticks.

An alderman complains that street work is hampered because old men are hired as laborers. The old men should be shot. The capitalists are through with them.

The steel trust manager gets \$1,000,000 a year and he don't belong to any labor union. He is only looking out for his fellow laborers to see where he can cut their wages.

The labor unions have been successful in the past because their enemies were divided. Now they meet the trust and the only place they can hold it down is at the ballot box.

The building trade laborers of New York are talking about independent political action. Independent of their brother laborers they will accomplish nothing. In union there is strength.

The number with which your subscription expires will be found in your paper. This space is No. 112. If the number of your paper corresponds with this number your subscription expires.

THE WORKERS' CALL.

THE WORKERS' CALL is published by the SOCIALIST PARTY of Chicago and has for its aim the education of the workers along the lines of scientific, class-conscious, revolutionary socialism. For this purpose only it appears.

"Workingmen of all countries unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains; you have a world to gain."

THIRD YEAR.—WHOLE No. 112

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1901.

PRICE ONE CENT.

OPEN LETTER TO WM. J. BRYAN.

Chicago, April 3, 1901.
Hon. William J. Bryan,
Lincoln, Nebraska.

Dear Sir—
For a long time I have wished to write to you. I have waited until now because I knew that if my letter should reach you in the midst of a political campaign, it would receive no attention other than the usual courteous acknowledgment. The present lull in politics seems to be my opportunity. I have never met you, though I believe our firm was of counsel for you in some litigation about your book, "The First Battle." As your only supporter in this office, I have suffered enough chaffing and more serious tests to qualify me to speak to you. Besides this, I am a Pike County boy, near where you went to college and found your wife, which serves as an additional bond of understanding between us. I wrote the enclosed pamphlet on money for private circulation among my friends and as a challenge to some of them, who twitted me about my views, but refused to sit down and discuss the question to a finish on its merits. I supported you in 1896, and still agree with you on the money question; but for reasons hereinafter stated, I was unable to support you in 1900. Though I had contributed to the campaign fund in charge of Colonel Harvey as early as 1896. The campaign of 1896 and the course of events thereafter gradually opened my eyes to the fact that no party organized on old lines would ever be able to nationalize our money system, which is what the Chicago Platform in effect meant; to do this would cut too deeply into the prerogative of our "business men" to control the government for private profit. I saw that nothing would ever solve the money question short of an elemental upheaval of the working masses, and that when such a movement came it would solve many other things besides; that the money question then would become only an incidental matter. This led me to study socialism, and I became a socialist.

It requires a mental effort for one who has received a conventional education to overcome his education far enough to study socialism and find out what it means. He has no such to spare. It also requires time, in some cases, to study, but for the mental change to take place. It requires the unlearning of an old morality and the acceptance of a new. Speaking broadly, as a lawyer to a lawyer, it requires the substitution of equity principles in lieu of common law rights. The study of bimetalism and government paper money is an excellent preparation for this transition. A man who can see that a gold dollar, though of fixed weight, is not at all times and under all circumstances the same dollar, is in a fair way to see some other thing. Moreover, a lawyer can see, if he reflects a little, that legal and political institutions are amended and changed from time to time to correspond with changes in economic and industrial conditions; that economic relations are in reality the basic relations of human society; that legal relations are only the shadow of such economic relations; and that after all the "business men" are only acting in self-defense in asserting secretly or openly, as exigencies may require, their power to control the legislatures and courts of the country. I enclose a leaflet in which this idea is followed out, and which I commend to your repeated perusal and reflection. It constitutes the only rational and satisfactory philosophy of history that has ever been suggested. It is the only thing which is worthy of the name of a science of politics or science of government, a study which I believe you have endeavored to promote in some of our colleges. But you will find, Mr. Bryan, that the science of government, which is the science of the people, is the one and only science which is barred from the otherwise all-embracing curriculum of our universities. The professor who attempts to teach this science is promptly rebuffed as being overstepped the limits of science. Our universities not less than our legislatures and courts are controlled by the same forces.

Jefferson's Declaration of Independence declares that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. This is a clause that I have never quoted and commented on by you. The protection of property is not a part of Jeffersonian democracy. It is one of the objects for which the Union was formed as stated in the preamble to the federal constitution. It was carelessly discarded in later state constitutions, to give a democratic

justification for what had in fact been the practice; but it is wholly subversive of Jeffersonian principles, not less so than chattel slavery, which also existed in the face of those principles. Life and property are deadly antagonistic. The crime of murder is sometimes justifiable in law; but no crime against property is ever justifiable, not even if done to save life. You may kill the body of the owner, but may not touch the ownership. Property is the Holy Ghost of the present order; no sin against it can ever be forgiven. The protection of property means the sacrifice of life. The protection of life demands as its first condition the sacrifice of the private ownership of social tools of production. Do not quibble over the word "property," which has several meanings, a capitalist property owned solely for profit, but not used by its owner; and individual property used exclusively by its owner, without the assistance of others. A constitution which is established for the protection of life, liberty and property is unworkable. Our own history proves this. It will either protect property and destroy life, which is now happening, or it will protect life

and destroy (capitalist) property. The protection of capitalist property not only destroys life, it also destroys individual property, and in the long run also destroys itself. I have met many people (non-socialists) who do not believe that you are sincere in your professions for truth, justice, equal rights, etc. I believe that you are, and have always so. But I am now going to satisfy myself on this point. If I have been the victim of a delusion it is time I knew it. No doubt many of my socialist comrades have anticipated me, and have been pouring the hot shot into you with little regard for your feelings; but I hope you have not been so much offended that it has become impossible for you to learn what socialism is and what it is not. A money reformer whose views have been persistently misrepresented by his opponents, learns by bitter experience how important it is in articulating others, not to misstate their position. A wise man sometimes changes his mind, a fool never does. I know how humiliating it is to make a change. I am older than you (forty-five) and have had to change my views several times, because I have lived through at least two stages of industry. I may change them again if economic conditions change. I have none of your wit, your erudition, or gift of leading men; but I have all of the earnestness and sincerity which I concede to you; and I challenge you or any other man who has a sense of equity, to investigate the relation of employer and employee under modern industrial conditions, and then say that such relation is equitable and conducive to liberty and happiness and ought to be left to so-called free competition between the parties, as at present.

sent. The relation of employer and employee is as much a matter of public concern as the relation of husband and wife. In fact, in many lines of industry these two relations have more than one point of similarity. We all know that the stifling of freedom by this relation of employment has twice defeated you, and that it forms an impassable barrier to the election of any candidate running on a platform which does not contain the most positive assurance to the business men that their control of the government will not be interfered with, as did the Democratic platform of 1896. When this relation of employment has become the predominant industrial relation, either with or without trusts, Jeffersonian democracy no longer works as it did when tools were personal instead of social and wage labor was not the prevailing system. The abolition of this relation involves the whole question of Socialism vs. Capitalism. It seems strange that while you oppose private bank money, and favor what in effect amounts to a nationalization of our money system, you appear to favor private ownership of other things, not

barren money, that seek to acquire by fraud and force, because when once acquired it works under the present order of things by fraud and force spontaneously AD INFINITUM. The love of money which is to be produced by one's labor is of a Platonic and innocent kind; it has its limits. But the love of money produced by others and which can be acquired without useful labor is a different thing; it has no limits and is truly the root of all kinds of evil from the petty larceny, called fair profits, to a full-blown war for expansion. If you put money by depriving it of the power of reproduction, you have taken away the possibility of acquiring it without labor and have destroyed in men the holy lust for it. Productive money for one man means barren labor for another man. Are you for the man with productive money or for the man with barren labor? In every audience that you address there are people longing to hear you say what you mean by fair profits and fair losses. Can you say that after repeated disappointments what shall they think of you? Will you turn back and retire from the field to inglorious ease, or will you stand up in a fair fight, ready to give and take the hard knocks that will give each other when fighting not merely for liberty,

but for the very existence of themselves and their children. If it is asked what right I have to bore a busy man with a long letter, I can cite a case in point. Your own letter to Cleveland on the silver question, dated April 11, 1896, is a masterpiece of this character, and fully expresses the disappointment (but mildly) men sometimes feel towards leaders whom they formerly admired. Do not be offended. You taught me how to do it. But on referring to your letter, I now realize what a dull pupil I am. If I had paraphrased your scathing questions to Cleveland, I should have done better. Socialism is not a disease. It is a growth which is steadily taking place in all civilized countries as the legitimate outcome of the present stage of human development, more particularly as the outcome of the wonderful power that man has recently attained over nature through discoveries and inventions and the substitution of co-operative tools to place of individual tools. These tools are now such as to be utterly unfit to be owned and controlled by one individual, and when so owned constitute a hindrance to progress, being only a refined, expanded and intensified form of exploiting what was formerly slave labor. Old-fashioned chattel slavery was a considerable extent a household affair, which afforded little or no profit. There were only a few branches of industry in which it could be systematically exploited on a large scale. Hence it was profitable only in certain localities. But these new and marvellous co-operative tools, the joint product of ages of human struggle, have under private ownership

the useless play of blind forces. Life surely is master, and death only the servant that ministers to it. And we ourselves, a part of life, have been, are, and will be the bearers of a great message. A message which we shall bring to one another first, to flash it forth finally beyond the earthly sphere. In all ages, the wonders of Spring brought a message of gladness to men. This joy of life found expression among ancient nations in festivals, by which either Nature itself or the gods were honored. Later on, when the Christian gospel began to spread, the priests changed the resurrection of Nature into the resurrection of the "Son of Man." The revival of matter and force became a regeneration of heart and spirit. But Christian doctrine labored under one cardinal mistake. It tried to establish a spiritual kingdom without changing the system of private ownership. It had nothing to say against exploitation and slavery. It neglected the fundamental truth, that men must eat, drink and have clothing and shelter, before they can devote themselves to religion. Out of this fundamental error grew all the irreconcilable contradictions between economic and political life on one hand, and religious professions on the other. A hungry man has no patience to listen to moral lessons. A homeless and shivering man has no heart to spiritual exhortations. While private property rules, there must be class-struggles. And since even a church cannot exist without private property it will always be found on the side of the economically stronger. Religion becomes the hand-maid of capitalism. There-

fore it was necessary to preach abstinence to those who had nothing. Therefore poverty was extolled as an essential condition for preparing spiritual purity. Therefore the masses must be inoculated with the spirit of meekness and submission, for only so can class-rule be maintained. Thus we see in our days the anomaly that the most industrially developed nations show the contradictions between public life and religious doctrine most clearly outlined. Where all the necessities of life are most easily and most abundantly produced, there the suffering of the masses is greatest. Where the gospel of love is most loudly proclaimed, there the greatest brutality against the weaker members of society is manifested. And where the churches, built with the surplus values of exploitation, are most magnificent, there the victims of exploitation, the pariahs of Western civilization, are most subject to maltreatment by the established guardians of law and order. It remains for Western Christianity to reveal the most detestable hypocrisy in all its nakedness; for a Western poet to write the verses:

Life. We shall celebrate our spiritual resurrection—after our arrival at the fourth dimension. The problems of the future will be solved when their time is ripe. First we must master the riddles of terrestrial life. To fathom them, we no longer look to Christian doctrines for inspiration. A new power has arisen out of the ashes of the ashes of old Christianity, SOCIALISM. The child of the economic forces, the neglect of which forced Christianity to its doom, socialism primarily endeavors to correct this fundamental mistake. The first condition of a higher evolution is a more perfect environment. Deriving strength and comfort from our own powers, we once more change the celebration of resurrection into a festival of Nature. May-day is the expression of the proletarian hope that the new system of collectivism will triumph over the barbarian capitalism and bring to the world Justice, Freedom and Peace. But a far deeper meaning than that of the supremacy of Labor is concealed in our Mayday celebrations. Society will not celebrate its resurrection, but the victory of evolution. Not the old man in a new spiritual body, but the old man with all his powers fully developed will be the sovereign of the world. And this hope is not founded on the divine promise given in any imaginary paradise, but on the natural evolution of eternal laws. Only a strong soil and a favorable climate will produce strong plants. A healthy mind can only dwell in a healthy body. The highest state of health in a physique as perfect as possible will only be attained by a faithful observance of natural laws. Therefore we answer the ascetic's hoarse cry of: "Deny yourselves!" by the glad shout: "Live and enjoy!" Therefore we wish to establish a system of society that will enable all human beings to freely satisfy their natural wants in a natural manner. Then human nature, its lower desires satisfied and at rest, will give room to higher aspirations. The ideals of past ages will become realities. We shall at last be enabled to direct our best activities to purer aims. We are now gradually reaching the stage when man will consciously control the production of everything that he consumes and everything that he produces. Once the conquest of our economic environment is accomplished, we shall penetrate deeper and deeper into the secrets of nature. Our power to determine the form of our living will grow more and more. We are the children of Nature. And our mother is immortal. By the natural evolution of her eternal laws which we represent, we must in course of time reach a point, when we shall be able to control the power that prolongs and intensifies life infinitely. Through the conscious application of scientifically established laws, we shall reach the threshold of divinity. Our own efforts will help to create a type of man as far superior to the "civilized" type as the latter is to the primal savage. The scriptural man in the image of God will be a god in the image of man through the science of the future. In the new world we shall have the alphabet of a new life: To impregnate our lives with that enthusiasm which will elevate us beyond the depressing influence of our daily drudgery. To work—not for the purpose of making money, but for the attainment of a noble end. To devote ourselves—not to the winning of sordid gain, but to a high purpose, and to adhere to it faithfully, no matter whether it brings fortune or misfortune. To strive for the highest happiness, but for that sublime satisfaction which is the reward of being true to the divine spark in our breast. To cultivate—not business talent, but the highest qualities of our nature. To train ourselves by constant self-discipline to a superior personality. To educate ourselves to a higher world of manhood different from the standard of capitalist perfection. A manhood that calmly passes by gold and fame, when it is in want and might have them by renouncing its ideals. A womanhood that, having no law but love, has the courage to follow the bidding of the heart and smile in proud disdain at the criticism of the world. A manhood that knows no master but the eternal yearning for freedom. A womanhood that will "redeem and lift man higher yet." All this—not for the sake of winning material happiness, but for the sake of having that inner peace and harmony which is the truest happiness. A manhood that dares to distrust humanity with absolute liberty, stepping forth from the slavery of human law into the freedom of the new world.

THE PERIODICAL POLITICAL STRUGGLE—AS IT APPEARS, AND AS IT REALLY IS.

MAY-DAY—A PROLETARIAN SERMON.

Speeding through boundless space toward its unknown fate, mother Earth is once more turning our hemisphere to that source of light, warmth and terrestrial life, the Sun. Touched by the magic wand of electro-magnetism, the slumbering forces gradually awake, and the old and strange mystery of Nature's resurrection is once again enacted before our wondering eyes. Fresh verdure, new flowers, and a thousand-fold life in field, forest and stream call us forth from our stuffy dens to witness the miracle. As incomprehensible to those who, at the end of a long life, see it for the last time, as to those who for the first time become conscious of it, this resurrection brings with it a sweet and calming assurance that "whatever is, is good."

And the abiding host of human pigmies is filled with an indescribable longing, the survival of bygone days, when the race was closer to Nature's bosom than now. A great wave of hope rushes through the timid and doubting heart. This majestic procession of countless spheres must lead to some definite goal. This change of life and apparent death must be more than

Turn then from lying To us slow dying In that bright world to which they led. Where fast and faster Our iron master, The thing we made, forever drives, Bids us grind pleasure And fashion pleasure For other hopes and other lives!

And while from a thousand pulpits the glad shout is ringing: "Christ has arisen!" child labor has made its entrance into these modern infernos, the factories. Little hands, too tiny and tender for such work, toil night after night amid the dizzy spinning wheels. Weary eyes, that ought to sparkle and gladden a mother's heart, watch with a tired and dull glance this never ending torture. Little feet, so weak and sore, and so long for the first faint gleam of dawn. And when the rosy children of the exploiters greet the lovely spring morning with bright faces, the hollowed little waifs totter with faltering steps toward their wretched beds. No crown of thorns or cross of Calvary needed for these little ones. Guiltless, for their souls have not had time to awake and commit any sin, they carry day by day a burden, "heavier than the weight of dreams." The premises of Christian conceptions have long been overthrown. The dogma is shattered and torn. Christian festivals are still observed, but the Christian spirit is gone. Vainly the priests are striving to reconcile the old, old doctrines with the progress of modern science. With a sigh of regret, we have laid the beautiful, but unscientific, fairy tales of the New Testament with the other cherished dreams of our early

THE POLITICAL FIGHT PROMOTER.



THE PERIODICAL POLITICAL STRUGGLE—AS IT APPEARS, AND AS IT REALLY IS.

life. We shall celebrate our spiritual resurrection—after our arrival at the fourth dimension. The problems of the future will be solved when their time is ripe. First we must master the riddles of terrestrial life. To fathom them, we no longer look to Christian doctrines for inspiration. A new power has arisen out of the ashes of the ashes of old Christianity, SOCIALISM. The child of the economic forces, the neglect of which forced Christianity to its doom, socialism primarily endeavors to correct this fundamental mistake. The first condition of a higher evolution is a more perfect environment. Deriving strength and comfort from our own powers, we once more change the celebration of resurrection into a festival of Nature. May-day is the expression of the proletarian hope that the new system of collectivism will triumph over the barbarian capitalism and bring to the world Justice, Freedom and Peace. But a far deeper meaning than that of the supremacy of Labor is concealed in our Mayday celebrations. Society will not celebrate its resurrection, but the victory of evolution. Not the old man in a new spiritual body, but the old man with all his powers fully developed will be the sovereign of the world. And this hope is not founded on the divine promise given in any imaginary paradise, but on the natural evolution of eternal laws. Only a strong soil and a favorable climate will produce strong plants. A healthy mind can only dwell in a healthy body. The highest state of health in a physique as perfect as possible will only be attained by a faithful observance of natural laws. Therefore we answer the ascetic's hoarse cry of: "Deny yourselves!" by the glad shout: "Live and enjoy!" Therefore we wish to establish a system of society that will enable all human beings to freely satisfy their natural wants in a natural manner. Then human nature, its lower desires satisfied and at rest, will give room to higher aspirations. The ideals of past ages will become realities. We shall at last be enabled to direct our best activities to purer aims. We are now gradually reaching the stage when man will consciously control the production of everything that he consumes and everything that he produces. Once the conquest of our economic environment is accomplished, we shall penetrate deeper and deeper into the secrets of nature. Our power to determine the form of our living will grow more and more. We are the children of Nature. And our mother is immortal. By the natural evolution of her eternal laws which we represent, we must in course of time reach a point, when we shall be able to control the power that prolongs and intensifies life infinitely. Through the conscious application of scientifically established laws, we shall reach the threshold of divinity. Our own efforts will help to create a type of man as far superior to the "civilized" type as the latter is to the primal savage. The scriptural man in the image of God will be a god in the image of man through the science of the future. In the new world we shall have the alphabet of a new life: To impregnate our lives with that enthusiasm which will elevate us beyond the depressing influence of our daily drudgery. To work—not for the purpose of making money, but for the attainment of a noble end. To devote ourselves—not to the winning of sordid gain, but to a high purpose, and to adhere to it faithfully, no matter whether it brings fortune or misfortune. To strive for the highest happiness, but for that sublime satisfaction which is the reward of being true to the divine spark in our breast. To cultivate—not business talent, but the highest qualities of our nature. To train ourselves by constant self-discipline to a superior personality. To educate ourselves to a higher world of manhood different from the standard of capitalist perfection. A manhood that calmly passes by gold and fame, when it is in want and might have them by renouncing its ideals. A womanhood that, having no law but love, has the courage to follow the bidding of the heart and smile in proud disdain at the criticism of the world. A manhood that knows no master but the eternal yearning for freedom. A womanhood that will "redeem and lift man higher yet." All this—not for the sake of winning material happiness, but for the sake of having that inner peace and harmony which is the truest happiness. A manhood that dares to distrust humanity with absolute liberty, stepping forth from the slavery of human law into the freedom of the new world.

THE WORKERS' CALL.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
 One year, in advance, \$2.00
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 Three months, in advance, \$0.50
 Single copies, 10 cents
 Payment in advance.
 Special rates for organized labor. Orders for current issues should reach the office by Tuesday evening.

ADVERTISEMENTS.
 A limited number of acceptable advertisements will be accepted.
 Rates will be made known upon application.

EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

To secure the return of second-class postage privilege, the Chicago Federation of Labor has caused the Workers' Call to be classified as a newspaper. The Chicago Federation of Labor is a corporation without capital stock, the whole revenue of which must be expended for the purpose of promoting the interests of the working class.

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being "brought to its knees" by the power of the unions. While this sort of thing makes pleasant reading for the unthinking workers, it might be as well to remind them that it is better to avoid shouting until out of the wood. What has happened is distinctly a temporary concession. The union men have been re-instated and the statu quo is to be observed until July 1st. After that date the questions at issue are open for discussion, and while we hope that united labor may be able to hold their own in the conflict that will certainly ensue, it is well that they should beware of being lulled into false security, by big type headlines, which pretend to make what is really a trace appear as a victory. Last week we called attention to the situation, and stated that there was a probability that the capitalists would by timely concessions, stave off an immediate conflict, so that their stock jobbing deals might go through undisturbed, and this is really what has occurred. The question of union or non-union labor has yet to be fought out, and as we were right in our first prediction we will venture to make another which we ask the workers in the iron industry to remember. It is this. When the threatened strike actually arrives and hundreds of thousands of workers are engaged in an industrial battle with their masters, those papers which are now inflating the minds of the workmen with exaggerated accounts of "victory," will when the crisis comes, desert them in favor of the trust owners. They will find lots of excuses for doing so, and all that remains is to wait and watch them do it.

HOW THE "DEFICIT" WILL BE MET.

A lugubrious howl now ascends from the British "taxpayer" who finds himself confronted with a "deficit" which must be provided for, and which cannot be shifted upon the impoverished proletariat of England, who have already been stripped of everything but the bare necessities of life. The expenses incurred in "holding up" the two South African Republics, must come out of the "swag" already extracted from the British workman and as that individual very sensibly declines to "get a move on himself" by working harder, there is little hope that he can be made to contribute anything extra towards relieving the burdens of his plunderers. The best that can be done now is to pay on the installment plan by adding the deficit to the National Debt and annually appropriating part of the surplus value produced by the workers, towards paying the interest thereon. In the mean time the resources of the subjugated republics must be developed by the cheapest possible labor, the Cape to Cairo railroad pushed ahead, and all preparations made for exploiting the country to the southward of the Transvaal, so that by strict economy and unremitting attention to business the native African labor can be utilized to relieve the strain. While there yet remain communities to exploit and new territories to be brought to the world market, and a stupid and ignorant proletariat can be induced to supply with their own carcasses, the necessary power for such work, the "taxpayer" in question need not give up hope although the immediate strain may deplete his accumulations to some extent. But it is not so much the amount of the "deficit" that worries the British bourgeoisie. Had they a free hand in exploitation the outlay would cause little alarm, as they know how to repossess themselves in such cases. But the fact that the outside world is getting into the game and diminishing their chances through competition, is the real condition which is "viewed with alarm" in Britain. The "market" is narrowing fast and the plunder must be shared with rivals who grew yearly more formidable. Hence these tears.

THE DAY WE CELEBRATE.

Once again the day which by common consent of the militant working class of all countries, is celebrated as marking the aspirations of the world's disinherited, is at hand, and once again those who thrive upon unpaid labor through possession of the means of production, are watching anxiously the growth of the revolt against their rule, which finds an expression in the demonstrations through which May Day is observed. Not so many years ago the ruling classes for weeks previous to the day in question made extensive preparations for suppressing by armed forces the discontent which they expected to manifest itself in street rioting and similar disturbances, on the day which the proletariat had devoted to the cause of labor, and although these preparations are as longer necessary, the capitalist classes have little reason to congratulate themselves upon the fact. With a perfect understanding of the class consciousness which exists among

themselves, they are able to watch its growth amongst the laborers and comprehend the significance of May Day demonstrations growing ever larger in numbers and ever more peaceful in character, which tells them unmistakably that their wage slaves have no intention of dissipating their strength in aimless and futile efforts for immediate revolt, but are now gathering organizing and conserving their forces so that when the final struggle comes, one decisive blow may for ever settle the fate of capitalist class rule. As May Day has been established by the militant workers, and has been the first in history as established, it is fitting that its distinct class character should be emphasized in its celebration. And this character is not only thus emphasized, but becomes more and more distinct with every recurring anniversary. The men who march in the May day demonstrations of Europe and the United States understand thoroughly that the present system which deprives them of economic liberty, is merely a transient social phase through which the world is passing. Their mental horizon is not bounded by the necessities of capitalism. They see a future in which exploitation or man by his fellow has no place, a future in which the producer shall have the full use and enjoyment of that which he has produced, a future in which economic classes have no existence, a future which though representing the highest development of the entire human race, must yet be attained through a great, historical and final class struggle.

Days of celebration have in past ages been chosen by the ruling classes. Birthdays of sovereigns, days commemorating some tremendous slaughter with which the name of some successful military butcher is connected, days celebrating the political victories of rising capitalism, days set apart in honor of superstitious beliefs of fasting and feasting, of mourning and rejoicing, appear upon the calendars of every nation on earth — all of them different in date and all of them referring to the past.

In complete contradistinction to these stands the day of the proletariat, a day selected by themselves instead of by their masters, a day observed upon the same date by the workers, thus making manifest the fact that class solidarity overleaps national boundaries, and, finally a day set of remembrance, not dedicated to the worship of the past, but expressive of the aspirations of the class who hold the future in their hands, and recognize the importance of the mission which the evolution of social forces has imposed upon them.

The fact that the day itself was chosen by the workers, invests it with a peculiar significance and importance. In the past the days in which the laborer was permitted to obtain a respite from incessant toil, were chosen by the ruling class, and the slaves were expected to express their gratitude for such temporary release. The day we celebrate bears no trace of this subservience. It was established in spite of the opposition of capitalism, and it marks the appearance of a new political and economic power, which shall supplant the present order in the fulness of time. It is a day of significance of revolt guided by knowledge, of faith in a future deduced from the history of the past, of the freedom that lies ahead and the slavery through which the knowledge of that freedom has been made possible. It is a day of anticipation — not of retrospect. And in this spirit the First day of May is observed by the proletariat of the world. While the streets of European cities are echoing of the tramp of countless thousands of marching feet of May day demonstrators, the representatives of the ruling classes recognizing the import of this annual observance, display their fear and hatred, by seeking every method to incite violence as an excuse for the butchery which always ensues when a pretext is given for interference in the name of "Law and Order." These attempts, to the great disgust of those who make them become less effective year by year. Could they persuade themselves that this was due to a loss of revolutionary character, they would be found patronizing May day, even if it was originated in the teeth of their opposition. But they understand that the peaceable character of these observances is a greater menace by far to the continuance of their class supremacy, than a thousand futile street riots which could easily be suppressed by the armed forces at their disposal. May day remains as it has always been, a recognition of the existence, importance and significance of the class struggle on the part of the workers, which becomes every year more clear and distinct, and which in turn impresses upon the economic rulers the certainty that their regime is fast producing, marshalling, and organizing the forces which will transform the present world of masters and slaves into a habitation fitted for free men.

The General Committee will meet on Saturday May 4th at 3 p. m. sharp at Schiller Hall 34 floor Schiller Building, 103 E. Randolph St. All Delegates are requested to attend.

BUNDLES OF THE WORKERS' CALL.

100 copies 10 cents.
 50 copies 5 cents.
 25 copies 2 cents.
 This offer is for bundles mailed to one address.

Don't run out of Socialist ammunition. Call postals can always be obtained at this office.

MAY DAY IN THE PAST.

Foreign anarchists are said to be threatening the lives of the Czar, the Kaiser, and the King of Italy. Foreign anarchists have been exceedingly active of late in taking human life and burning, looting and otherwise destroying property, as their recent descent upon China amply testifies.

The weekly report of E. G. Dean & Co. starts out as follows:

"Favorable crop reports, heavy bank clearings, record-breaking railroad earnings, a large distribution of spring and summer goods, and easy collections give the business situation an encouraging aspect."

And concludes thus:

"Failures for the week numbered 200 in the United States, against 134 last year, and 21 in Canada, against 13 last year."

Yes, the "business situation" is indeed "encouraging."

Arrangements have been completed for the building of a steel plant at Saint St. Marie, which will be capitalized at \$20,000,000, the motive power to be secured from the falls of the St. Mary river. The cheapness of this power and the proximity of the plant to the Lake Superior iron mines will enable the cost of production to be materially reduced. Just now the materials for the two billion dollar steel trust are being assembled with remarkable rapidity.

Employees of the Gould system of railroads will no doubt be delighted to hear that the injunction restraining Count Boni De Castellane from spending the results of their toil in any manner which he sees fit, has been dissolved. An injunction restraining Count Boni De Castellane from spending the results of their toil in any manner which he sees fit, has been dissolved. An injunction restraining Count Boni De Castellane from spending the results of their toil in any manner which he sees fit, has been dissolved.

It seems that the burning of the Winter Palace in Peking will deprive Kaiser Wilhelm of the pleasure of revelling in stolen goods as the report states that the building contained a large quantity of "rare Chinese art treasures and miscellaneous articles plundered from the palaces of Peking and intended as presents for the German Emperor." But probably William can reimburse himself by demanding a cooling station, as recompense for the loss of the treasures to which he was appointed to act as "receiver."

Scully, the prosecutor who didn't prosecute in the "Hinky Dink" saloon case, has been "suspended" for one month and this "exemplary punishment" is hailed everywhere as a triumph for "reform." But Hinky Dink's saloon will be open for business every Sunday, just the same, as every other ginmill in the city. And Mr. Scully will also be open for business when his months vacation has expired. And this state of affairs is going to remain just as it is, while the "saloon element" controls forty thousand votes, and the Prohibitionists a mere few thousand. It takes actual demonstration to convince many "good" people of the simple truth that the tail doesn't wag the dog.

Kropotkin's declaration that "the trusts are not a menace to the man who labors with his hands" is merely a recognition of the fact that the working class everywhere under capitalism get but the cost of their production. The "menace" of the trusts exists only for the owner of small means of production who can't get into the trust, and who cannot hold his own in competition with it. The man who has nothing but his labor power to sell is not affected to any considerable extent. Lack of employment existed before the trusts made their appearance and was always a "menace" to the working class, but the trust is in no particular manner responsible for results that are always inherent in the capitalist system of production.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer in his speech on the War Budget in the British Parliament declared to the Liberals and Tories, "You have had your feast, and now comes the reckoning. You may laugh or not as you please." The Chancellor is not altogether correct. The feast has yet to come. The increased taxation is but the expense incurred in eating the other fellow from the banquet hall. The capitalists, Liberal or Tory did not declare war just for the satisfaction of fighting. They expected the feast afterwards as a reward. Of course whether their expectations are realized or not is another matter, but it is good capitalist policy to pretend that as the war was carried out merely for the sake of promoting "civilization" nothing remains but to pay the bill.

When the "sacred right to work" comes into collision with the "sacred right to blacklist" the former is always outclassed.

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The number with which your subscription expires will be found on your wrapper. This time is No. 113. If the number on a year wrapper corresponds with the number your subscription expires.

THE WORKERS' CALL.

THE WORKERS' CALL is published by the Socialist Party of America and has for its aim the education of the working class in the principles of socialism. For this purpose it is published weekly. For the purpose of the year 1901.

THIRD YEAR.—WHOLE No. 113

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1901.

PRICE ONE CENT.

MODERN SLAVERY

An Exposition of Present Industrial Conditions.

SERMON BY W. T. BROWN.

Taken William Lloyd Garrison as Text to Explain Attitude of Those Who Oppose Modern Slavery.

Rev. William T. Brown of Plymouth Church spoke last evening on "William Lloyd Garrison: The Intolerable Iniquity of Slavery." In introduction the pastor detailed the incidents in the life of the great abolition leader and his struggle against slavery. These were used simply as the text, however, for a discussion of the modern industrial system. On this point he said:

"I have but one purpose in speaking of this theme tonight, and that is to call your attention to the fact that slavery exists today as really as it existed fifty years ago in the Southern States. I mean to say that our entire system of commerce and industry—its whole organization and operation—involves these same two classes—masters on the one side and slaves on the other. We do not call it slavery, it is true; at least most of us do not. And most of us regard it as the most natural and wise system in the world. And as the people of fifty years ago looked upon Garrison in his extravagant denunciation of the system then existing, so the people of today look upon any one who indulges in equally strong language concerning our economic order. The social agitators of today are looked upon with the same feeling by the masters of this time that the anti-slavery agitators of fifty years ago were regarded.

"What do these workingmen want? What are these wage-slaves asserting as their rights? Why, for the most part, they are not asserting any rights at all. They are not asking for any rights. They are demanding concessions. They are pleading for favors. And every time a workingman or a body of workingmen in any way, shape or manner ask for more pay or shorter hours of labor or any other thing, they simply acknowledge the justice of their condition as slaves. They proclaim themselves contented to remain slaves. And they are doing all in their power to perpetuate a condition of slavery. A man will demand the rights of a man. A slave has no rights, and he will not demand any. He will demand favors, concessions, steps at a time, and various things of that sort.

"Today we have on our hands another irrepressible conflict. We call it the 'class struggle.' And the same sort of dense intellects and dulled moral sense say the same things to us that they said to Garrison. They accused him of stirring up strife needlessly. 'What do you mean by talking about a conflict?' Don't you know that that is a dangerous word to throw out among the people promiscuously? We don't want to hear about conflict. We don't like this setting of section against section and class against class.' The circulation of the Liberator was forbidden among the slaves. And on all hands was Garrison rated severely for sowing the seeds of discord among the slaves, setting them against their masters and precipitating trouble. His foolish contemporaries could not see that the trouble was already there and had been there during all the existence of slavery. And these people who denounced Garrison so vigorously had not a word to say in denunciation of the slaveholders or the defendants of that hideous institution.

"And now we hear the same old cry. 'Why do you talk about 'class struggle'?' What do you mean by thus stirring up class hatred between man and man? We don't want to hear about the class struggle. We have no patience with these disturbers of the peace. Why not talk of class love? Why not talk of brotherhood between employers and employees, between capital and labor? Why not talk of peace instead of conflict?' And so is repeated the same old folly of fifty years ago. The great mass of men learn nothing save by bitter experience. They can get an idea into their heads only through a crack in a broken skull. They have no eyes to see that the source of troubles is in the system itself, and not in those who would establish justice in its place. They do not see that the classes are here because industrial evolution and economic necessity have created them, that the struggle is here and has been here for years, and that it is the part of wisdom to see it and frankly recognize it. We do not get rid of a disagreeable fact by denying it or ignoring it. And he who tries that plan is a coward.

"There was one solution and only one for the question of negro slavery. And that solution was freedom. There was no half-way station, no 'step at a time' to be taken. If the slave was a man, then the rights of a man were his. If he was not a man, then the whole emancipation movement was an insanity. The right to property in things is not disputed, was not then. The

right to property in men was denied, and there was no possible compromise in the matter.

"Neither is there now. The laborer is a man or he is a beast of burden. If he is a beast of burden, he is entitled only to those rights which are accorded to a beast of burden, and he should be turned over to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. That is precisely what a good many people are advocating. They want that policy adopted. A beast of burden is entitled to have enough to eat and a decent shelter. It must be treated humanely. It must not be abused. It must not be overworked. Its hours of labor must be reasonable. And any one caught in the act of abusing an animal can be arrested and fined. So far as I can see that is all that is being proposed either by these alleged friends of labor in the ranks of capitalism or by a very large part of organized labor today. Humane treatment; that is the cry. The laborer is not getting enough to eat. He cannot buy sufficient clothing. He cannot afford a good house as he ought to have. He cannot live a decent life as a workingman. These things must be secured for him. Let us have an eight-hour day. Let us have factory inspectors. Let us have the regulation of wages so that the workingman shall have a 'living wage,' enough to replace the energy lost in the process of the day's labor, so as to be ready the next day to repeat the same routine. Not a word in all this as to the rights of the laborer.

"I want to say to you as strongly as I can that I will have nothing to do with that kind of procedure. I will not be a party to a lie. I will not take off my hat to the institution of slavery in any form. I will make no terms with it. I will insist that nothing but freedom will answer. I insist that the least a man has a right to demand is his rights as a man. The least a workingman has a right to ask for is the full product of his labor less what may be his just proportion of what is needed to maintain the only sort of government that is needed, and that is industrial administration. Here is the key that unlocks the door of freedom for every wage slave. What do you want? What do you demand as your right? What do you understand to be the rights of man? Here is the civilization which labor of hand and brain co-operating with nature has produced. Every particle of it has been produced by labor. Here it is before you: these cities, these houses, these streets, these railroads, these factories, these commodities of every sort, the ships on every sea, the whole equipment of civilization. Here it is before you. It is the product of your hands and your brains. Your labor has created it. And the land and the sky, the rivers and lakes and seas, the mines and forests, and all the resources of nature no one created. They are the inheritance of all. And he who would keep any man from their enjoyment is a robber, a highwayman, a criminal.

"I have said tonight that the system of wage slavery is an intolerable iniquity. And that is exactly what I mean. I mean to say that no words are strong enough to express the hideous and horrible iniquity of this system. I believe it to be far more degrading and demoralizing, both to owners and owned, than negro slavery was. And it is more dangerous than that because it is far more subtle. It seems difficult for you and me, I suppose, to understand how the men and women who owned slaves down South managed to justify the thing; how they could escape seeing the evil of it. One would suppose that the widespread immorality which it created and fostered would have made an impression, especially upon the women and upon the religious leaders of that time in the South. They knew perfectly well what was going on. And yet every sort of crime and vice was winked at and ignored. Inasmuch as the negroes were regarded as property, they were not regarded as human. It was, therefore, no sin to do what one liked with his own property.

"The fact is, the maintenance of negro slavery simply undermined religion and morality and produced a nation of hypocrites. And that is precisely what industrial slavery is doing. It is making the master class a lot of hypocrites. And there is no escape for the members of that class from hypocrisy, except by frankly admitting the existence of the system, repudiating it as evil and making common cause with the working class for its overthrow. The members of the master class in industry and commerce are living a lie—a bare, plain lie. And that lie enters into all they do and all they say. It cannot be otherwise. We can all see how it was under the other kind of slavery. We can understand what a horrible lie every religious service was, what hypocrisy every sermon, every prayer, every bill of sale, every commercial transaction was. These people lived a lie, and there was more of genuine religion among the slaves than among the masters, because it was less degrading to bear a wrong than to do a wrong. Today our rich men pose before the world as a false light. They pretend to be what they are not. They act upon the assumption that the property which they possess and of which they make whatever disposition they like, belongs to them. But it does not belong to them. They

(Continued on page 4.)

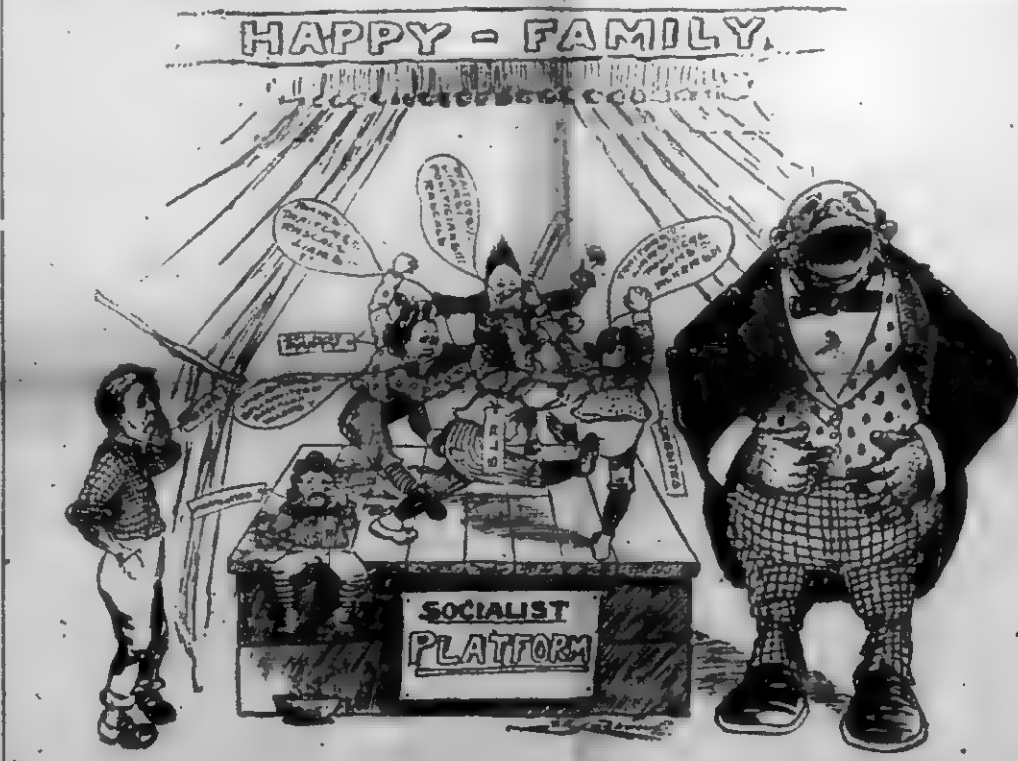
PUBLIC EDUCATION

Mass Meeting Held in West Twelfth Street Turner Hall.

MANY UNIONS REPRESENTED

Socialist Speakers Urge Passage of Educational Bills Now Before the Legislature.

One of the most significant meetings that has ever been held in this city was the gathering at the Twelfth Street Turner Hall last Sunday afternoon. This was not because of the large size of the audience so much as the character of the persons present and the action taken. The meeting was called by Section Chicago of the Socialist Party to urge the passage of the educational bills now before the legislature, which were referred to in our last issue. It has been recognized that while no one as yet has dared to make any open opposition to these bills on their merits and while practically every member of the legislature admits the desirability of their enactment it is thoroughly understood that they are to be killed in committee in obedience to capitalist influence. Hence it was that the socialists determined to make it known that the only possible way in which these or any other measures affecting the welfare of the laborers could be secured is through the Socialist Party.



The following organizations were represented by regularly elected delegates:

- Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, Local No. 375.
- Cooper's International Union, Local No. 34.
- Stove Molders and Steel Range Union.
- Custom Pants Operators' Union, Local No. 1.
- United Metal Workers of Chicago, Local No. 2.
- Journymen Bakers' and Confectioners' International Union, Local No. 2.
- United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local No. 419.
- Painters and Decorators Union No. 231.
- Carpenters and Joiners, N. 15 and No. 419.
- Society for Ethical Culture, Vorwärts Turnverein.
- La Salle Turnverein.
- Alma Turnverein.
- International Minnerchor.
- Cigar Makers Union No. 14.
- Chicago University Settlement.
- Chicago Commons, Social Settlement.
- Neighborhood House Social Settlement.

The first speaker was comrade A. M. Simons who pointed out the fact that our present school system was fitted to make machines, not thinking men, and he briefly sketched some of things necessary to a better educational system. He showed how essential Kindergarten and Manual training are to such a system and pointed out how far it was from the whole idea of this new education that the schools should be used to teach trades. He called attention to the fact that the present ruling class who control the schools sought first to prevent the introduction of anything that would tend to help the children to do independent thinking and that even when such features were introduced every effort was made to distort their whole nature until they became "trade" with "domestic science" classes changed into "methods for servants" and manual training made a means of supplying half trained cooks. He pointed out that no adequate school system of method

of education lies in the action of the laborers themselves.

Comrade T. J. Morgan followed and presented statistics showing the utter inadequacy of present school facilities in Chicago. He showed that only about one third of the children of school age ever got into the public schools at all and that of those an almost infinitesimal portion ever received a high school training, to say nothing of a university education. He reviewed the provisions made by the constitution of Illinois for education and showed how they had been grossly violated. He quoted from several school officials and other persons prominent in Chicago educational affairs, to show that the persons now conducting the public schools were opposed to any educational reform that would enable the workers to rise above their present condition.

The meeting was then thrown open for a general discussion, in which many of the audience participated. The discussion was in the main on the educational bills now before the legislature, which were referred to in our last issue. It has been recognized that while no one as yet has dared to make any open opposition to these bills on their merits and while practically every member of the legislature admits the desirability of their enactment it is thoroughly understood that they are to be killed in committee in obedience to capitalist influence. Hence it was that the socialists determined to make it known that the only possible way in which these or any other measures affecting the welfare of the laborers could be secured is through the Socialist Party.

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of this meeting that the following bills now before the legislature of this State should be enacted into law: All of them.

House Bill No. 10. To provide for free conveyance of children to and from school in districts covering an area of more than four square miles.

House Bill No. 2. To provide High School privileges for all persons of

A MAY DAY ADDRESS

San Francisco, Cal. Socialists hear Comrade G. B. Benham.

GIVES INTERESTING LECTURE

History and Significance of the Day Adopted by The World's Proletariat.

In the history of the progress of mankind, May Day is destined to have a bright and lasting page. It has a significance beyond the ordinary labor days of modern times. The celebration of the first of May as labor day is not only an evidence of the class-consciousness of the workers. It is a living testimony to the evolution of human rights.

Today's observance is an indication of the world's progress from slavish superstition to higher and freer political and economic freedom.

Home superstitious and pagan rites celebrated the first of May, and all its tribute at the feet of mythical beings. The arms of the Emancipator, the May Day observance, to the European peoples. It found a prominent place among the festival days, and in time became a Christian holiday.

In England May Day was long celebrated as the welcoming of Spring. With the assistance of the priest, the gayly decorated May pole was raised.

The significance of this day and passing events awaken us. When our masters ask us if we will be still, we will answer them No! When they ask us to send their representatives to make laws for us, we will answer them No! When they ask us to conquer new fields for economic robbery and industrial murder, we will answer them No! If they ask us if we are afraid to fight, we will answer them No, but that our fighting, as well as our suffering, will be hereafter done in our own interests, and no longer to support our masters. We will oppose the capitalist class on the economic field, we will fight them on the political field. The warfare for justice shall never cease until the victory is ours.

Our efforts in the future will be to bring to earth a better life, in which men and women are no longer victims of individual caprice or of corporate masters. The enemies of socialism tell us that every ill would overtake society without the private capitalist. Ills there might be, but they would then rest upon the broad shoulders of a real militant Democracy. When economic justice comes, the enlargement of humanity will rear a social structure tall and grand. That its proportions may not be circumscribed, we demand as its foundation a base as broad as the will of the people freely expressed unrestricted by color, by location, by sex or by property. When a real Democracy is the basis of society, opportunity will display the allurements of freedom, and every industry will move more rapidly toward perfection. Every science will have a more complete demonstration. Art will then be sought for the sake of its own development, no longer guided by the profits of the picture dealer or the whims of the rich. The true greatness of enterprise, the advance of sciences, the grandeur of art, the perfection of literature will all be possible. The conception of the wise and good man of every age will be fulfilled. In the march of time knowledge and liberty have pressed onward together. When socialism comes the open hand of opportunity will point the way to every truly great and glorious end. The assurance of ever present justice will uplift mankind, and all will journey onward and upward to heights not yet in view.

We who here celebrate raise up no Queen of a day. We speak for the advance of man. We about our honor to labor, the only and the rightful King of civilization. Today the world's proletariat proclaims the principles of freedom. Before the tribunal of mankind is laid the tribute of the workers. Our offering is all the wealth of earth, all the benefits of civilization. In return for these, the living, breathing, useful people of the world demand, on this day, all that is good and great for man.

The younger people platted the garlands of the May flower, and it was a day of festal decoration, of dancing, and of innocent mirth. Feasts of strength and skill occupied the attention of those ambitious for athletic honors. The Queen of May was selected from among the fairest of the maidens, and received her crown of May flowers amidst the acclamations of the joyous throng.

The shifting methods of industry changed the aspect of May Day. It came to be a day best known for its celebration by the chimney sweepers of the European cities. It lost its hitherto unmistakable rustic character. It lost both its pagan and Christian significance, only in a later day to take on, throughout civilization, a broader and a grander meaning.

May 1 was selected first in the United States as a day to be remembered by the toilers. The American Federation of Labor in 1884 decided to attempt to gain for the workers the eight-hour workday. May 1, 1884, was selected as the date upon which the eight-hour day should be inaugurated. It was an endeavor to have the eight-hour laws of this country made operative. This attempt to support the legal right of the workers resulted in serious disorders throughout the country. These culminated in the Haymarket bombing and in the hanging of Spies and his associates in November, 1884.

The Paris Socialist Congress of 1889 recommended that May Day be celebrated throughout the civilized world by socialists and workingmen's demonstrations in protest against the iniquities of capitalism. At this time the specific demands for economic justice were first vigorously politically advocated on American soil. Since that time celebrations of May Day have become part of the effort for the betterment of conditions and final emancipation of the working class throughout the world.

In the streets of the European cities the May Day demonstration takes place every year, regardless of the displeasure evinced by the capitalist class and the oft repeated interference by capitalist government agents. The workers of the old world are with these

Are you still waiting for the subject?

of America in the May Day celebrations. They are with us in sentiment and in action. They are with us in needs and desires. They are with us in demands, and in organized efforts for economic emancipation. The workers' interests know no national bounds. The intelligent workers of the world today demand the full product of their toil.

Our May Day speaks not for legends and myths. May Day has come to mean something more than the straggling flowers on the altar of a heathen goddess. It means something more than the weaving of garlands or Springtime exhibitions of rustic childishness. The seasons of the year signify but little of the wage worker of today. What difference—Spring or Winter to the toiler condemned to the loom, or the slave chained by necessity in the mine? Our exhibitions of strength shall not now be fully made in contest with each other, but every effort directed against the capitalist class—against those who are holding shut the gates of opportunity.

A direct and a demand now go with the celebration of May Day. The class-conscious workers of the United States fully recognize its meaning. We are our brothers and our sisters tell that others may enjoy; we see our masters overturn the fairest of free contract by the force of economic power. We see these men who own us, searching with telescopic eye to find new means for exploitation and oppression in this land. Not content with robbery and murder in mine and factory and sweatshop, our masters with bloody hands now beckon our young men to seek and to kill men and women in far-away countries. These capitalists want wage slaves in other lands to compete against those of this country, our masters command silence of the workers. They desire to deal with the workers as individuals. They desire the interests of capital to be above the interests of man in the halls of legislation, and their wish is moulded into law.

The significance of this day and passing events awaken us. When our masters ask us if we will be still, we will answer them No! When they ask us to send their representatives to make laws for us, we will answer them No! When they ask us to conquer new fields for economic robbery and industrial murder, we will answer them No! If they ask us if we are afraid to fight, we will answer them No, but that our fighting, as well as our suffering, will be hereafter done in our own interests, and no longer to support our masters. We will oppose the capitalist class on the economic field, we will fight them on the political field. The warfare for justice shall never cease until the victory is ours.

Our efforts in the future will be to bring to earth a better life, in which men and women are no longer victims of individual caprice or of corporate masters. The enemies of socialism tell us that every ill would overtake society without the private capitalist. Ills there might be, but they would then rest upon the broad shoulders of a real militant Democracy. When economic justice comes, the enlargement of humanity will rear a social structure tall and grand. That its proportions may not be circumscribed, we demand as its foundation a base as broad as the will of the people freely expressed unrestricted by color, by location, by sex or by property. When a real Democracy is the basis of society, opportunity will display the allurements of freedom, and every industry will move more rapidly toward perfection. Every science will have a more complete demonstration. Art will then be sought for the sake of its own development, no longer guided by the profits of the picture dealer or the whims of the rich. The true greatness of enterprise, the advance of sciences, the grandeur of art, the perfection of literature will all be possible. The conception of the wise and good man of every age will be fulfilled. In the march of time knowledge and liberty have pressed onward together. When socialism comes the open hand of opportunity will point the way to every truly great and glorious end. The assurance of ever present justice will uplift mankind, and all will journey onward and upward to heights not yet in view.

We who here celebrate raise up no Queen of a day. We speak for the advance of man. We about our honor to labor, the only and the rightful King of civilization. Today the world's proletariat proclaims the principles of freedom. Before the tribunal of mankind is laid the tribute of the workers. Our offering is all the wealth of earth, all the benefits of civilization. In return for these, the living, breathing, useful people of the world demand, on this day, all that is good and great for man.

The younger people platted the garlands of the May flower, and it was a day of festal decoration, of dancing, and of innocent mirth. Feasts of strength and skill occupied the attention of those ambitious for athletic honors. The Queen of May was selected from among the fairest of the maidens, and received her crown of May flowers amidst the acclamations of the joyous throng.

The shifting methods of industry changed the aspect of May Day. It came to be a day best known for its celebration by the chimney sweepers of the European cities. It lost its hitherto unmistakable rustic character. It lost both its pagan and Christian significance, only in a later day to take on, throughout civilization, a broader and a grander meaning.

May 1 was selected first in the United States as a day to be remembered by the toilers. The American Federation of Labor in 1884 decided to attempt to gain for the workers the eight-hour workday. May 1, 1884, was selected as the date upon which the eight-hour day should be inaugurated. It was an endeavor to have the eight-hour laws of this country made operative. This attempt to support the legal right of the workers resulted in serious disorders throughout the country. These culminated in the Haymarket bombing and in the hanging of Spies and his associates in November, 1884.

The Paris Socialist Congress of 1889 recommended that May Day be celebrated throughout the civilized world by socialists and workingmen's demonstrations in protest against the iniquities of capitalism. At this time the specific demands for economic justice were first vigorously politically advocated on American soil. Since that time celebrations of May Day have become part of the effort for the betterment of conditions and final emancipation of the working class throughout the world.

In the streets of the European cities the May Day demonstration takes place every year, regardless of the displeasure evinced by the capitalist class and the oft repeated interference by capitalist government agents. The workers of the old world are with these

Are you still waiting for the subject?

ABREAST THE TIMES

Socialists Must Keep Informed on the Latest Scientific Thought.

KNOWLEDGE IS PROGRESSIVE

Recent Investigations in Sociology Can All Be Used to Advantage by Propagandists.

Not a few times the socialist has had to meet the charge that he is a fanatic, an advocate, and that he knows nothing about social conditions. Socialist speakers have often seen the supercilious smile of some young colporteur, who, imagining that he is a master of the knowledge of economics and science, has sought with oppressive scholasticism to drown the "ignorant radical."

From all this we have a lesson to learn. If we are to hold and shape the future, we must keep abreast of the times. Too long we have rested on our oars and on the things that have been accomplished for us by other minds.—an Engels, a Marx. We must move onward or stagnate. The son of a brilliant father too often neglects to accomplish himself.

Today science is making enormous strides. Books revolutionizing old ideas and methods of thought are being produced. We must keep up with this advance. When it was said of socialism by Ernst Mach in 1877 that it was impossible because it was, he claimed, contrary to the established law of evolution, the time demanded a man who understood not alone socialism, but the principles of evolution as well. Enrico Ferri in his little book on Socialism and Science met ably the argument of our opponent, showed that evolutionary doctrines far from being opposed to, are in accord with those of socialism and thus scored a victory for socialist thought.

How frequently has the socialist been met by the statement that the poor and alien population cannot be bettered, that they are slothful, intemperate and dishonest by heredity, and their children will have the same characteristics. Perhaps the socialist has been unable to meet this line of thought with an argument having behind it authority. If he had but known that Weismann, one of the keenest minds of our time, has shown to the satisfaction of a large body of scientists that characteristics acquired by the individual are not inherited by his offspring, that the child of the criminal is not born a criminal, but if he becomes one is forced to it through surrounding conditions, he might have met triumphantly his opponent. Furthermore he might have answered that the best authorities on pedagogy and child study agree that never yet was a normal child born lazy, but that as the socialist has frequently shown, wrong training, lack of proper kinds of exercise, and later our present industrial system have produced this type.

Again it may happen that our opponent is on economic bent and thinks to successfully overthrow the socialist position by an attempt to prove some of Marx's statements on economics untenable, his theory of value, etc. Such an antagonist is the most vulnerable of all. Not only does socialism neither stand or fall with the truth or falsity of Marx's conclusions on the theory of value for instance, but further, from the time of Adam Smith down through J. B. Mill to Böhm-Bawerk, von Wieser and J. B. Clark the capitalist economists have never themselves succeeded in agreeing upon a theory of value. And the professors of economics in our universities set before the students these various theories, but discreetly withhold an opinion as to the truth of any of them.

Socialism means a far deeper, wider revolution than many stop to consider. A half century ago Marx and others pointed out the scientific basis of it—the class struggle and the economic interpretation of history. They showed the industrial trend of events and laid the foundation for what has followed. To us belongs the task of impressing the stamp of this movement on every force in society, on ethics, education, literature. To accomplish this effectively we can no longer beat out old straw alone. We must as far as possible make ourselves acquainted with new scientific principles, with the new educational movement, and must begin to turn all them to the advantage of socialism. And is not this their rightful channel? Socialism is the new step by step with us and dropping old politics, ethics, education reflect the time, and if we but look about us we shall find that all these are moving on step by step with us and dropping off the husk of the older order of things.

But in acquiring this knowledge we are at a disadvantage. Many have no time or opportunity to examine scientific questions at first hand or in fact at all. It is harder for those who have had few opportunities to avoid vagaries and not to fall into errors of reasoning and judgment. But as far as possible we can search out reliable

(Continued on page 4.)

THE WORKERS' CALL.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

A limited number of acceptable advertisements will be accepted.

Rates will be made known upon application.

EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

To secure the return of "socialist" manuscripts, please send them to the office by Monday evening preceding the issue in which they are to appear.

The fact that a signed article is published does not constitute the Workers' Call as responsible for the views expressed.

Contributions and items of news concerning the labor movement are requested from our readers. Every contribution must be accompanied by the name of the writer and not necessarily by publication, but as an evidence of good faith.

WORLD WIDE CAPITALISM.

The acquisition of a large foreign steamship line by the Morgan syndicate is in all probability the first move towards a consolidation of shipping interests which will in a short time rival in importance the great railroad interests already controlled by that corporation. To become thoroughly equipped for the conquest of foreign markets the requirements of marine transportation are a necessity that had to be provided for, and the syndicate has acquired it in a manner commensurate with the other ventures in which they have been engaged. A fleet of vessels valued at \$75,000,000 passes into the control of the greatest capitalist concern that the world has ever known, and even this gigantic deal is admitted upon all hands to be but a preliminary to further and greater acquisitions in the near future. When it is considered that the group of capitalists known as the Morgan syndicate already practically control the iron and steel industry of this country, the most available and accessible coal supply, and all the main lines of land transportation, it will become obvious to the "dullest intellect" that the era of competition is not only past in this country, but that in other lands it is also in a fair way to become extinct. Against such a combination as this, the very idea of serious competition becomes ludicrous, while the proposal to license, regulate, or legislate against it is even more ridiculous. The time is rapidly coming when the terms American, British or German capital will lose all meaning in face of the vast operations which are now being conducted without regard to national boundaries. Capitalism is now taking on its international character in a manner that leaves no room for argument, and proving beyond doubt the truth of the socialist assertion that the coming struggle for the ownership of the means of production instead of being confined to separate communities must be world wide.

Speaking of the demolition of Central Music Hall, The Tribune remarks that the city is in great need of a music hall "located in some spot where it will be safe from the encroachments of business. If such a spot can be found. Even if such a spot does exist it would for that very reason be avoided as the site for such a hall. One would suppose that the Central Music Hall was primarily built for mere pleasure without an eye to profit-making, when the fact is that it as well as ever theatre and music hall in the city was erected as a "business" investment solely. It would be as correct to say that a department store is primarily constructed for the display instead of the sale of goods. Business and pleasure will only be divorced when capitalism gets its quietus, and then the city will get a chance to have this "great need" supplied as well as many others.

It seems that the aesthetic tastes of Mr. Franklin MacVeagh regarding a smokeless Chicago cannot be gratified. Mayor Harrison declares that "no long as we want a great commercial and manufacturing city here we must tolerate smoke." And for the same reason "we" must tolerate many other "necessary evils" of like character, such as the stockyards stench, filthy streets, unsanitary houses, poverty, prostitution, gambling, burglary, beggary, vice, hunger, cold, nakedness, bodily ailments, machine politicians, hold-up men, porch climbers, bunco-steerers, sweat shops, brothels, child labor, the unemployed, and scores of similar adjuncts to capitalism. The cost of a "great commercial manufacturing centre" cannot be paid for in smoke alone. And could the latter be strictly confined to the districts which produce it, the very idea of its abolition would horrify even the most aesthetic of our "business men."

The cartoon depicting the present state of affairs amongst the organized socialist forces of the U. S., which appears on our front page, needs no special justification for its appearance. As socialists we have no interest in concealing the truth, and the publication of this cartoon, will we hope call attention to the present situation in a manner which will induce every comrade who has the best interests of socialism at heart to do his utmost to make the disagreeable though truthful portrayal impossible in the future. It is sometimes a wholesome corrective to ourselves as others see us, and we must acknowledge that the hierarchy of the corpulent gentlemen on the right side of the picture is quite as appropriate, as the distrustful and puzzled attitude of the workingman voter on the left. However now that the prospects of an early settlement of differences are good, as shown by the correspondence passing between the secretaries of the different factions, as published in last week's issue of this paper, there is every

reason to believe, that the socialists of this country will come to the conclusion that they have more important work on hand than merely to provide a trifling entertainment for the capitalist, and this work can only be made possible first through unity. Besides there is an additional incentive (if such were wanted) in the fact that a bogus movement masquerading under the title of "Public Ownership" is being already prepared to occupy the political stage, and a division of socialist forces would give it an opportunity to thrive and grow into proportions that may temporarily and partially neutralize our efforts for clear cut revolutionary socialism. We can only prevent this misfortune, by uniting the socialist forces of the country. Socialism is coming but it will come all the quicker if "State Capitalism" is made impossible.

WORLD WIDE CAPITALISM.

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VOTING QUALIFICATIONS.

There can be little doubt but that a move is afoot amongst the ruling classes to limit the political franchise as much as possible. The ignorance of the Southern negro, an ignorance which results from a practical denial of educational opportunities, has been used as a pretext for the disfranchisement of hundreds of thousands of colored voters already, and not only has no Republican or Democratic statesman spoken against such action, but have rather commended it. And now comes the representatives of the church, ever the willing tool of capitalist interests, to approve and sanction the act.

Dr. Parkhurst, of "reform" celebrity in New York, now comes forward to say that "the less the negro talks of his civic rights under the constitution, particularly the right of suffrage, the better it will be for him and the sooner he will attain to all the rights that JUSTLY belong to him." Now if the English language has any meaning, this statement admits that the negro is unjustly deprived of rights that belong to him and that Parkhurst approves of the injustice. The Record-Herald in an editorial upon this matter shows distinctly the idea which the ruling classes hold as to the necessary qualifications for voting. Speaking of how the negro is to "attain his rights" it says: "If they will begin to ACCUMULATE LAND AND OTHER CAPITAL AND ATTAIN TO DISTINCTION OR WISE RESPECT IN BUSINESS OR THE PROFESSIONS, and if at the same time they will conduct themselves with sociality they will all in time be living down those prejudices which are the ultimate cause of the discrimination against them at the polls."

an absolute sham. Government is merely the instrument of the ruling class. When no danger was apprehended from the votes of those who had neither land nor capital, it was quite safe to allow them to play at taking part in government, but the first hint of danger the privilege is at once revoked.

The negro is urged to "keep out of politics," and assured that he will be better off by doing so, while those who give him this advice are the very people who at election times urge the "good citizen," that is the fellow who has accumulated "land or other capital," not to fail to register and vote in the interests of "good government." And these are the very people also who are loud in proclaiming that there are "no classes in this country."

The negro, they fear, will fall under the influence of "ignorant agitators," and for this reason should be disfranchised. When the organs of the ruling class and their pulpits prostitute put forward this plea, they are lying, and know that they are lying. The "ignorant agitator" is no menace to capitalist rule, and it has nothing to fear from him. What they dread is not the "ignorant agitator" amongst the colored people, but the intelligent agitator amongst the white working class, and the disfranchisement of the former is but a preparatory step to a similar fate for the latter. If the negro franchise depends on the "accumulation of land or other capital," why cannot this qualification apply also to white men? The workingman who is not altogether blind will easily see that his masters have got overlooked this matter. Already several pulpits parades have advocated the disfranchisement of the "lower classes" in the large cities, and signs are not wanting that the proletariat may in the near future be deprived of even the semblance of taking part in a government which exists solely for the "accumulation of land or other capital."

THE "SOCIALISTIC" EDITORIAL.

The increasing number of "socialistic" articles appearing in the daily press is a phenomenon, which although easily comprehended by the socialist who watches the trend of events closely, perhaps requires some explanation for the benefit of those trustful individuals who through sentimental enthusiasm are likely to be deceived by appearances and rush to the conclusion that such and such a journal is advocating socialism.

It would be perhaps unjust to deny that such articles are altogether ineffective. But it would be a mistake to suppose that they are written for the direct purpose of inculcating the overthrow of present conditions. In every case they will be found to contain but one or two grains of wheat in a bushel or so of chaff, and it is the presence of these few grains which alone entitles them to be called "socialistic."

Two principal reasons are accountable for their appearance at this juncture. Five years ago they would have been impossible, but today they are acceptable because the events of the last four years have made them so.

The appearance of the trust on the economic stage is to a large extent responsible for this. It is patent to even the meanest intelligence nowadays that "legislation" as a remedy for the trust is absolutely useless, and even when some reactionary middle-class politician proposes a remedy, the note of hopeless despair running through such proposals is so clearly discernible, that they are no longer taken seriously. The "man in the street" sees that the trust is here, that it has grown in spite of all opposition, that it is still growing so fast that but a short time must elapse before all the industries in the country are trustified. It is beginning to understand that as economic conditions are not exactly the same a year hence they will be still more different. He is unconsciously recognizing the futility of the "As it was in the beginning" theory, and as the trust seems to be the central point from which the idea of economic change springs, his curiosity is aroused and he wants to know something of the future. And to satisfy this want "socialistic" articles make their appearance in some of the daily journals.

In saying "some of the daily journals" the second reason may be discovered. Those organs which exist solely for the purpose of supporting the capitalist class interests, very rarely make use of the "socialistic" editorial, while those which enter a new field to struggle for circulation with already established rivals, find it an effective means to attract the attention of readers upon whom the stereotyped "prosperity" article has failed to make an impression. The latter are in consequence are in quest of "some new thing," some de-

parture from the conventional type of article supplied by the pronounced organs of capitalism, whether of the Republican or Democratic brand. And this desideratum can be found abundantly in speculations upon the probable outcome of the trust, "a subject which must necessarily be dealt with from a more or less 'socialistic' standpoint, as the dulness and folly of any other method would defeat the object aimed at, viz: to increase circulation by rousing curiosity. For although the individual capitalist proprietor generally detests socialism, he is not at all averse to using an adulterated and confusing imitation of it, if by such means his "business" becomes more profitable.

The appearance of these articles is one of the surest signs of the disintegration of the old order of things, and the fact they are in all cases mere caricatures of socialism does not in the least militate against this view. The "strictly business" journalism of the present day is keen to detect the drift of "public opinion" and cater to it accordingly, the desire for success outweighing every other consideration; just as a bookseller or publisher will without the slightest scruple, sell or publish socialistic works if a demand exists for them, though he may be personally opposed to the ideas contained therein, and even conscious of the results that may arise from them. The individual capitalist will as a rule risk almost anything for the sake of profit.

Regarding the muddled nature of these articles, doubtless the excuse that "the time is not ripe for socialism" will be readily put forward by those engaged in publishing them, and this is a veritable quite true. If the world were ready for socialism they would attract no attention whatever. As it is they will only become clearer as the economic system develops, and the circulation of clear-cut socialist literature increases. Over the former, we as socialists exercise little or no control, but the latter depends almost wholly upon our exertions. And as our work is devoted to preparing the proletariat to deal with conditions when the "time is ripe," it would seem that the most effective way to force capitalism to do valuable literary work for the socialist cause or take a position of open hostility towards it, is to push the circulation of socialist literature so vigorously, that muddled "socialistic" articles will lose their value as adjuncts to profit-making.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Report From Headquarters.

Since making my last report, the West S. D. P. Local was organized in Rhode Island, at Providence, with 35 charter members. We expect more to be in short order. I have been trying for several months to get a complete list of our party membership and have repeatedly requested the comrades through the party press to give me this necessary information. Some have complied but many have not, so I again beg the comrades to spare no pains in bringing this matter to the attention of those who have been negligent and request prompt action in the premises.

I have also repeatedly requested the State Committee to make complete reports for last, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th, and urge the secretaries to promptly close their accounts. Then there is the assessment levied by the N. E. C. The sum raised from this source is being used entirely to pay off the party, indebtedness and I urge the secretaries of all Locals that have not yet remitted, to bring this matter before them at their next meeting and see to it that the amount due the N. E. C. is paid.

Comrades do your duty as secretaries and see to it that your Local pays its obligations to the N. E. C. at once.

The attention of the Locals is again called to the open air circuit meetings of which you have all been informed by circular letter. Many Locals have as yet not made known their desires regarding this effective method of propaganda and I trust that all are sufficiently interested in the cause, to participate in this work of education, and to give the influence of the people for Socialism and the S. D. P.

Therefore comrades secretaries advise the Nat'l Sec'y at once if your Local wishes to be included in these circuit meetings and I urge the speakers all ready to preach the gospel of emancipation to the working class, and only wait for enough Locals to co-operate with us so as to make the plan a success.

Comrades, do not neglect to attend to all of the above matters for by so doing you will assist the Nat'l Sec'y, and at the same time be helping our party to carry out the work intended for it.

Yours fraternally,
Wm. Hutscher,
Nat'l Sec'y.

From Erie, Ill.
Eglin, Ill., April 23, 1901.
Editor Workers' Call:—
I have just been to the Opera House and heard Walter Thomas Mills of Chicago speak on the subject of "Barbarism, Civilization and Socialism." He reviewed the advance of the race through the different periods of barbarism and civilization, showing how each advance was the result of some new discovery or invention by which the economic life of the world changed first and then all forms of life were made to conform to the economic change. He finally showed clearly how during the last fifty years a complete change in the whole economic work of the world had taken place, but that the political and social life has not yet adjusted itself to the modern industrial and commercial developments. This adjustment he showed to be inevitable and that it must come under the form of socialism. The address extremely impressed the audience, deeply, judging from the ovation received by the speaker at its conclusion. Socialist.

SNAP SHOTS BY THE WAYSIDE.

"Has the Christian pulpit ceased to preach the Gospel?" is the question asked by a Record-Herald editorial which gives a resume of a dozen or so of sermons preached by prominent clergymen last Sunday, all of them dealing with so called "worldly" topics.

The Record-Herald represents the "people" as being "hungry" for the Gospel as it was preached by Moody, Beecher and Brooks. It is rather strange that if this is the case, their "demand" cannot be supplied by the men hired for that purpose. It is stranger still that the "business meetings" held in this city a few weeks ago, and which dealt out the old fashioned gospel ad libitum didn't attract the "hungry" public to any appreciable extent.

To put the matter plainly there is no such "hunger" amongst the public. The modern clergyman is keen enough to detect what is wanted and furnish the goods. That the people get exactly what they want is shown conclusively by the very fact that not one of the dozen preachers above mentioned will be called to account for the omission, and still further that their sermons were the only ones that were reported in the Record-Herald. Had these men preached this "old fashioned gospel" not one line would have appeared in the Record-Herald or any other capitalist paper in the city. That gospel was preached last Sunday in scores of obscure churches, which are only obscure for that very reason. This assertion of the Record-Herald is more humbug.

Just imagine the Gospel of two thousand years ago advocated in a paper printed on twentieth century power presses, as being acceptable to people of the present day, people who read these sermons in cars propelled and lighted by electricity, people whose environment and ideas are utterly different to those of the inhabitants of Judea at that ancient date. The preachers know better than their journalistic critics. They are preaching an up to date Gospel—that of capitalism, and cannot do otherwise if they wished.

The American Sugar Refining Co. (the trust) is getting options on many large estates in Porto Rico. Two weeks ago this paper pointed out the reasons why the protest of the Porto Rican sugar plantation owners against the Holland tax law, was rejected at Washington. They hoped to sell all their land at an increased rate when the boom occasioned by American occupation arrived. It was stated in these columns that the American capitalists didn't propose to boom things for the benefit of the Porto Rican landowners. So the game was blocked, and now the Sugar Trust is getting "options" on the estates. It is quite excusable to say "we told you so," in this case.

It is said that the New National Building Trades Council looks with disfavor upon sympathetic strikes, and will "insist upon arbitration" instead. But how will it be if the other side insists that there is "nothing to arbitrate," after the manner of the late unlamented Pullman? How will they insist upon arbitration in such a case? By striking as isolated unions? The result of this procedure is a foregone conclusion. The question will remain unsolved so long as united action is looked upon with disfavor.

BOOK REVIEWS.

BUGLE CALLS, by Benjamin Wood. Author of "The Successful Man of Business." Brentanos, New York 1900. 12 Mo. Gilt top. Price \$1.00.

Very rarely have we met with a handsome volume than "Bugle Calls," which makes its appearance in a gorgeous wine colored binding, artistically ornamented with gilt representations of the musical instrument from which the title of the book is derived. The center of the design is occupied by a white shield upon which two troopers and a feathered pen are depicted, the whole being surmounted with a highly original design of two clasped hands (presumably emblematic of the harmonious relations which should exist between capital and labor) enclosed within a circle. The title page is equally handsome and the text leaves nothing to be desired in the matter of typographical excellence, being divided into paragraphs, each beginning with a large and ornamental initial letter. We may remark in passing, that as the object of the writer is to urge the claims of the Union Label to be regarded as the economic salvation of the working class, it is almost unnecessary to add that he is utterly devoid of any knowledge of the nature of the present social structure. However, the book in its make up and general appearance is without doubt a thing of beauty and a joy for ever. It must have been a volume similar in appearance to this, that induced the poet Burns to compose his famous couplet:

"Free through its leaves, ye maggots, make your windings
But for the owner's sake, oh, spare the bindings."

Socialist Temple Notes.

Comrade A. M. Simons will be with us again Sunday at 3:30. Comrade J. W. Saunders will speak at 3:30.

New Socialist Orchestra at 8 p. m. Sunday. Comrade Strickland's subject will be, "Co-operation, the Plan of the Universe."

Comrade R. A. Morris speaks Tuesday at 8 p. m.

Ladies Auxiliary provides a lecture, Sunday, June 10th.

More notes next week.

The Hustler's Column.

In another column will be found a table showing the relative amount of business transacted with the Worker's Call by the members of the various ward branches in Chicago for the week ending April 27. A glance at this table will show in what part of the city the best work in socialist propaganda is being done at the present time. The Thirty-third ward branch comes first on the list this week with a business aggregating \$11.50. This is the banner socialist ward in the city, having polled more socialist votes in the last election than any other ward. The Thirty-first ward branch comes second on the roll of honor with \$4.75 worth of business, while the Twenty-fifth ward comes third with \$3.35. These tables will be published each week in the Worker's Call, so that the comrades may know just what the various branches are doing in the way of propaganda.

Our comrades throughout the country will be pleased to know that 20,000 copies of the special May-Day issue were sold. There is no more deplorable sight than to see a socialist traveling around this fine spring weather without a bunch of Call postals in his pocket.

Over 400 copies of the Worker's Call were sold at an open air meeting last Sunday afternoon at the corner of California and North avenues. This splendid showing is a result of the efforts of comrade Sam Williams who as a hustler of party literature is second to none.

Comrade Haminger, of Broadhead, Wis., says: "All comrades here are for union of all socialist factions and in favor of plain Socialist Party as a name when we go to the ballot box."

Comrade John H. Morgan, literary agent for local Glen Carbon, Ill., writes an interesting letter concerning the state of the movement in that locality. Local Glen Carbon is in a flourishing state and is doing good work for the cause of socialism. Comrade Morgan is a fluent and energetic speaker and his services in behalf of socialism and trade unionism are at the disposal of the class conscious proletariat in his vicinity.

Comrade J. C. Lindbeck, recording secretary for local Bishop Hill, sent in an order for 100 copies of the May-Day issue to be used by the club. Local Bishop Hill has only been organized recently and is very aggressive though small, and is doing some good propaganda.

Comrade Seavy, of Wabash, Ind., took 300 copies of the May-Day number and writes us a vigorous letter on affairs in general. Among other things he says: "I think you are doing the right thing in Chicago and I am taking great interest in your united uncompromising movement. Found away from unity of revolutionary socialists and it will not be long until middle class socialism and De Leonism will take a back seat."

Comrade Goss, who is at present at Newark, O., is braving the enemy in strange lands. In ordering 100 copies of the May-Day issue he says: "I find it very hard here to make any kind of a start, as most of the people who reside here never heard of a socialist or socialism, and imagine the former some species of wild animal. However I have been in the movement too long to be very easily discouraged." From what we know of the energy of comrade Goss, the people of Newark will not long remain in the pitiable condition which he describes—or, at least, it won't be his fault if they do.

Comrade Chas. Demmrich, corresponding secretary of local Glen Carbon ordered 300 copies of the May-Day issue for the use of the club. The comrades at Glen Carbon put up a ticket in their village election recently held and polled 35 votes against 23 for the S. D. P. last November.

Local Galchburg took 200 copies of the May-Day issue.

Two hundred copies of the May-Day edition went to comrade M'Elroy, of Allegheny, Pa.

Comrade Himmeldrayer, of New York City says: "If every party member would see to it that all their friends and relatives are provided with sample copies of socialist publications I think it would be a good thing for the cause of socialism." The comrade's suggestion is well taken. The Worker's Call has often extended an invitation to its readers to send in the addresses of their acquaintances for sample copies. Send in a bunch of ten names each week for sample copies. Then go after them for yearly subscriptions. Try it and you will be surprised at the number of subscribers you will get.

Local San Francisco took 250 copies of the May-Day issue; local Philadelphia took 200.

Comrade Benedikt Schmid, of Kankakee, Ill., sends us 5 yearly subscribers. He says: "I am a farmer and am sixty years old but will do all I can for socialism and the Worker's Call."

Every open air meeting should be fully supplied with Worker's Calls and literature. Comrades living in the vicinity of centers where meetings are advertised should see to it that this matter is not neglected.

Local Davenport, Ia., distributed 300 copies of the May-Day issue.

The comrades at Quincy, Ill., are sustaining the same sort of propaganda which produced such good results in the recent city election held there. Six hundred copies of the Worker's Call were distributed during the May-Day agitation.

Have You Read

"SOCIALISM AND MODERN SCIENCE"

More subscribers are ALWAYS wanted.

Socialist Pointers

Just because the old parties are slumbering is the greater reason why we should work.

Now that he does not need their votes Mark Hanna is not sitting up nights to love the coal miner.

J. Pierpont Morgan is doing better work for the socialists than they could have done by electing a man.

The coal trust has advanced coal one dollar a ton without advancing the wages of the miners three cents a ton.

If it were not for the ray of socialism in the night the future would indeed look dark for the workingmen.

The state legislature did not pass any free text book laws. It was too busy granting favors to the corporations.

The world's trust must be met and conquered by the united world-movement of the laboring men.

We are loaning money to nearly every country in the world, but the men who produced the wealth are not drawing the interest.

Bryan wanted to debate with McKinley some time ago, but up to the present time he has left all of the socialist challenges unanswered.

Every man in Chicago who believes in socialism should count it as a duty and a privilege to help extend the circulation of the Worker's Call.

The legislature adjourns today and you can count all the bills they passed on municipal ownership on your thumbs without using your thumbs either.

Another great combination of workmen projected in Pittsburg, but as nothing is said about making the fight at the ballot box the capitalists are not greatly alarmed.

When J. Pierpont Morgan gets all of his plans carried out he will see to it that there is no such thing as the middle class left. Then who will the democratic politicians worry over?

The socialists are giving Mr. Bryan some new topics to think about from time to time. Mr. Bryan has a whole lot to learn, but there is hope for him if he will have patience.

The railroad companies are giving the president of the United States a free ride in the finest cars in the land and it does not hurt his conscience a bit to take it.

Where did Morgan and Rockefeller get the money to buy everything in sight? They just held it out from the wages of the workmen, that is where.

A municipal ownership candidate cut into the socialist vote in St. Louis. It is the recurrence of such things that emphasizes the necessity of circulating socialist papers that are clear on all points.

The speakers for the soap box campaign will need the help of all of the workers. By selling papers and talking subscriptions throughout the crowd the effect of the speakers' words will be made lasting.

There never was a better time than the present to put socialist literature in the hands of members of the labor unions. They are just beginning to see that they are up against it and many of them are looking for the way out.

A Chicago preacher has resigned because he could not live on his salary of \$300 a year. Here is a limit for the workmen. Let them resign all jobs that do not pay over that amount, because the preachers say a man cannot live on it, and they know.

It is the combined work of individuals that makes the mighty irresistible movement. A thousand men selling Workers' Call cards each week as a half dozen comrades are doing would soon make the paper a tremendous power. This is a work that the humblest can do.

The governor of Nebraska has pardoned the defaulting treasurer of Omaha, who is a poor, broken-down old man. No one will begrudge this criminal his liberty, but notice that the governor was class-conscious in his pardon. There are many as unfortunate criminals not from his class who must serve out their time or die in prison.

Elected An Organizer.

Delegates from the wards comprising the Northern Exposition district met on April 23rd at 309 Sheffield ave., and decided to place an organizer in the district, said organizer being elected by roll call of the delegates. Comrade J. H. Bard was elected for the position. An executive committee consisting of one member from each ward will be formed to supervise the work of the organizer, who was instructed to notify each branch to elect said member, and to call first meeting of said committee. The secretary, R. H. Daniels was instructed to notify the Workers Call of the measures adopted.

More subscribers are ALWAYS wanted.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

Maneuvers of the Capitalist Politicians in Regard to this Measure of Reform.

It is amusingly interesting to follow the tactics of the politicians and newspapers of Chicago that have been duping the voters with the municipal ownership bait. There are a great many people who seem to think that municipal ownership is a panacea and who flock to the support of a party that mentions municipal ownership in its platform, without stopping to consider just what that party's purpose is, and to what extent the inserting of a municipal-ownership plank into its platform is prompted by trickery and the knowledge that it can be used for vote-getting purposes. They bowl and vote for the party as if afraid any pushing forward of discussing of their pet theory would displace the managers who might go and rule it out of the platform and then they would have no reason to vote for the candidate and would be at a loss as to what to do. It did not seem to matter much with them that the ownership suggested was not to be effective until twenty or more years had passed—just so it was in the platform, suited them. And the managers have shown that they knew how to take this matter just for what it was worth. Mayor Harrison says he is anxious for the traction question to be settled, and thinks the street railway people should make the first move. While this attitude is being assumed by the mayor, the Chicago American is telling of the doings at Springfield in trying to get the legislature to grant power to Chicago to acquire ownership of gas plants. So it turns out that voting for Harrison did no good towards municipal ownership of street railways, as he seems to be in a great hurry to turn over the use of the streets for twenty years more, and his election did no good towards municipal ownership of gas plants, as the state legislature has to consent to it first. As the legislature is in the control of the corporations this right will not be granted, and so after all, it did no good to have it in the platform. This municipal ownership business is just a trick to divide the people. The capitalists know that a whole lot of people who do not seem conscious of the fact that there is a class struggle for political power, can be led from the political ranks in which they belong into the political ranks of the opposing class, by offering to favor a reform which would benefit them. This was accomplished in the late election by the capitalist Democratic party.

The capitalist Republican party, however, did not give the municipal ownership theorists even the slight satisfaction of seeing the words in their platform. They knew the action of the Democrats was only a bluff, for they controlled the legislature and knew that without its consent the city could do nothing and they knew that it would not consent. They are against municipal ownership because some of them don't want it at all and the others think the time is not ripe. Those who are against it altogether are interested in the profits of present ownership, and those who think the time is not "ripe" are the "business men." They think the time will not be "ripe" until the council is controlled by "business men." If we had municipal ownership now the temptation to boodle would be too great for the present "penniless" aldermen, so the voters must first send "moneyed business men" to the council and then it will be a ripe time for municipal ownership. Why? Because their interests as "moneyed business men" would be greater than their interests as boodlers. And instead of running the utilities for boodle, they would run them in the interests of their class. They would be run on "business principles" and the profits would go to reduce the taxes of the "moneyed business men." When, according to these principles, the time is ripe, the small "business men" and the small property owners will be asked to vote for municipal ownership. And what good will it do them? None whatever. As now, then also, they will be taxed as high as is necessary to get the money needed to run things and the "big fellows" will get out easy. If they can make enough profit and give lower fares at the same time, where will the benefit to workmen and small property owners come in? They must give "tolerably good passenger service and to keep the train crews with them they must pay fair wages. If there is a bowl for lower fares they can reduce the fares to cost and win the votes of the traveling public, but will that help the workmen and small property owners? No, because the profit that is lost by the city by cheaper fares must be made up in taxes on property, and cheaper transportation having made the property of the little fellows more valuable, their taxes are increased. Why are all these methods against the workmen and the little fellows? Because the governing power is manipulated in the interest of the class that controls it. And to keep or controlling it that class uses every means in its power to divide the members of the other class in order to keep it divided. It

plays the interest of sections of the other class against each other, and these sections are foolish enough to blindly fall into the trap.

But is there not some indirect benefit in municipal ownership even under the present governing powers, for the working class? That may or may not be, but it is possible, no doubt, for it to be, under some circumstances, against their interests. And against their interests is the only way in which it will be inaugurated by the capitalist party, for if it is given by them it will be for the purpose of satisfying the people with a crumb in order to keep their attention from the loaf. And such action is certainly against the working class interests.

The Socialist party platform contains no reference to municipal ownership for reasons evolved out of the false positions taken on the question by the capitalist parties, and because the question is of little importance to the working class compared to the other questions that are in the platform. The proposition which it does not contain can be carried out by the success of the party at the polls. The proposition for municipal ownership advocated by a wing of the capitalist class cannot be confused with socialism, as long as the Socialists do not advocate it, by those who have read our platform.

Alarmed by the growth of socialism and being desirous of checking it, the capitalists would, as a first measure, agitate municipal ownership, and having the power to grant it for such a purpose, through control of all the branches of government (it wouldn't matter if the city were Democratic and the state Republican, for in both cases the capitalists would be in control) they could pose as benefactors of the people by relying on the people's ignorance of their real interests in the matter. Thus, what the people want would come without its being demanded by the Socialists, but really on account of the socialist movement. Therefore if municipal ownership is a benefit to the people it is attained through the capitalists' fear of socialism and consequently on account of the Socialists' efforts, without their agitating for it in competition with the capitalist party which proposes it, and, instead of the Socialists losing on account of the fact that the capitalists have the advantage of being able to grant municipal ownership quicker than the Socialists could, we gain by pointing out the fact that the fear of us was what impelled the capitalists to act, and by leaving them to carry out their plans in the face of our fire while we are at the same time centering our strength on showing what is really of the most pressing importance to the working class.

The Socialists in power will give employment to the unemployed. Is that better to the man out of work or the man who doesn't know the day he will be out of work than municipal ownership or not? Is it better to know that your nickel spent in care goes into the city treasury to lessen the taxes of your boss than to know that whatever comes, sickness in your family will be relieved by the best medical skill free of charge as a right due you as a producer, and that your children will be provided with clothing, books and food in order to attend school and acquire an education? When the workmen see that these things are accomplished by putting into power members of their own class, it will not be long before their votes will put their own class in control of the state and then the nation, and when once that is done they will be the only ones to consider; their welfare will be the country's welfare and against that welfare of what wall will vested rights be and twenty-year franchises? The workmen must first realize their class interests and act accordingly by voting for them at the polls, and all things else will be added unto them.

Trusts Of a Week.

From the Cleveland Citizen.

Capitalistic concentration: Northern Pacific railroad in absorbing connecting lines that extend to the Canadian border.—A \$35,000,000 tinware trust is being formed as an offshoot of the tin can trust.—Fifty mills in the East are forming a \$40,000,000 knit goods trust.—Hillman dollar trust has absorbed the O'Connell dollar trust.—A big concern, and still hard after the Southern mills, mines and railroads. The trust has also obtained control of the Great Pennsylvania Steel Co., the Maryland Steel Co., the Sparrow Point (Md.) Steel Co., several Pennsylvania and Ohio blast furnaces, and iron mines and other property in Cuba.—A \$3,000,000 trust has been formed by seven Eastern concerns.—A \$20,000,000 lighting trust, to control plants in the Middle West, is organizing.—All the telephone companies of the country are to unite in a trust has been formed by seven Eastern firms.—The leading shipbuilding firms on the Atlantic are trustifying, will absorb the small concerns, and probably unite with the British trust, Rockefeller is in it.—The 55 independent cracker manufacturers meet in St. Louis next month to combine.—Standard oil capitalists organized a \$600,000 trust to invade and gobble wealth in Mexico.—Insurance companies planning a \$25,000,000 trust.—Morgan is going to unite the zinc interests.—Thirty five soap concerns have formed combination.—Morgan has grabbed 74,000,000 more of Pennsylvania mining property, including several villages and towns, and his agents have secured options on other lands worth \$700,000,000.—The trust of eight houses formed in Massachusetts.—Rockefeller is buying up all the steam mills and will soon have another trust.

LABOR ITEMS

And News From Trades Union Journals and Exchanges, Throughout the United States.

Canadian carpenters are moving for the eight hour day.

Florida unionists have organized a State Federation of Labor.

In Italy 17,000 farm laborers joined the trade union movement.

Quebec (Can.) Dock Laborers' Union has ordered a strike for higher wages and work in the port is at a standstill.

S. M. White, formerly a warm advocate of the old S. L. P., is delivering speeches in Georgia in the interest of the Social Democratic party.

All over the country the watch case manufacturers are posting notices that in the future no union people will be employed. Is there a class struggle?

Another stronghold of deaconism is disappearing. The organization of German Socialists at Providence, R. I., voted to join the Social Democratic party.

You want to know who will do the dirty work under socialism; but you are quite willing that it be left to the poor (and the politicians) under the present system.—Southern Socialist.

The trade union, co-operative and Socialist congress in Belgium adopted a resolution to inaugurate a general strike in case the bill in Parliament granting universal suffrage is defeated.

The attorney general of Connecticut says that the eight-hour law of that state is unconstitutional, says The Worker's Gazette. Wonder if The Worker's Gazette knows that it is his "legitimate business" to say so? What is he there for?

The petty political issues which the Republican and Democratic parties raise are only for the purpose of deceiving the laborers on the one hand and throwing dust in the eyes on the other hand they see the only real issue—Socialism versus Capitalism.—Missouri Socialist.

President Sherman, of Cornell College, likes to remark that, "as humbling, startling and sensational it may be, the fact is that the Socialists are getting away with the churches, and had ought to if the churches don't settle these questions that are damning the nations and the race."

Three thousand unemployed workmen in Lemberg, Galicia, after vainly demanding employment from the city authorities started looting the bakershops to satisfy their hunger. Troops were immediately sent for to teach the famishing wretches that looting is only permissible in China. They succeeded.

From now on you may expect to meet with stronger opposition than ever before. As Socialism grows stronger and more formidable, our opponents will leave no stone unturned to stem the rising tide. You can spike the capitalist gun by placing in the hands of his intended victims literature that will open their eyes. No great cause was ever won with out an effect.—The Critic.

VAIL IN KANSAS CITY.

Noted Socialist Lecturer Draws Large Audiences and Ample Local Movement.

Kansas City, Mo., April 22, 1901. The socialists here are well satisfied with the Vail Meetings Sunday and Monday. Both were well attended and helped the local movement perceptibly, as evidenced by new members and additional aid.

Comrade Vail's topic Sunday afternoon at Music Hall was "Why the Workingman Does Not Attend Church," the same having been chosen in answer to the question raised by the Ministers Alliance, and bandied about by the capitalist dailies.

The discourse even as reported in two of the local papers ought to give the gentlemen of the cloth something to think about. The "Journal" gave the best report, missing of course the reason why the present industrial system is unjust, yet did not garble what it did print.

Comrade Vail summed up the reasons why the laboring class has quit the church about as follows: They find the church does not want them unless they are content to go to the poorer churches; the most not come where the capitalists do. The church like all human institutions requires material support and has and does receive it mainly from the capitalist class, and has become dependent on that class. It has therefore conveniently lost sight of the sociological side of religion, and wastes time elaborating arduous of salvation, some fantastic relationship between God and man, and ignores the relationship of man and man. Or else, if the church does talk of human affairs it is to reconcile the injustice of its supporters (the capitalists) with the "justice" that holds forth a reward in a world to come in recompense for opium, robbery, want and misery here.

The explanation of the master and slave relationship of the capitalist system—and the necessity for conscious effort on the part of the working class to off the master class and take to themselves the heritage of the earth—and how that alone would establish the brotherhood of man, evoked immense enthusiasm.

Monday evening at Shrine Hall, the address was on Socialism and the Trade Union. The absurdity of organization that could but rarely enforce demands because while it binds the workers to their employers in the shop, it neglects to take the forces of government from the masters' hands, but on the contrary confirms him in possession, was clearly pointed out. With the sounding of a class-

conscious workman's party it becomes the means of wrenching from the economic masters more favorable conditions under which to work for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system.

WOMEN AND SOCIALISM.

Question in Discussed at the Annual Congress of the Socialist Party of Belgium.

The 13th annual Congress of the Socialist party of Belgium was held on April, 7th, 8th and 9th, as we learn from "Le Peuple" of Brussels.

Probably the most interesting subject for American readers, which was taken up by this congress is that of the organization of socialist women. The subject was brought before the congress by Comrade Hergman who strongly advocated the idea of admitting women into all working class organizations. "By initiating women," he said, "into the political and economic struggles carried on by the men the entrance of the women into the socialist party will be facilitated."

Madame Jiatte de Gionmont followed with an interesting address from which we quote: "There is a tendency among men," she said, "to leave their wives at home when they come to our meetings. For this reason the women will have to be brought into socialism by other women. To this end a Federation of Socialist Women has been established, and we call upon women to organize a group wherever possible."

"We are ready for the work. Dismiss the idea that we are trying to overturn the home. It is precisely as if one were to say that the organization of unions would necessarily break up industrial organization. From this time on, the socialist party must consider socialist organization as its chief concern. It is simply unthinkable that women should be excluded from mutual benefit societies. Give some thought to the condition of your wives. They are the poor among the poor, and their must be the first benefit arising from socialism."

Comrade Beerblock said: "If there are comparatively few women in our organization the reason is that we have not wholly done our duty toward women. Our means of reaching the working class has been the press. With women we must use other means. Where is our press for reaching women?"

"It is often said, if women go to the meetings that means that the men stay at home to take care of the children. Why not? Do not the children belong to the father as well as to the mother? Speaking here in an audience, made up wholly of socialists, I ask myself what would become of our triumph if we had half the human race against us?"

A delegate from the Netherlands declared that he had never been so ardent in the struggle for socialism as he had been since he had his wife in the ranks by his side. "It is the degradation of woman," he said, "that has detracted from woman's dignity and independence. If woman wishes to have equal rights with man she must enter the same groups with the men. Accordingly the programme must be of women in one and the same social group, and not in an association for women. To permit women to make use of her rights as a citizen she must be liberated from economic oppression."

The remainder of the debate turned largely upon the relations of women to the socialist co-operative societies. At the conclusion of the debate, the following resolutions were adopted, with only one dissenting vote:

"The congress, desiring to organize socialist women, invites the local federations to arrange for possible associations, each in its own neighborhood, giving the preference to mixed groups (men and women together)."

"The congress suggests as practical methods mixed groups under the form of mutual benefit associations, labor unions, and political and philosophical groups."

"The congress calls upon the National Federation of Socialist Women to prepare for the next Labor Congress a project for the economic organization of the working women engaged in manufacturing."

It will be observed, from this report, that the problem of organizing socialist women is coming to the front in Europe as in America and that the conclusion of our Belgian comrades is that the best interests of women and of the general movement alike will be served by the entrance of women into the regular organization rather than by the creation of new machinery.

CHARLES H. KERR.

Notice of Change of Name.

Beginning with this Special May-Day issue, the paper heretofore known as "The People" and published at 134 William street, New York, in the interests of the Social Democratic Party, appears under the new title of "The Worker." The change was considered advisable because of the confusion arising from the fact that there is another paper, "The People," published, which devotes itself to bitter attacks upon the S. D. P. and upon the labor movement in general.

The editorial position of "The Worker" will continue unchanged in advocating the principles of Socialism and the S. D. P. and holding fraternal relations with the Trade Union Movement.

In sending money to this office for any purpose make all money orders payable to "The Workers' Call, and if postage stamps are used send only ONE CENT stamp.

LOCAL NEWS AND NOTES.

At the meeting held last Saturday evening at the corner of Carpenter street and Milwaukee avenue, comrade J. H. Bard delivered the principal address. A large number of copies of the Workers' Call were sold and distributed. These meetings, which will be held every Saturday night, ought to be very successful since there is a large number of active socialists living in this vicinity.

Comrades Robbins, Klenke and Bard spoke last Sunday evening to a large gathering at the corner of Peoria and Madison streets. This corner has been a center for socialist agitation of the west for several years and the results have been very satisfactory. A large number of Workers' Calls were sold. These meetings will be continued every Sunday evening, and comrades living on the west side should see to it that they are made a success.

A very successful open air meeting was held last Saturday evening at the corner of Paulina street and Milwaukee avenue. The meeting was opened by comrade J. H. Bard who gave a brief and lucid synopsis of the socialist doctrine. The speech of the evening was made by comrade Aug. Klenke. The audience was an unusually large one and was very appreciative. During the evening over 400 copies of the Workers' Call were distributed. This meeting was the first of a series of open air meetings to be held at this corner every Saturday evening until cold weather. The comrades living in this vicinity are requested to be present, and do all they can to make them a success.

In the general enthusiasm incident to the inauguration of the season of outdoor agitation the trade unions have not been forgotten. Last Saturday evening comrade John Collins spoke in an open meeting of Unity Lodge, March 1st Union at their hall at Madison and Union streets. Thursday evening comrade Collins addressed the Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union, No. 12, at Normal hall, corner Milwaukee and Dearborn streets. Last Monday evening comrade J. H. Morgan spoke before the Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union, No. 14, at Koch's Hall, 104 East Randolph street. Comrade Morgan addressed the Painter and Decorators' Union of the Workers, No. 14, last Tuesday evening at their headquarters, Clifford's hall, corner Sixth and Halsted streets. Friday evening, May 2, comrade Aug. Klenke spoke before the Amalgamated Glass Workers' International Association at Lauterbach's hall, 55 N. Clark street.

Last Saturday afternoon the first open air agitation meeting of the summer was held at the corner of California and North avenue. This is one of the most important centers of socialist agitation on the north-west side and has been the site of much socialist activity during the past eight years. The seeds that have been sown in the past have borne good fruit as is evidenced by the splendid success of last Sunday's meeting. Comrade Sam Williams agreeably surprised the comrades by his address, meeting with a short and pointed address. Comrade Williams is a new speaker and judging from the splendid beginning he made last Sunday will undoubtedly become an able and convincing speaker. The address of the afternoon was made by comrade John Collins, who held the audience for over an hour with a comprehensive exposition of the socialist philosophy. During the evening over 400 copies of the Workers' Call were sold by comrade Williams and others. These meetings will be continued every Sunday afternoon.

Organizers' Notice.

All comrades employed in large shops and factories are requested to communicate with the organizer as soon as possible with a view to arranging noon day meetings for the benefit of their fellow employees.

Branches should not neglect to pay the car fare of speakers who are sent to address agitation meetings within their ward limits.

All comrades who still hold tickets for the Commune Festival are requested to turn them in at once so that the books may be closed.

Membership application cards have been printed and are now on sale at the Worker's Call office at the rate of 20 per hundred. It is necessary that all applicants for membership sign these cards before their names are presented to the general committee.

Tickets have been printed for the next Worker's Call picnic to be held Sunday, July 14, at Gaudin's Park, One-hundred-and-twenty-third street and Michigan avenue, and can be had at the Worker's Call office. Branches and individuals should use no time in securing a supply of these tickets.

Branches of the South-West Organization District will take notice that a meeting has been called for Monday evening, May 13, at the Socialist Temple, for the purpose of electing a district organizer for this district.

Fraternally,

Aug. Klenke, Organizer,

35 N. Clark St.

How "Success" is Attained.

An English newspaper reporter interviewed Mr. Yerkes recently in London, and upon asking him to what he attributed his success received the following reply from the street railway magnate:

"To the fact that I have studied the subject thoroughly in every detail, surrounded myself with intelligent, hard working men who were as willing to work as I, which means that they worked from 7 in the morning till 11 at night, and at night, from the moment I took up my life work I never strayed from the project, but concentrated every nerve and brain power upon the end I had in view. Whenever I benefited greatly as an entrepreneur I made it a rule to give the faithful half dozen employees in immediate touch with me a few hundred shares, with the advice to hold on to them. It is a pleasant as well as a profitable thing to reward fidelity."

Now this may be taken as a fair statement of how Mr. Yerkes' fortune was made. He worked hard, he saved, and so doubt he did. But did he actually produce anything by his labor? Not the value of one cent. His work consisted entirely in making other people work and then taking what they produced, and there is every reason for believing that he was exceedingly industrious in this respect. It was from the co-operative labor of thousands of other men that his wealth was wholly derived.

cient to keep them in good working order from day to day. Half a dozen of his most faithful employees, those in immediate touch with him, received over and above their wages a few hundred shares of stock, on occasions when Yerkes was greatly benefited by the labor of the fellows who got wages only. These few hundred shares were an "incentive" to the faithful half dozen, not to work at producing things themselves, but to make the fellows who received wages only, work still harder. It is safe to state that if Mr. Yerkes actually produced anything himself he would have nothing, just like the fellows who did nothing, the wage laborers. Mr. Yerkes describes the exact process by which the modern capitalist accumulates wealth. Just as Legrand in "Uncle Tom's Cabin" rewarded his two drivers, Sambo and Quimbo, with presents of liquor, when they had accomplished some "great benefit" for their master by driving the slaves to the utmost of physical endurance, so Yerkes rewarded his faithful half dozen with a few hundred shares for similar services. The former was slavery, the latter is capitalism. What is the difference?

Open Air Meetings.

Saturday—8 p. m., 24th street and End avenue, Speaker, H. F. Keush.

Thursday—8 p. m., Clark street and Walton place. Speakers, Aug. Klenke and F. W. Knox.

Monday—8 p. m., Orchard and North avenue. Speakers, J. H. Bard and Aug. Klenke.

Wednesday—8 p. m., 24th and Oakley avenue. Speakers, Aug. Klenke and F. G. Strickland.

Saturday—Union and 11th streets, 8 p. m. Speakers, Sam Robbins and Aug. Klenke.

Saturday—Kedzie and 11th streets, 8 p. m. Speakers, Walter Huggins and F. G. Strickland.

Saturday—3 p. m., Carpenter street and Milwaukee ave. Speakers, J. S. Brennan and M. Caplan.

Saturday—Paulina and Milwaukee, 8 p. m. Speakers, John Collins and J. W. Bartels.

Sunday—3 p. m., State street and Van Buren. Speakers, W. Huggins, Aug. Klenke and H. F. Keush.

Sunday—3 p. m., California and North avenue. Speakers, M. Caplan and A. M. Simons.

Sunday—3 p. m., Peoria and Madison streets. Speakers, John Collins and H. F. Keush.

Sunday—3 p. m., 48th avenue and Ohio street. Speaker, E. M. Stangland.

Thursday—Madison and California, 8 p. m. Speakers, B. Berlin and J. S. Brennan.

Hall Meetings.

Friday—Lectures every Friday evening at 21th Ward Club room, 305 North Wellington street, near California ave. Speaker for next Friday, T. J. Morgan.

Sunday—8 p. m., Educational Hall, Armistage and Milwaukee ave. Speaker, A. M. Simons.

Friday—8 p. m., Educational Hall, Armistage and Milwaukee ave. Speaker, F. G. Strickland.

Tolstol and the Czar.

An open letter to the Tsar and his advisers, written by Count Leo Tolstol, is being circulated secretly in Russia. Tolstol blames the powers that be for the recent disturbances and appeals to them as brothers to change their course and prevail on the Tsar to introduce the following measures:

1. Equal rights for the population with the rest of society and abolition of government officials in rural communities (zemski nachalniki). Laws regulating the relation between employers and employees in a more equitable manner.

2. Abolition of all laws of exception, of the government spies and of military rule.

3. Abolition of all obstacles to public education.

4. Absolute liberty of conscience and religious tolerance.

These measures are advocated by the most advanced thinkers of all classes, and their enactment will prevent further trouble, says Tolstol.

As all these improvements leave the capitalist foundation of Russian society untouched, we do not agree with Tolstol as to their efficiency. R. V.

Weekly Subscription Report.

The following report, will appear weekly, in order that the party members may see for themselves what each ward branch is doing towards circulating the party press. Subscriptions from papers sold to branches appear in separate columns as cash receipts.

Separate columns as cash receipts.			
Wards	Subscriptions	Papers	Total
1	1	1	2
2	1	1	2
3	1	1	2
4	1	1	2
5	\$1.50	1	\$2.50
6	1	1	2
7	1.00	1	1.00
8	1	1.00	1.00
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10	1	2.50	2.50
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Join For The Second Course.

The Chicago School of Social Economy.

Closed its first series of twenty lessons at the Schiller Building on Thursday. The attendance throughout the course has been most remarkable. For this last night there were more students and visitors than the hall would hold, standing room and all.

This second course will begin in the same hall at the Schiller Building, 103 S. Randolph Street, on Thursday evening, May 2.

In this course the students will have the benefit of the use of the printed lessons from the start and Comrade Mills will be able to add to the regular work in How to Study, How to Prepare a Speech, How to Keep a Scrap Book, give some Elementary Work in Logic and find time each night for drill work in the practice of speaking by the Comrades.

For the last half of the course just closed it has been impossible to advertise or canvass for additional students for the night school because the hall was completely filled with those already members.

Those who wish to take this second course should be on hand for the first lesson if possible.

The rates will be the same as before. Tuition \$1.00. The use of the printed lessons \$1.00. If you are not sure that you will take the course come for the first night anyway. Single admission, 15 cents.

For full particulars address, with stamp,

THE CHICAGO SCHOOL OF SOCIAL ECONOMY
6416 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Modern Slavery

Continued from page 1.

have no just title to it. They are assuming to be rightful owners of that which other men produced. Here is Mr. Rockefeller with his income of a million dollars or so a week. And he assumes that it belongs to him. He assumes that he has a right to make such disposition of it as he pleases. And here is Mr. Carnegie endowing libraries right and left and doing a lot of other things, and thousands of people are saying: "See what a generous man Mr. Carnegie is! What a benevolent man! What a benefactor of his kind!" And so the very manhood and womanhood of the people are being undermined and we are being changed into a nation of hypocrites. We are all taking part in that lie. And we have religious teachers who tell us that so long as this lie is made legal, it does not matter. We must not find any fault. We must be thankful that these men are so generously disposed! And then we wonder that people do not go to church and that the institution of religion is losing its hold upon the respect of the masses!

"The horrors of the civil war in this country could have been averted if the slave had been treated as a human being and not as a chattel. The slaveholder and his allies would have been forced to consider the abolition of the system. Garrison uttered his message in behalf of emancipation into the ears of the American people for thirty years. And the longer they delayed listening to him, the more bloody was the day of reckoning to be. But he did his part. He and his associates were the real patriots. And the new today who are demanding the abolition of industrial slavery in a perfectly peaceful and orderly way are also doing their part. Compromise with slavery is out of the question. To propose it or favor it is only to postpone a little longer the day of reckoning and make a peaceful solution of the problem less likely. It is an irrepressible conflict that is on. Let every man frankly recognize the fact and do his duty."

Curses, Load, But Not Deep.

Here is a chunk of wisdom from a last Sunday sermon delivered in the South Park M. E. Church by a pulpit "Mr. Oracle," called Ramus, as reported in Monday papers:

"The curse of these days of wild theories is the socialistic teaching—which declares that the man with money necessarily is a public enemy. Absolute socialism is absolute nonsense. It is worthy of notice that when such preachers fall into the golden net their change is made in a moment."

The curse of these days is rather the clerical jackass who gets on his hind legs in a pulpit to bray about matters of which he has not the slightest conception. One of the most amazing peculiarities of the average clergyman is the astounding assurance with which he poses as a critic of subjects that neither his education nor environment has fitted him to discuss. In the above diatribe there is not one word that conveys the slightest meaning to any human being of average intelligence and yet no doubt the assembly of individuals who listened to this drivel imagined that they were getting good value for money received. This superstition about the ability of the ordinary preacher to pass judgment upon every subject under the sun, is perhaps more responsible for the deluge of trash that emanates from the pulpit, but so long as it serves the interests of the exploiting class it will be permitted to pass unmolested. It is not without significance that this idiotic stuff appears in the daily press under the caption "Blow dealt at Socialism," and although no stronger testimonial to the intellectual bankruptcy of the defenders of the present system could possibly be given, the idea that this feeble creature has dealt a blow to socialism, ludicrous though it be, will nevertheless find acceptance amongst those who regard the drum of every pulpit ignoramus as final upon any or all subjects. Hence the appearance. The existence of capitalistic depending as it does upon the ignorance of the masses finds no stauncher supporters than the modern pulpit, which has become prostituted to its interests, body and soul.

Then again, is it not strange to see a missionary exhibit such an ardent desire for vengeance? He would call it "justice," of course, but the two are hardly distinguishable. Here is a man professing to believe in a creed in which forgiveness of injuries is inculcated to an almost limitless extent in which men are exhorted to love their enemies and return good for evil, and yet he travels around demanding the heads of the wretches who slew his converts, and raising a howl of protest when an effort is made to save them. Even if their lives are justly forfeited, it seems rather inconsistent conduct on his part. Were he to disavow that part of the creed, no objection could be taken. But he won't. He will still preach the "good for evil" theory and yell for blood at the same time. A "diplomatic" conscience will solve the apparent contradiction.

And Li Hung Chang can also find justification in a similar manner.

ORDINARY "DIPLOMACY."

The "Heavenly Chinese" is Not Quite so "Foolish" as He is Generally Supposed to Be.

A Presbyterian missionary in China bearing the appropriate name of Killie, is getting after Li Hung Chang. Some of Mr. Killie's converts, it seems, lost their lives in the recent Boxer disturbances and the vengeful man of God managed to get the guilty parties into the Chinese courts where they were convicted and sentenced to death, subject to the signature of Li Hung Chang. The missionary then went to Peking and interviewed Li, who, he says, assured him that the men should be executed immediately. Mr. Killie returned to his station and was horrified to find that they were still alive. He applied to the local judge who showed him a letter from Li Hung Chang forbidding the execution. This is the story as it appears in the Associated Press reports. It shows conclusively that the missionary in question is unable to appreciate "diplomacy," especially when it balks his sanguinary desires. He imagined no doubt that his demands represented "justice" and was shocked to find that the Chinese statesman had deceived him.

Just why any reasonable human being should expect Li Hung Chang to act differently, is rather hard to understand. Li is a "heavenly" and as such, is outside the "morality" in which the "civilized" world pretends to believe. And even if it be claimed that he is an individual familiar with it, there is even the less reason to expect him to observe rules of conduct which he cannot fail to see are honored far more in the breach than in the observance. Amongst civilized nations the terms "diplomacy" and "lie" are synonymous. So well is this understood that it is a commonplace of capitalist journalism. Take up any daily paper dealing with the diplomacy of other countries and it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that it is based entirely upon falsehood; misrepresentation, distortion and suppression of truth. The sayings of Machiavelli, Talleyrand, and others who have attained fame in "diplomacy" are yet quoted with approval by writers on capitalist statecraft while "for ways that are dark and for tricks that are vain" any fifth rate capitalist politician can beat the "heavenly Chinese," hands down. The history of commercial intercourse with China easily proves this.

There is not a statesman in Europe or America that would not do as Li Hung Chang did, in similar circumstances. No one was executed for the Rock Springs massacre of some fifteen or twenty years ago when scores of Chinese were murdered by a mob. Italians, Hungarians and others have been lynched and shot in the U. S. and the Government has admitted that it was unable to protect them or bring the guilty parties to justice. Does any one suppose that if a demand were made couched in the same language that is addressed to Chinese officials, it would not make the rejection all the more certain? And were those who made the demand, in a position to enforce it, would not every effort be made to evade compliance? If a lie was necessary to such evasion would there be any scruple about using it? Not a particle. And everybody knows it, though it may be "diplomatic" to pretend otherwise.

Then again, is it not strange to see a missionary exhibit such an ardent desire for vengeance? He would call it "justice," of course, but the two are hardly distinguishable. Here is a man professing to believe in a creed in which forgiveness of injuries is inculcated to an almost limitless extent in which men are exhorted to love their enemies and return good for evil, and yet he travels around demanding the heads of the wretches who slew his converts, and raising a howl of protest when an effort is made to save them. Even if their lives are justly forfeited, it seems rather inconsistent conduct on his part. Were he to disavow that part of the creed, no objection could be taken. But he won't. He will still preach the "good for evil" theory and yell for blood at the same time. A "diplomatic" conscience will solve the apparent contradiction.

And Li Hung Chang can also find justification in a similar manner.

"SOCIALISM and MODERN SCIENCE"
The Book of the Year

SOCIALIST PARTY OF CHICAGO.
Branch Directory.

Secretaries will please send notice of any omissions, changes or corrections to the following list and notify the editor of The Workers' Call, 36 N. Clark Street.

COMMITTEES.

GENERAL COMMITTEE meets first Saturday of every month at Koch's hall, 104 E. Randolph street; A. W. Lindgren, secretary, 1677 Roscoe st.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meets every Monday at Workers' Call office, 36 N. Clark street, Room 3; secretary, A. W. Lindgren, 1677 Roscoe st.

BRANCHES.

The following directory announces only the business meetings of the various branches. All agitation meetings will be announced in the "List of Meetings," which will be found on the first page of every issue of The Workers' Call.

FIRST WARD—Every Tuesday night, Atlantic Hotel, southwest corner Van Buren and Sherman streets; secretary, Leo Marchmont, 497 Washburn Ave.

SECOND WARD—Every Friday night, 214 Washburn Avenue; secretary, Rice Washburn, 175 E. 53d street.

THIRD WARD—Headquarters, 334 S. State street; meets every Monday at 8 p. m.; secretary, S. E. Yeomans, 334 State street.

FOURTH WARD—Meets every first and third Monday night at 810 South Halsted street; secretary, Joe Tremit, 335 E. Twenty-fourth street.

FIFTH WARD—Every second and fourth Tuesday at 319 N. Halsted st.; Sec. George Mitchell, 1623 18th st.

SIXTH WARD—Meets Friday nights, secretary, M. Kleininger, 414 Lake Avenue.

SEVENTH WARD—Meets at Foresters' hall, 421 Cottage Grove Ave., every Thursday at 8 p. m.; Sec., Peyton Howell, 605 Washington Ave.

EIGHTH WARD—Every Saturday 8 p. m., at Sherman Hall, 910 Commercial Ave.; Sec. M. H. Taft 920 Commercial Avenue.

NINTH AND TENTH WARDS—Meet every Monday night at 448 S. Halsted street; secretary, Geo. L. Rosenberg, 510 W. Twelfth street.

ELEVENTH WARD—Every Friday night at 294 W. Hastings; secretary, Robert Plotter, 400 Washburn Ave.

TWELFTH WARD—Every Friday 8 p. m. at 134 Twenty-fourth street, near Oakley Avenue; secretary, G. J. Sinclair, 1136 S. Albany Av.

THIRTEENTH WARD—Every Wednesday at Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western Avenue; secretary, James Lambert, 1212 Washington Blvd.

FOURTEENTH WARD—Every Friday at Midway Hall, southeast corner Grand and Western Avenues; secretary, E. Cope, 193 Emerson Avenue.

FIFTEENTH WARD—Headquarters, 444 W. North Avenue; secretary, M. Hull, 84 Thomas street.

SIXTEENTH WARD—Every Monday at 1132 Milwaukee Avenue, second floor; secretary, O. Beselack, 348 N. Wood street.

SEVENTEENTH WARD—Every Sunday at 8 p. m., Aurora Hall, Huron street and Milwaukee Avenue; secretary, Sol Siegel, 128 W. Huron street.

EIGHTEENTH WARD—First and third Wednesday at 477 W. Madison street; secretary, John Gillespie, 477 W. Madison street.

NINETEENTH WARD—Every Tuesday evening at Hull House; secretary, Miss Mary Wilson, Hull House, corner Polk and Halsted streets.

TWENTIETH WARD—Every Thursday at Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western Avenue; secretary, James E. Smith, 413 W. Madison street.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD—Every Wednesday at 181 Wells street; secretary, R. A. Morris, 36 N. Clark street.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD—Every second Tuesday in the month at 55 Clybourn Avenue; secretary, P. F. Eckenberg, 322 N. Franklin street.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD—Every Friday at Garfield Turner Hall, Garfield and Larrabee streets; secretary, A. H. Schuler, 164 Dayton street.

TWENTY-FOURTH—Every first and third Friday at N. W. corner Southport Avenue and Diversey Blvd.; secretary, L. N. Wagner, 636 Southport Avenue.

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD—Every first and third Sunday, 3 p. m., and every second and fourth Tuesday, 8 p. m., at headquarters, Proletarian Hall, 979 Sheffield Avenue; secretary, G. A. Herold, 877 Ogwood.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD—German. Every first and third Thursday at Social Turner Hall, Belmont Avenue and Paulina street.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 1—Meets every Friday at 306 W. Wellington street; secretary, Wm. H. Lemingwell, 636 W. Wellington st.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 2—Secretary, J. E. Bard, 713 W. Irving Park Blvd.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 3—Every first and third Monday, Lind's Hall Fifty-first Avenue and St. Paul road; secretary, J. Harris, Pullerton and O'Brien.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 4—Secretary, A. Eisenman, 1115 Armitage Avenue.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 5—Secretary, Daniel Katsch, 112 N. Fifty-seventh court.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 6—Secretary, James Charbonneau, 210 N. Whipple street.

TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD—Every Wednesday at headquarters, Socialist Hall, Armitage and Milwaukee Ave. Secretary, Chas. Eshborn, 170 Johnston Avenue.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD—Every Monday at 40 Bishop street; secretary, Nick Krump, 613 W. Forty-second Avenue.

THIRTIETH WARD—Secretary, F. W. Fisher, 413 West Washington Ave.

THIRTY-FIRST WARD—Every second and fourth Friday at Turin Hall, 45th and Aberdeen streets, 3 p. m.; Secretary, H. P. Newman, 6116 Loomis st.

THIRTY-SECOND WARD—Meets second and fourth Monday at 608 Halsted street; secretary, Charles F. Loeble, 640 Parnell Avenue.

THIRTY-THIRD WARD—Every second and fourth Wednesday evening at 1113th street and Michigan Avenue; secretary, G. F. Dana, 1147 Perry av.

THIRTY-FOURTH WARD—Meets every Monday evening at 330 W. Monroe street; secretary, H. C. Johnson, 330 W. Monroe street.

THIRTY-FIFTH WARD, No. 1—Every Wednesday at Lindstrom's Hall, 45th Avenue and Lake street; secretary, J. M. Crook, 126 N. 33d Avenue.

THIRTY-FIFTH WARD, No. 2—Every first and third Friday evenings at Liberty Hall, corner Chicago and Hamilton Avenues; secretary, F. O. Strickland, 216 N. St. Louis Avenue.

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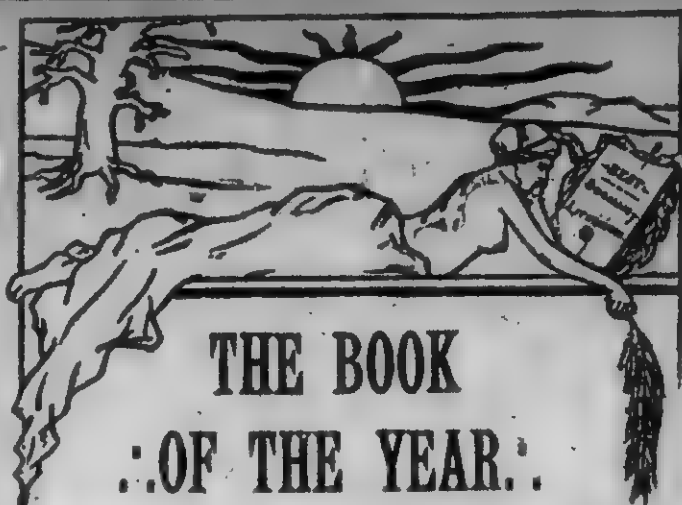
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THE WORKERS' CALL.

THE WORKERS' CALL is published by the SOCIALIST PARTY of Chicago and has for its aim the education of the working class in the theory of scientific, class-conscious, revolutionary socialism. For this purpose only it appears.

"Workingmen of all countries unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains; you have a world to gain."

THIRD YEAR.—WHOLE No. 114.

CHICAGO, ILL. SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1901.

PRICE ONE CENT.

"VIEWS WITH ALARM"

Russell Sage Apprehensive of Future Danger.

WANTS COMPETITION AGAIN

Advocate of New Business Methods Reply to Him in the Columns of the North American Review.

Not so many months ago it was the peculiar province of the petty exploiter to fulminate against the enormous aggregations of industrial capital, in which he saw the dash of his career as individual capitalist. He enjoyed (if such a word is permissible) a monopoly of denunciation against monopoly.

But it seems that even this doubtful privilege is not to remain solely in his possession. There are others who can "view with alarm" quite as well as he, and the billion dollar steel trust is mainly responsible for the appearance of Mr. Russell Sage in the role of prophet of financial disaster for the future, in the columns of the North American Review for May. When an exploiter of the caliber of Sage joins the ranks of the reactionaries, some idea may be gained of the magnitude of the economic transition which is now in process. When a financier whose "accumulations" are popularly estimated as approaching the hundred million dollar mark sounds a note of warning for the future, because he realizes that his "investments" are endangered by the power inherent in the new system of "concentrated management," the horde of petty capitalists may perhaps desist from their lamentations long enough to grasp the real import of the situation.

Like his smaller and weaker brethren Mr. Sage pleads for a return to "the old-fashioned system of honest competition," and like them he also pleads not for himself but for the "community," a phrase behind which skulks every capitalist interest on earth. It is only because Mr. Sage scents a "grave danger" to the aforesaid community that he ventures to intrude in the columns of the North American Review.

But Mr. Sage's pessimism is not allowed to go unchallenged. Half a dozen well known "captains of industry" enter the lists against him in the same magazine, all of them like him presuming to speak in the interests of the "community," and all of them showing that the furthering of those interests was the main object of the establishment of the industrial combinations which so alarm Mr. Sage. Foremost amongst these champions of up-to-date exploitation comes James J. Hill, the "Schoolmaster of the Great North," Charles M. Schwab, the million dollar employe of the billion dollar steel trust, and Chas. R. Flint, President of the United States Rubber Co., with several lesser lights of the new order, who one and all declare that not only are Mr. Sage's gloomy predictions unfounded, but hint broadly that Mr. Sage himself is a back number.

The old Wall street financier dreads a commercial panic as a result of the inflated values of means of production, brought about by the new business methods, and while defending the trusts as a whole, and admitting that the charges brought against them are unjustifiable, he nevertheless has his own peculiar grievance. Sage is not a petty manufacturer, shopkeeper or traveling salesman, and the woes of these individuals cause him little concern. He acquiesces the idea that they speak in the interests of the "community," and shows that the iniquity of the new consolidations consists, not in the extinction of the lesser fry of capitalism, but in the fact that these combinations are so powerful, that "operations" on Wall street are no longer a matter of chance with them; that they absolutely control the financial resources of the world in order to win "enormous sums on either side of the market." It is this state of affairs that is responsible for Sage's gloomy predictions for the future. As Wall street has been the scene of his operations in the past, and he now realizes that he can no longer play there in safety, he at once perceives that the "interests of the community" are imperiled in consequence, and raises his voice in protest, just as the gambler whose place of "business" has been closed by a "reform administration" insists that the "community" has lost its liberty because he can no longer skin "suckers" to advantage.

His opponents, however, waste no time in replying to his pessimism. They do appear to dread the catastrophe predicted by Mr. Sage, as indeed they have little reason to do, if as that gentleman says they can "make enormous sums on either side of the market." The panic that he foresees, even if it does materialize, will merely enable them to still more easily gather into their own hands whatever means of production still remains outside their grasp. The combination force will ensure that they meet his objections about the "community" with a "reform administration" one step further by transforming the entire means of production into the collective property of the entire community.

business methods which alarm him are here to stay—in the interests of the community.

In championing the new methods, Messrs. Hill and Schwab smother many an idol which has heretofore served the purpose of the capitalist class in justifying the conditions of exploitation before the industrial combinations which they now defend, appeared on the scene, and naturally enough such iconoclasm takes the same form as the arguments advanced by socialists. The saying that "competition is the life of trade" is brushed aside contemptuously as an antiquated aphorism suitable enough perhaps under past conditions, but having no application at present. The middle man and traveling salesman are referred to as mere leeches and parasites who "such sustenance from the business body without giving anything in return." Society, says Hill, cannot afford to go back to the old wasteful methods by which this "horde" was maintained. "There are," he continues, "fewer drones in the hive, fewer people who share the result of work without doing any work themselves."

Perhaps the most ingenious plea in favor of the new industrial combination, however, is its effect upon the workman. To that individual it would seem that the gates of Paradise are about to be opened for the first time in history, and Mr. Schwab, the horny-handed son of toil, whose wages run between \$30,000 and \$50,000 per month, is perhaps the most appropriate person to swing the gates open that they may obtain a glimpse of the glories within. "WITHOUT WAITING FOR ANYONE'S INVITATION," says Schwab, "he (the workingman) may secure a PARTNERSHIP in the combination for which he works, by investing his savings in the open market in the stock of the concern. Under the individual system, the ordinary workingman, the plodder, could no more aspire to a share of the profits of the business he helped to create, than he could aspire to a coach and four *** In a comparatively few years we will undoubtedly see a very large percentage of the stock in industrial enterprises held by the workers." It is needless to say that this vision of the future has no relation whatever to Socialism in the imagination of Mr. Schwab, and while he lays such stress upon reducing the cost of production it is rather difficult to see how the "savings" of the workingmen who are still purchased in the open market, are to become a factor in acquiring stock in concern that are destroying the little capitalist daily and even making Russell Sage tremble for the future. Besides, it is strange that the workingman whose capital has yet to materialize, has such a glorious prospect before him, while the horde of little exploiters who actually have some capital in their possession, do not seem able to forestall him by getting in ahead. Schwab would have the "community" believe that the big industrial consolidations are going to create a larger batch of little capitalists in place of those who are now walking the plank.

As to legislation against these combinations it is cynically declared by Mr. Schwab that "the iron and steel industry of America is not apprehensive of antagonistic political action toward it either by the people or by Congress," and he asserts further that if the issue were put to the voters today that they would declare in favor of the trust, which is only another way of stating the fact that economic and political power go hand in hand.

The confident tone with which the advocates of the principle of combination write in the columns of the North American Review show conclusively that they understand that whatever the future may disclose it is utterly impossible to return to the old-fashioned methods of individual exploitation. They recognize to the full that the new phase is a logical and inevitable outgrowth of previous conditions, which must be accepted as a fact that cannot be evaded, and that no defense of it is necessary, save to persuade the workingmen, if possible, that their interests lie with the new order of things. For the small capitalist, exploiter outside the great industrial combinations they display an absolute contempt, knowing well that from his class no danger is to be apprehended.

The entire discussion brings the class struggle more distinctly into view. The existing opposition to the new methods of exploitation is considered hopeless by its defenders, who see correctly enough that it is the working class which must be reckoned with in the future and which must be placated if capitalism is to continue. To this end they take pains to especially represent to the latter that at least an improvement in their conditions of life is for the first time possible. Failure to verify this prediction means that the final struggle between exploited and exploiter will commence immediately, and as the preposterous hope held out to the working class that they shall become capitalists like their masters, vanishes into the air, so the army of Economic Socialism will march on, bringing industrial consolidation one step further by transforming the entire means of production into the collective property of the entire community.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL

Should Be Considered Primarily as a Social Institution.

A SUGGESTIVE PROGRAMME

Advocating Many Necessary Changes and Improvements in the System of Public Education.

In his "Pedagogic Creed" Prof. John Dewey says: "I believe that the school is primarily a social institution. Education being a school process, the school is simply that form of community life in which all those agencies are concentrated that will be most effective in bringing the child to share in the inherited resources of the race, and to use his own power for social ends." To attain this standard for the great mass of the children of today demands far-reaching changes. An educational program that shall formulate the minimum requirements for such a standard will give shape and method to all efforts for educational betterment.

I. Sufficient school buildings should be provided to accommodate all children of school age. At the time only a very few of the children have any opportunity to attend a kindergarten, while in the primary grades a large number

are extended as widely as possible. Such a school with numerous trips to the country should be provided for every school and for all children. The vacation schools so far organized have been able to supply the needs of only a very small percentage of the children in their immediate neighborhoods.

VI. Sufficient kindergartens for all children between the ages of four and six are a necessary part of the equipment of any modern school system. Without such accommodation these two years, now recognized as among the most valuable in the child's life for education, are often worse than wasted.

The time is now past when manual training and domestic science can be considered mere fads. Both are an essential part of the equipment of every school from primary to high school. Starting with "play" in the primary department, the tools and instruments of productive industry should be gradually introduced in the higher grades, combining production and instruction at all possible points. Along with this should go work in shop and needle work. As the object of such work is to develop all the individual capacities of the child and train hand and brain to more perfect action any attempt to use such work for the production of tradesmen and servants is a complete distortion of this educational idea. The mechanical trade school is the antithesis of the free development of the manual training establishment.

VII. For many laborer's families the purchasing of the necessary textbooks

HE WEEPS NO MORE

Pettigrew Quits "Business" as a "Calamity Howler."

MADE A COUP ON WALL ST.

And is Now Mocked by the Capitalist Press for Deserting His Ancient

An unexpected turn of fortunes' wheel has, according to the daily press, relieved "society" at large from a nuisance which was becoming insupportable. Senator Pettigrew, a professional prophet of woe, has managed to secure several hundred thousand dollars in Wall street speculations, and it is confidently expected that he will in consequence desist from uttering those direful predictions which are represented as having been an intolerable torment and annoyance to the public at large.

Many columns of editorial remarks upon this incident have depicted space in the capitalist press, all of them striving to create the impression that while "society" is thankful for the anticipated relief, there is something unworthy and sordid in Pettigrew's desertion of the ancient profession of "calamity howling," now that he has acquired riches.

trough, further yelling would not only be useless but would even hinder him from enjoying it. So he gets into it perhaps with all four feet in his eagerness, and the only possible method of getting him to lift up his voice again would be to part him from it by force. But what would be thought of the intelligence of the swill bearer if he vilified the pig for neglecting to yell when the food was placed within his reach? And suppose the animal did so, would it not at once be apparent that something abnormal, such as sickness, was interfering with the usual expression of his piggish nature? Yes, verily!

In these matters pigs and Pettigrews are much alike. But there is one difference between them upon which the strictures of the capitalist press against Pettigrew are based. "Human nature" differs from that of the pig in that the developed intelligence of the former can add hypocrisy to howling. The pig yelled solely for himself, and if he could speak would probably be simple enough to say so. The hunger of his fellow pig in the adjoining pen was none of his business. Pettigrew on the other hand cried ostentatiously in the interests of the other fellow! Before the Wall Street swill fell to his portion, he proclaimed that his lamentations were based upon the wretched condition of humanity outside himself. Afterwards when his satisfied silence gives the lie to his former pretensions, he leaves an opening for his enemies, who in reality taunt him with permitting the excitement caused by the possession of abundant swill to render him oblivious to the necessity of still preserving the hypocrisy of howling. The discarding of this hypocrisy is a distinct violation of the "principles" of capitalist ethics, which is quite as intolerable as the calamity howling itself. Pettigrew's shortcoming lies in the fact that he is either too stupid or too honest to become an utter and consummate hypocrite—an unpardonable sin against the conditions of capitalist clam rule.

Before Pettigrew got the "tip" in Wall Street, which permitted him to appropriate labor products created by other people, he predicted that Socialism would be the issue in 1904. He can now push the date as far as 1908, and if in the meantime he gets another opportunity to grab the plunder extracted from the working class, he may postpone its advent to 1912 or even later, and so Socialism will find fault with him for so doing. Socialists are one portion of the

LABOR AND CAPITAL

A Glance at the Industrial Conditions of the Present.

PREPARING FOR CONFLICT

Struggle for Control of Powers of the State an Inevitable Necessity of the Future.

Divested of all sentiment, removed from all conceptions of abstract right and wrong, the irrepressible conflict between capital and labor presents evidence of a force which it would be well to consider. Without sympathy for one side or the other, an appreciation of their relations will bring forth much that will astonish the average man outside of the socialist ranks. And all May Day sermons are for these outsiders.

Combination by the capitalists to an accepted fact. There may not be a firm, oath-bound organization of the owners of the means of production and distribution, for the purpose of bringing co-operation among themselves into being, but, nevertheless, the co-operation is here. The continual wrangling with isolated unions may have accelerated the process, it may have been the cause of the first impulse to combine, but if the unions get the credit, or first plain evolution, is immaterial. All combinations are offensive or defensive in character, and where the necessity for defense is reduced, the opportunity for offense is increased. This has been observed of these combinations of capital. Having an impregnable position, they wage war with impunity. They ride rough shod over the wishes of all not members of the trust; they have no respect for either producer or consumer; they ignore the laws, and where the laws cannot be ignored they purchase a favorable decision. That these combinations, on the other hand, have accomplished good cannot be gainsaid. Waste in a thousand ways has been eliminated from the production and distribution of things. And chief among the good may be mentioned the eventual, permanent quietus of that drag of civilization, the little bourgeois. There is nothing more distasteful to the mass of sense than the product of a petty bourgeoisie, with its small pretensions and its small egotism.

But the evil far outweighs the good. In fact, the good is only incidental. The trust has a natural impulse to crush the producer and the consumer to a position of abject subservience. Nothing, apparently, stays this impulse. All the forces of society, legal and other, are with these soulless combinations. Absolute control of the market is not only possible, it is assured. The universal trust can dictate terms to all men, for it will possess all the means whereby men get food. It can pay whatever price it pleases; it can pay as much wages or as little as it likes. To the consumer it can say: "Unless you pay what is asked you will not consume." To the producer it can say: "Unless you take what wages are offered you will not produce." And both, being barred from dealing with a competitor of the trust, will be compelled to make terms.

Side by side, almost step by step with these combinations of capital, however, has labor made progress in combination. The task has been a harder one. Labor is even more conservative than capital. It is less mobile and is cohesive only under stress. But there is a law that even labor, with all its conservatism, is compelled to obey; that is, to resist a ferocity commensurate with the intensity of the assault. Activity that is offensive will bring into being active defense. Every onslaught of capital will compel a building of fortifications and will eventually bring forth a demand for reprisals. These fortifications of labor are undoubtedly the labor

unions, and these unions, which will stay the heavy blows capital inflicts upon our common humanity. The trust will be met in the field by an enemy equal in force, equal in extent and equal in powers of consolidation. The day when any single capitalist or combination of capitalists could corner an isolated union and beat it into submission is past. The national union, finding its strength in the cooperation of the forces of the country, has come to realize that co-operation on the part of its unions, not as separate organizations, sub-divided according to a special department of human skill, but as a combined organization, moving at the behest of a central body, is the only safeguard against the encroachments of capital. The trust is capital centralized. The national union is labor centralized. The trust is moving towards further centralization, and a trust of trusts is the inevitable outcome. Already the national unions are moving towards consolidation, and there will be a vast union of unions. It is only a matter of time till these conflicting forces confront each other on a single battlefield. Already the guns are being pointed towards each other.

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Easing The White Man's Burden.



A portion of the capitalist class is desirous of redressing social grievances, in order to secure the continued existence of capitalist society. To this section belong economists, philanthropists, humanitarians, improvers of the condition of the working class, organizers of charity, members of societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals, temperance fanatics, hole and corner reformers of every imaginable kind. — Communist Manifesto.

are only able to attend in half-day sessions. Such overcrowding as exists at the present time in our city schools is ruinous to health and destructive of all power to study.

II. An adequate number of teachers with liberal wages must be provided to work with these children. No teacher, whatever her talent, can successfully handle forty children and study the individual needs and requirements of each child. Whenever teachers are overworked in this manner the school becomes an immense cramming machine, and the whole purpose of education is destroyed. Twelve pupils are more than sufficient for each teacher and one teacher should not have the same pupils for the whole six hours of the day.

III. Through lack of proper apparatus, laboratories and materials for study, much of the time spent in education is wasted. The teaching of real things through mere graphical representation is not only the most difficult, but as well the most wasteful method. Instruction should include both the making and the using of all necessary apparatus.

IV. Abundant space should be provided about each school building for amusement and recreation with proper persons to direct all such exercises. Such play-grounds should be equipped with adequate gymnastic apparatus and material for games and remains open throughout the entire year. All these measures should be considered only as the first step towards the complete removal of all educational institutions outside the crowded city into the country where both work-shops and gardens can be provided to the end that all necessary exercise and recreation can be combined with a thorough training of eye and hand in productive labor. Free transportation must be provided to and from such schools for all children.

to well-nigh an impossibility. For a few to receive them as charity is a degrading discrimination. Such books should be furnished free of charge to all children in all grades, including the high school. To attempt any form of education with a child suffering from cold or hunger is a criminal farce. So long as our system of society makes it impossible for the parents to furnish proper food and clothing these should be provided by the school authorities, for at least the time in which the child is actually present in the school room. Many French municipalities already furnish these things as a necessary part of the supplies of a well-equipped school.

VIII. Finally, school buildings and grounds being the property of all the people should be utilized by all to the greatest extent possible. When not in use for school purposes they should be thrown open for public gatherings, lectures and discussions on all subjects of public interest.

MAY WOOD SIMONS.

PARTY MEMBERS ATTENTION: There will be a general meeting of the members of the Socialist Party at the Socialist Temple, 126 S. Western Ave., Saturday, 5 P. M. In reference to "The Workers' Call." Urgent business. Cannot be delayed. The Organizer.

The comments of the daily press on a college professor who claims never to have kissed a woman show plainly where the morals of the ruling class are drifting to.

While the capitalist press is undoubtedly justified in assuming that Pettigrew's outcries will cease in view of the fact that his material conditions have changed for the better, the pretence that this is in some way a renunciation of "principles" is rather amusing at first glance, though upon inquiry it may be easily demonstrated that such attitude is part and parcel of a capitalist philosophy which, in one might say, instinctively voiced by its hired scribes. They make no attempt to find any excuse for Pettigrew's silence in "human nature," in this case, although it would be entirely applicable. It is not only human nature, but even animal nature to do exactly as the senator has done.

Pettigrew howled. He wanted things that he saw small prospect of securing, but as he wanted them badly, he continued howling—to the great annoyance, not of the "public" generally, but of that part of it which had the thing that Pettigrew wanted and were tolerably content with present conditions. Had they been in Pettigrew's place they would have howled perhaps even louder than he did. Pettigrew kept on howling, and at last got what he wanted (not through the howling perhaps, but he got it just the same). Then he lets up on the business of howling and devotes his attention to what he has secured. And now the molders of "public opinion" taunt him because of his silence, although they profess to be glad that the noise has ceased.

Keep a pig enclosed in a pen, and withhold his food beyond the usual time. After an hour or two he will begin to yell, and his cries will grow louder as his hunger increases. All the philosophy in the world won't make him desist. Nothing short of taking his life will accomplish that end. At length a bucket of swill is emptied into his trough. Does he keep on yelling? Not at all. He gets busy with the swill. He wanders off. That was what he was yelling for, and his silence is the result of the fact that when the swill materializes in his

pleased with his predictions. They are indifferent because they understand "human nature" and having nothing to lose or gain under capitalism can afford to uncover its workings with a ruthless hand.

The socialists, that portion of the working class who understand their interests, have this in common with Pettigrew—they want things. Unlike him however they don't prophesy disaster for the future, nor regard the breaking up of the present economic system as a calamity. They know that while that system lasts, their wants cannot be satisfied, and therefore do all in their power to help along the evolution that is bringing it to its end. While this process is going on it is quite possible that here and there some "sympathizer" with socialism, or even some individual within the socialist ranks, may perhaps through some uncertain speculation, such as Pettigrew's, acquire a quantity of the desired things, sufficient to slacken or even neutralize his energy in the socialist movement, but these unusual incidents have no effect upon a movement in which a class is involved. Just as the capitalist system is not endangered by the bankruptcy of a single capitalist, so the acquisition of wealth by an individual socialist or socialist "sympathizer" cannot check the movement as a whole.

The "calamity howler" is almost every case will be found to be an individual who can easily reconcile himself to the present order of things if only his individual wants can be satisfied under it, and Pettigrew is an example of the normal type. There is from his standpoint no good reason why he should continue his doleful wailing when the cause of it is removed. And the fact that he has done so, and thereby unwittingly thrown aside the mask, is the sole reason for the sneers levelled at him at the capitalist press, which avoids anything remotely resembling honesty, as a cat avoids water. Pettigrew may be a poor creature, but he is distinctly superior to his accusers, who while professing to feel relieved by his silence, yet taunt him with a former hypocrisy for which he has no present use; and which they themselves would

That time-tried friend of the workingmen, Mark Hanna, is now being mentioned as a presidential candidate. No doubt Mark will add a substantial breakfast to the full dinner pail so as to be certain to get all the votes.

Americans who visit the island report wonderful prosperity in Porto Rico while the natives declare there is nothing but misery. One looks at it from the standpoint of the business man and the other through the eyes of the laborer. That is the difference.

WHY WE ARE NOT ANARCHISTS

Translated from the Polish.

Note. Some necessary adaptations have been made by the Translator.

"Before all it is necessary to understand, what anarchy is, and what are the principles of the anarchists? Today, there exists in the newspapers a perfect misapprehension of the thing. It is therefore necessary to understand in what the anarchists differ from the socialists.

Some assert that this difference lies in the solution of means. These who never use any peaceful means of action are anarchists, while those who believe in a peaceful solution of the social question are socialists. This is the assertion of some. We will demonstrate just now that those who say this, do not know what they are talking about. The use of violent means in the struggle, is not a part of principle at all. Take for instance the Christian church. Who would believe that the Christians have conquered the world with humility? In truth they have often had recourse to fire and sword, they organized revolutions, assassinated kings etc. No one however will say that Christians were anarchists at the time when they availed themselves of such means. Or let us for instance look at the capitalists, who so nicely understand how to talk of law and order. Before the capitalists conquered the powers, they now possess, they made bloody revolutions against the rule of nobility, murdered kings and emperors, threw bombs, etc. In France they even celebrate the 14th of July as an anniversary of the Revolution of 1793, a revolution which transferred the rule to the bourgeoisie. No one however will say, that the bourgeoisie believed in anarchistic principles, at the time when they used such violent methods. Or look at our Jingoists, what methods have the used in conquering the newly acquired lands? Are not the destruction of the Spanish navy, the killing of countless Filipinos, their helpless wives and children, proofs enough to what violent means they will resort, and still no sensible man will ever say that the Jingoists who are exploiters of labor, and the anarchists who, ardently, desire the emancipation of labor are one and the same.

In the light of the above, it may be easily inferred that the principles of anarchy must be something other than the use of violent means of agitation. As to socialists, it is not quite true, that peaceable means only, are by them taken into consideration, though there are some among the socialists, who believe, that everything will develop smoothly, without struggle and without physical revolution. Their faith in the peaceable solution of the social question is derived from the constant growth of socialism; they think that our adversaries must voluntarily surrender, because they must see the futility of resistance and on the other hand, will themselves acknowledge the judicious aspirations of socialism. Such is the belief of some socialists in countries, where political freedom prevails and no obstacles are set against socialist propaganda. In countries however where no liberal institutions exist (in Russia for instance) no socialist holds such an opinion. But even in free countries such a method of reasoning is not frequent as nearly all socialists foresee forcible resistance on the side of the exploiters, and prepare themselves to use forcible means in case the ruling classes will put arbitrary obstacles against the spreading of socialist principles.

There may be some dispute as to the application of this or that method of struggle, but such a dispute is not a matter of principles, but of tactics. That even the anarchists do not reject peaceable action is proven by the number of newspapers and books they publish, which show, that first of all they take pains to make people acquainted with their ideas and principles. True, there are some anarchists, who would make revolution immediately, but they overestimate the progress of revolutionary ideas, the majority of them however recognize, that the proper time for a revolutionary uprising has not come yet.

Therefore, we repeat, that the difference between the socialists and anarchists, does not depend upon the tactics of the struggle to be carried on. The true difference lies in the principles held by each. What is then the difference? Why do not the socialists not accept the anarchistic principles and the anarchists, socialism, if both of them struggle against the exploitation of labor? To answer these questions will be our object here.

II.

First of all, what is anarchy and what are the principles of the anarchists? The word anarchy is of Greek origin and means a state of society where there is no law or government over the individual. To such a state of society the anarchists aspire. Liberty, according to them, shall acquire such dimensions that each individual shall have his or her own autonomy, that is, that the will of each individual shall have a perfectly free field of action. Future society, the anarchists say, should be nothing else but a voluntary alliance of free men, an alliance however which shall not have the right to lay any fetters upon the individual, who submits only to orders accepted by him or herself and for so long only as he or she pleases.

Thus we see, that the anarchists demand the free development of the individual as a subordinate to the interests of society, and that the individual can enjoy liberty and prosper

only with the favorable development of the interests of society as a whole. Besides, the socialists say, that it is not the question of what we wish it to be, but what must be. In order to know what must be, we must reckon not with our imagination, but with what really exists in society and with those laws along which society develops. If we wish to create a better order of things, if we aim at a juster organization of social conditions, we must direct ourselves by that which exists by reality. If we should begin to work out an ideal of social conditions based upon our whims only, then we will attain nothing. The strength of our aspiration depends upon its truth, and its truth relies upon its connection with the reality of existing things. To build imaginary ideals is very easy, but to realize an ideal is possible only when it is based upon reality. When does an ideal answer the requisites of reality? Only when it is built upon a basis of existing facts. That is why socialism investigates the conditions of social life, discovers the prevailing disorders in production, the causes of commercial and industrial crises, the causes of misery, prostitution etc. Socialism shows that the cause of all the existing social evils, is the rule of capitalism, and that so long as speculation will direct labor, and until the latter uses its own product the majority of society will not cease to be the victim of a privileged handful of men who arbitrarily rule and exploit the whole of humanity, and crimes, misery etc. will continue to do their pernicious work. Socialism shows further, that the existing state of things social, cannot continue for long, that the present order is nearing bankruptcy, that in the midst of the present society there is raging a class-struggle which cannot fail to end with the complete victory of the working class. Socialism therefore invents nothing, but discovers things that actually exist. Socialism is a certain extent a photograph of the present state of society. After having portrayed the existing things, socialism foresees the picture of the necessary evolution. The ideal of socialism is therefore true because based upon reality. Socialism, investigating the present state government, proves that it is a class government, a rule of the property classes over classes deprived of property, and that, that kind of government must fall at the moment when labor ceases to be exploited. In order to free labor from exploitation and to abolish class rule, it is necessary however to conquer the governmental powers. To free society from oppression it is necessary to conquer the means of oppression, it is necessary to bring down the oppressors the tools of oppression, or in other words it is necessary to conquer the powers of the state, that chief tool of oppression.

The present government is not evil because it is called government, the police officer has not his power because he wears his blue uniform; the power of both is due to their being the representatives of a class-government and the plenipotentiaries of economic oppression. At the moment when economic oppression will be abolished, political oppression will cease to exist. In order to abolish that oppression, the means by which the classes are acting, that is the state, must be conquered, exactly as in order to defeat an enemy it is necessary to disarm him.

The conquering of the state by the proletariat has as one of the aims the disarming of the enemy. Next there is another aim, namely, that of the organization of labor after having gathered in its hands all the strings of social life. As, to day, no one is able to live for himself, and all the social requirements must be furnished by collective work of all the people, the necessity of the regulation of labor, and directing it according to the needs of society, is self evident.

When we look at the present mode of production, carried on by machines, and through the enormous accumulation of labor power in one place, and furthermore when we consider the present evolution of the railway-system and other means of communication we cannot avoid the conclusion that such a centralization of labor requires also a centralized administration of human labor. As the man must work collectively, it follows, that he must submit to a collective guidance.

And now we are to see, what the anarchists say and whether their demand viz: the perfect freedom of the individual, is consistent with the real condition of things.

(To be continued.)

Another Professor Resigns.

The commotion raised in the Leland Stanford University over the dismissal of Professor Ross has not yet subsided. Another professor named Lovejoy has just resigned. Dr. Starr Jordan stating that the treatment of Professor Ross "involved an abridgement of the liberties which any university professor should demand." President Jordan refrained from making any comment in accepting the resignation, a course which shows that he knows when silence is desirable and prudent. This approach towards class consciousness on the part of the teaching staff in the above University is not a matter to be made so public as to invite a wide discussion throughout the country. Such discussion always brings out the fact that the ruling classes would willingly hide if possible the fact that sub-servency to the interests of private property is a condition of the wage laborer.

MAY DAY IN ROCHESTER N. Y.

Job Harriman Follows a Trade Unionist in a Stirring Speech Before an Audience of Two Thousand.

Rochester, May 2nd, 1901. Rochester had its May Day demonstration, as well as the great cities of Europe. There were 2,000 people assembled at Fitzhugh Hall, the largest in the city, last night, celebrating May Day under the auspices of the Social Democratic Party and the local trade-unions.

Wm. McNamara, of Roof and Shoe Workers' Union No. 15, of Rochester, and Job Harriman of New York, were the speakers, with Geo. A. Cooley, Business Manager of the Central Trades and Labor Council, presiding.

Mr. McNamara spoke on "The Necessity of Trades Unions for Working People." Years ago, he said, he reached the conclusion that the unions were an absolute necessity for both men and women workers. The conditions affecting the working classes, he asserted, have grown worse year after year for a long time, and the question is now how to check the downward tendency. Organization of the workers will not only check it, but, if the organization is perfect, will absolutely stop it and even start the condition of the workers upward.

He cited the victories of the workers of the coal mines to show what can be accomplished by thoroughly organized labor. He said years ago the laborer used to say: "First comes I, and then comes I, and then I come again, and then my fellowmen come afterward." "There is something wrong with that man. Your fellowmen should come every time that you consider your own interests." He said also that there was a lamentable lack of good thought upon social and economic conditions. Also that he thought that there was that in every man which was capable of making him an intellectual giant; there are hundreds of Stephens A. Douglasses and hundreds of Abraham Lincolns; diamonds in the rough. I believe all that is needed is that careful and persistent thought, which shows itself in anxiety to wish to know the truth. We should not wish to live in a fool's heaven. I want to know it and you should know it. He said that he believed that workingmen should claim the future in the face. "He should say: 'What is going to be the lot of my children?' What are going to be the conditions for them? The Legislature is bought and sold to the highest bidder. Much of it is designed to shackle the generations yet unborn. When a man has no leisure or nothing except that foolish struggle for bread, at that time he ceases to be a fit citizen of a republic. A poverty-stricken mass has never maintained freedom in any land and never will. The well fed man is a useful man. The pauperized man is a useless man."

He said also that the individual can no longer command recognition, but the man with 1,000 of his fellows behind him is a power. "Justice is dead in the world, unless you have the power to command it. Our duty under the circumstances, at present, until the time is ripe for political action, is to form a powerful compacted organization. Therefore I say to all who are here to-night, affiliate yourself with the others in your craft. In union there is not only strength, but also self-respect."

Job Harriman, the eloquent Secretary of the Labor Secretariat, next addressed the meeting in a very forcible and convincing manner.

He said in part as follows: "Comrades, Workingmen and Women of Rochester: I was interested very much in the first speaker, especially in that part referring to the condition under which the women in Chicago or at least some of them are working, for I find in parts of New York City since I have been there, conditions that will compare favorably with the awful conditions which have been told about those in Chicago."

(The remark referred to concerned an Italian woman who sewed and received \$15.00 for a whole year's work; living on black bread and water). There are men and women in the great metropolis of this country starving to death, literally starving on the wages they are being paid. There are not a few in number but there are many. There are also men in New York receiving wages so low that their little children and their wives must work in order that the expenses of the family may be paid. I say I was interested in this, interested because the friend here comes from the trades union ranks, comes from the ranks of labor where he goes in among the factory men and women, where he knows the facts concerning their lives, and it is interesting to see them grasping the situation, the general tendency, and to note that we are ever on a decline. The conditions of the working class are growing worse; they must of necessity continue to grow worse under our present economic system, under our methods of doing business. We may prevent them from going down faster or slow them in going faster, according to our action, but so long as the methods now pursued in business prevail, the conditions will grow worse and the standard of living will constantly become lower. We are here to-night, this May Day evening, to celebrate an International Labor Day, May Day. Why was May Day chosen? Why this Spring time? We know that they, the workers, always have their troubles with them; always bear their burdens; yet somehow in the Spring time there is something inspiring and some joy that comes with it, and when we look out at Nature and see her garbing herself in green and bedecking herself in flowers, it is fitting that we too should sing the inspiring song together, that we too

tion from the cold Winter which has just passed and we look forward to the beautiful Summer and the harvest that is coming, and for this reason the Socialists of the world take this day as the day between two extremes.

Though the Winter of the working class has been hard, though the frosts have been bitter and cold, yet there is now Spring time for them; there is coming a Summer time for them; there is coming a day of rest from their toil. For the first time in the world's history has the working class begun to see that there are interests in this world that bind them together, nation with nation. For the first time they are stretching their hands across the former lines of nations (they are forgetting nationalities). They are looking upon each other as men of a mutual and common interest.

The last century's development in the great economic and industrial resources of machinery have brought into life new possibilities. They evolve great questions, great opportunities, great consequences, and the modern development of machinery has touched the eyes of the working class with its magic wand and they see for the first time the possibilities in store for them in the future. They see for the first time that the energy of the working class applied to the productive power now in existence and when the results are distributed among them equitably, that their conditions will rise not only into comfort but into luxury.

So on the May Day of the economic development, half-way between the Winter of despair and the Summer of plenty, the workers stand turning their backs upon the Winter, looking forward to the Summer, and to-night you can hear the tramp, tramp of millions of workers all over the world unfurling their flags. In Germany they are gathering together; in Italy; in Spain; in England; Austria, and France. All of them are marching forward to-day. Their tread shakes the thrones of Europe. The time is coming when the May Day, it is near them, will be the funeral day of capitalism and the day in which the working class republic shall be established, when the Co-operative Commonwealth will be ushered in and class war will be ended. (Great applause.)

As we look upon the horrors of this awful condition now prevailing among us, as we think of a civilization that will permit its men, its fathers and its mothers and children to work from early morning until late at night for a mere pittance, for a sum of money on which the family can not live, and thereby, forces the remainder of the family, though babies they are, to go to work, I say why is it that a civilization, a civilization professing to be a Christian civilization whose principal tenets are "Love your neighbor as yourself; if a man smite you on the cheek, turn unto him the other." I say why is it that civilization which takes these for its principal tenets are constantly improving their lives, constantly enlarging their gauding armies, constantly calling for more militia, constantly increasing their police force; is it because these nations mean to turn the other cheek? What determines this action? We say it is because men are weak. No, this is no answer. This is only a use of other words to state the same fact that they are fighting. You have a little war here; one between the blacksmiths and the New York Central Railroad. Rather an unequal war is it not, but it is war, for you can kill a man by attacking him with a vacuum in his stomach as easily as making a vacuum in his brain. (Applause.)

Mr. Harriman here placed himself in the position of the employing capitalist, and his hearers in the position of wage earners, and then continued as follows:

"I am in a position to buy you for an ever-decreasing portion of your product. I have transferred your life, your energy, your power to myself, and now I am king. You say it is to your interest to keep your product. I say it is to my interest to keep your product. If you work longer hours, the employer gets more power out of you. It is power he is after. This fact, that one man can take a part of the product of many, is what happens to bring about the strike in the mines of Pennsylvania. You are dealing with a great system that grinds out profits, not with the managers of that system, and as long as the workers are divided themselves who are to counter the industrial field will take the power from the laboring classes. Your products feed the great fortunes, and the fortunes give power to take more of your products. The incentive in life of the great capitalist is not to make the lives of men comfortable, but their whole aim, under the present system, is to increase their fortunes and their power out of the products of the workers. The capitalists can live easier by using your power than by using their own power."

"The working classes can never get more than the total product, and it therefore becomes the interest of the working classes to abolish the wage system, the capitalist, and the profit system, and so inaugurate the system that will return the products of their toil to themselves. Do you not see that your interests are not with those men who are striving to open the markets of the Orient to dispose of the products of your power? Do you not see that the capitalists of all countries have one interest? The working people of all countries have but one interest, viz: an interest that will show to them that they have the power to take by reason of their votes every advantage that will accrue to them from the products of their labor. Who is it who has the right to products of your labor, if not your babies? Who is it who has the right to live in gilded palaces while you

"One of these fine May Day mornings, after you are alive to your interests, you will see the hosts of the nations under the flag which are now unfurling, grown into a power welded together by their interests, the interests of their children and their homes. Then the votes will be cast that will wipe out the profit system; then will be ushered in the Co-operative Commonwealth; then they will not only lift themselves but everyone, into a higher civilization; then war will disappear, because the incentive to war will be gone. Upon the interests of the working class, we, the socialists of the world, build our organization and the gates of Hades and capitalism cannot prevail against it." (Prolonged applause.)

G. W. M.

LABOR ITEMS

And Notes From Trades Union Journals and Exchanges, Throughout the United States.

New headquarters for the local Plumbers Union have been opened at room 20, 163 Randolph street.

It is estimated that a million sales agents and other middle men have lost their occupations during the past four years owing to trustification of capital.

Silk mill strike at Paterson, N. J., has been lost. Court clapped a blanket injunction of the girls and they got scared and broke and ran to cover, and now the capitalists smile.

The label recently adopted by the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths is printed in blue ink on white paper. It will be used especially on finished tools, axes, miners' tools, etc.

Silk weavers' strike at Scranton, Pa., has been won by the girls. Monday the strikers held a big parade and were addressed by Mother Jones and William Mallory, of the New York Worker.

The Connecticut legislature has a very thorough and conclusive way of doing business. The House of the Connecticut Assembly recently rejected a bill for an eight hour day by a vote of 160 to 25.

In California the old S. L. P. has been barred from the official ballot, the court holding that the "kangaroo" being the majority, had the right to use the name, and that their combination with the Social Democratic party did not destroy that right.

It is reported that the friction between the local unions of the International Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' union has ceased. Secretary Pryle reports that every union in the country is now in line with the International Association.

Employers of San Francisco have combined and publicly declare they intend to combat trade unions. The sum of \$50,000 was contributed to a fund to be used against organized labor. No; there is no class struggle waging! This is only a bit of fun!

A representative of the Bricklayers' International Union has been sent to Louisville to bring about an amalgamation of bricklayers in that city. An organization tour will be made through Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Nebraska.

The courts have taken another rap at organized labor. Last week the Supreme court of Pennsylvania, in the case of the Window-Glass Workers Union, made permanent the injunction of a lower court and decided that the organization had no right to force apprentices into a union or prevent an employer from employing non-union men.

Official returns of the recent national election in Denmark are as follows: Radical party, 56,500 votes, loss 1,512; Conservatives 51,145, loss 7,139; Moderates 21,298, loss 14,137; Social Democrats 42,355, gain 11,539. There are the figures in black and white, and they show plainly that socialism in Denmark, as in other European countries, is the only growing political force.

The two editors of the organ of the union stervordors of Havana, Cuba, have both been sent to jail for sixty days for declaring that Captain Young, of the port of Havana, was a liar. Well, if those editors haven't got gall! The idea that any of our carpet-baggers, who threw off "the Spanish yoke" and "set the Cubans free", would lie or steal is preposterous. Down with the editorial! - Cleveland Giltner.

The philosophy of the famous "Iron law of wages" viz. that the wages of labor under capitalism are constantly kept down to the standard of bare existence and the propagation of the species, is officially substantiated by the labor commissioner of North Carolina. "According to the capitalist papers, that official reports that 'the wages of the mechanics of that state increased 44 per cent in the past year but that the wage worker received no benefit, because the cost of living increased in proportion.'"

The New York Central Federated union has launched a gigantic movement of all labor organizations in the state for the purpose of bringing about an amendment to the constitution in place of the prevailing rate-of-wages law which was recently declared unconstitutional by the Court of Appeals. The organizations will lobby in Albany for the passage of concurrent resolutions in both houses of the legislature in favor of the proposed amendment. If the unions succeed it will be a feather in the cap of organized labor. If they fail it may convince some of the true character of capitalist politics.

The machinists' employed in the shops of Prader & Chalmers held a meeting last Saturday and decided to

SOUTH SIDE NOTES.

The South Side organizer will hold a Sunday afternoon conference each Sunday at 3 o'clock in the Hall at 385 E. 12th St. for a few weeks in order to perfect the plans and help on the pushing forward of the party work. These meetings will be in charge of comrade Walter Thomas Mills who has been elected organizer for the South Division. All party workers are invited to attend these conferences to report on their work and come into contact with the other workers.

Comrade Mills reports less than 200 members for all the thirteen wards on the South Side in his territory. He has set his stakes for 1,000 members and set his sights for the party work. He is a subscriber to the Workers' Call within sixty days. In a circular letter which he has sent to all the clubmembers, he asks every member in the party to give at least one evening each week to helping push the party work. The Workers' Call and secure new members for the local clubs. If the comrades respond there is no question that the party which comrade Mills has set for himself will be more than realized.

Every member in the division has been furnished with a copy of "How to work for Socialism", a Pocket Library book of 22 pages written by comrade Mills, every page of which is full of helpful suggestions. Here is an extract from it on the importance of circulating the party papers: "Never count your work finished with a man until he is a subscriber to a socialist paper; that comes in without knocking and for which no offer is always fresh, is always giving, and is only an indispensable for a socialist as food is for cook stove."

Comrade Rasmussen of the 2nd Ward is the record breaker for last week. His Ward sent him to the Workers' Call office for ten subscription cards, and he got back with only three, having disposed of the others on his way home.

Comrade Dalgaard of the 3rd Ward brought in three new members for his ward club last week.

F. A. Shaw of the 7th Ward is a new member. Comrade Mills has received his application for membership. He is an old-war horse and comes from a family of fighters. His ancestors were among the fugitives who were driven to Scotland, but being too advanced for the colony, he came to America in 1854. In anti-slavery days they were forced to fly from Kentucky because of their championship of the rights of the black man. Shaw was one of the first men in the popular party in Chicago, and also one of the first to demand democratic control of the party and was the leader of the opposition to fusion with that party. Comrade Mills was in the fight for fusion and he and Shaw crossed swords in that encounter, and Shaw did not vote for fusion. Since 1894 he has been a man in the woods, and says he never read a socialist book, nor attended a socialist meeting, but that for thirty years he had been a member of the Social Democratic party, and falling in with some of the South Chicago comrades, found out that he was. Count him a new worker for the South Side. He is a subscriber to the Workers' Call and a contributor to the party funds, an applicant for membership in the 7th Ward Branch, and a daughter in the family is a student in the Night School of Social Economy.

"Crushing Operations."

Those who fight the battles of capitalism often reap their reward in an unexpected manner. The Utlanders whose "grievances" formed the pretext for the war in South Africa are now getting an opportunity to understand what those who pull the chestnuts out of the fire for the big capitalists may expect. Most of these Utlanders were white miners employed on the Rand, and now when work is to be resumed they find that their wages are to be reduced from 20 shillings (£7.50) to 5 shillings (£1.55) per day. The following order from the Chamber of Mines as quoted by London "Justice" will explain:

"The Commander in Chief has granted permission to three gold-mining companies to be gradually increased to seven, to restart-crushing. One of the conditions of resuming operations is that the men working on the mines shall receive as wages no higher pay than that given to Colonial Corps, viz 5 shillings per day and rations; and a second condition is that all British subjects employed on the mines must be members of the Rand Rifles."

As the war is not yet over the necessity of compelling the miners to act as volunteers is of course apparent. But a still bigger disappointment is evidently in store for the Utlanders who imagine that the old rate of £7.50 will again return when peace is declared. They will find that the resumption of "crushing operations" by the companies applies to their wages quite as much as to the ore raised by their labor.

May Day Strikes.

It is worthy of remark that most of the strikes which occurred throughout the country on the 1st of May were engaged in by members of the building trades in various localities, and of these in a majority of cases the securing of shorter hours of labor was the object in view. Of strikes in trusted industries there were none reported. It would seem that workmen engaged in production in the great industrial combinations recognize the fact that a strike cannot be indulged in with any hope of success, unless long and careful preparation and organization is made beforehand. From the nature of their work, men engaged in the building trades labor under no such difficulty and can make their demands known with less concern to themselves as to the eventual outcome. As the entire trend of industry is towards consolidation it would therefore seem that the power of the working class as a whole to fight their battles on the economic field, diminishes as the years pass by, and that the economic development itself tends to make such effort ever more difficult and more uncertain as to results, and thus emphasizes the necessity of transferring the scene of the conflict to the political arena, where the struggle will be eventually decided once

"SOCIALISM and MODERN SCIENCE" The Book of the Year

Don't run out of Socialist ammunition. Call postals can always be obtained.

Join For The Second Course.

The Chicago School of Social Economy.

Closed its first series of twenty lessons at the Schiller Building on Thursday. The attendance throughout the course has been most remarkable. For this last night there were more students and visitors than the hall would hold, standing room and all.

This second course will begin in the same hall at the Schiller Building, 103 S. Randolph Street, on Thursday evening, May 2.

In this course the students will have the benefit of the use of the printed lessons from the first and second series. The students will be able to add to the regular work in How to Study, How to Prepare a Speech, How to Keep a Scrap Book, give some Elementary Work in Logic and find time each night for Drill work in the practice of Speaking by the Comrades.

For the last half of the course just closed it has been impossible to advertise or canvass for additional students for the night school because the hall was completely filled with those already numbers.

Those who wish to take this second course should be on hand for the first lesson if possible.

The rates will be the same as before. Tuition \$1.00. The use of the printed lessons \$1.00. If you are not sure that you will take the course come for the first night anyway. Single admissions, 15 cents.

For full particulars address, with stamp, THE CHICAGO SCHOOL OF SOCIAL ECONOMY 6416 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

(Continued from page 1.)

a hint of the fierceness of the battle when it occurs. Two hundred thousand men were arrayed against Schwab and his associates. Through combinations this general manager Schwab is able to draw an employer's salary of one million dollars a year; yet he discharged men who advocated combination where by they would be able to make two or three dollars a day. The contrast is so glaring that the most dense can appreciate it. And they will be urged on by this contrast, where the struggle comes, to do desperate deeds.

But back of Schwab is the whole system of government. Through idiosyncrasy the workmen have built themselves a state from the government so long that it is entirely in the hands of the capitalist class. And being so, it has become an instrument for the undoing of the workers. That is why Schwab, who gets a million dollars a year, can dare to force two hundred thousand of our fellow creatures to the verge of starvation, if he so will. The pernicious education of workmen in the trade unions and out, that they have no concern with politics, is the cause of it all. If the government were back of the men, and there is no reason to suppose it could not be supporting them in their just demands, the steel trust magnates would possibly cut in a little on their own profits before condemning two hundred thousand men to wear out their souls for a pittance. As an instance of the power of the ballot to win a victory for labor, one need only refer to the coal miner's strike of last year. McKinley had to be elected, and Hanna undertook to negotiate terms for the miners. The terms were entirely satisfactory, as both McKinley and the miners retained their former positions. But if there had been no presidential election and no demand for the votes of workmen, the miners could be killed out on strike, or broken and defeated, they could have accepted the mine-owners' terms. Neither Hanna nor McKinley would have cared, only to send a section of the regular army into the district.

Does not that lesson come home to the workers? And how much more effective would the vast army of toilers be if they marched to the polls and registered their vote for themselves? Yet the next phase of the irrepressible conflict, if the signs and portents of the times count for anything will bring forth to the enemy, not alone in the economic, but in the political field. It is in the political field that the really great battle will be fought.

The struggle by the trust magnates for profits and by the workers for life will reduce itself between them into a struggle for control of the state. There can be only one outcome. With a knowledge of the proper means to get freedom and a firm belief in their own strength, nothing will keep the workmen of this country in a position of semi-slavery. And under a system where a Schwab has the power to subject two hundred thousand men to impossible starvation, no man is really free.

JOS. J. NOEL.

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SOCIALIST PARTY OF CHICAGO.

Branch Directory.

Secretaries will please send notice of any cancellations, changes or corrections in the following list and notify the editor of The Workers' Call, 34 N. Clark street.

COMMITTEES.

GENERAL COMMITTEE meets first Saturday of every month at Schiller Hall, 2nd floor, Schiller Bldg., 103 E. Randolph street. A. W. Lindgren, secretary, 147 Roscoe street.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meets every Monday at Workers' Call office, 34 N. Clark street, Room 1; secretary, A. W. Lindgren, 147 Roscoe street.

BRANCHES.

The following directory announces only the business meetings of the various branches. All agitation meetings will be announced in the "List of Meetings," which will be found on the first page of every issue of The Workers' Call.

FIRST WARD—Every Tuesday night, Atlantic Hotel, southwest corner Van Buren and Sherman streets; secretary, Leo Marston, 27 Wabash ave.

SECOND WARD—Sunday at 3 p. m., 214 Wabash avenue; secretary, Rice Washbrough, 175 E. 22nd street.

THIRD WARD—Headquarters, 335 S. State street; meets every Monday at 8 p. m.; secretary, S. E. Toombs, 1200 State street.

FOURTH WARD—Meets every first and third Monday night at 310 South Halsted street; secretary, Joe Treuth, 339 E. Twenty-fourth street.

FIFTH WARD—Every second and fourth Tuesday at 2749 S. Halsted st.; Sec. George Mitchell, 1231 25th st.

SIXTH WARD—Meets Friday nights; secretary, M. K. Iminger, 414 Lake avenue.

SEVENTH WARD—Meets at Forest-street hall, 613 Cottage Grove ave., every Thursday at 8 p. m.; Sec. Peyton Rowell, 603 Washington ave.

EIGHTH WARD—Every Saturday 3 p. m., at Sherman Hall, 9140 Commercial ave.; Sec. M. H. Tait, 2006 Commercial avenue.

NINTH AND TENTH WARDS—Meet every Monday night at 436 S. Halsted street; secretary, Geo. L. Rosenberg, 510 W. Twelfth street.

ELEVENTH WARD—Every 2nd and 4th Thursday at Jussawitch Hall, cor. 21st street and Paulina street. Robert Plotter, 400 Washburne ave.

TWELFTH WARD—Every Friday 3 p. m., at 134 Twenty-fourth street, near Oakley avenue; secretary, G. J. Sinder, 118 S. Albany ave.

THIRTEENTH WARD—Every Wednesday at Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western avenue; secretary, James Lambert, 1012 Washington Blvd.

FOURTEENTH WARD—Every Friday at Miles' Hall, southeast corner Grand and Western avenues; secretary, E. Cone, 182 Emerson avenue.

FIFTEENTH WARD—Headquarters, 594 W. North avenue; secretary, M. H. Morris, 34 N. Clark street.

SIXTEENTH WARD—Every Monday at 1135 Milwaukee avenue; secretary, O. Beselack, 446 N. Wood street.

SEVENTEENTH WARD—Every Sunday at 3 p. m., Aurora Hall, Huron street and Milwaukee avenue; secretary, Sol Siegel, 129 W. Huron street.

EIGHTEENTH WARD—First and third Wednesday at 477 W. Madison street; secretary, John Gillespie, 477 W. Madison street.

NINETEENTH WARD—Every Tuesday evening at Hull House, corner Polk and Halsted streets; secretary, Miss Mary Colson, Hull House, corner Polk and Halsted streets.

TWENTIETH WARD—Every Thursday at Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western avenue; secretary, James H. Smith, 412 W. Madison street.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD—Every 2nd and 4th Wednesday at Benefactor Hall, 145 Wells street; secretary, H. A. Morris, 34 N. Clark street.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD—Every second Tuesday in the month at 51 Clybourn avenue; secretary, P. F. Eckenberg, 322 N. Franklin street.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD—Every Friday at Garfield Turner Hall, Garfield and Larrabee streets; secretary, A. H. Schuler, 145 Dayton street.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD—Every first and third Friday at N. W. corner Southport avenue and Diversey Blvd.; secretary, L. N. Wagner, 628 Southport avenue.

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD—Every first and third Sunday, 3 p. m., and every second and fourth Tuesday, 8 p. m., at headquarters, Protestant Hall, 933 Sheffield avenue; secretary, G. A. Herold, 477 Oakwood.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD—Every first and third Tuesday, cor. N. Leavitt and Della Plaine ave. A. Johnson, secretary, 335 Currier av.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 1—Meets every Friday at 366 W. Wellington street; secretary, Wm. H. Langwell, 620 W. Wellington st.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 2—Every first and third Monday, 3 p. m., at headquarters, J. Harris, Pullman and O'Brien.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 3—Secretary, A. Eisenman, 1114 Armitage avenue.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 4—Secretary, Daniel Zatake, 1111 N. Fifty-seventh court.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 5—Secretary, James Charbonneau, 244 N. Whipple street.

TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD—Every Wednesday at headquarters, Socialist Hall, Armitage and Milwaukee avenues; secretary, Chas. Eshborn, 117 Johnston avenue.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD—Every Monday at 48 Bishop street; secretary, Nick Krump, 413 W. Forty-second street.

THIRTIETH WARD—Secretary, P. W. [illegible]

[illegible]

THIRTY-FIRST WARD—Every second and fourth Friday at Turner Hall, 933 Sheffield avenue; secretary, Charles F. Lewis, 4461 Parnell avenue.

THIRTY-SECOND WARD—Meets second and fourth Monday at 4000 Halsted street; secretary, Charles F. Lewis, 4461 Parnell avenue.

THIRTY-THIRD WARD—Every second and fourth Wednesday evening at 1215 S. street and Michigan; secretary, G. P. Deane, 1147 Park av.

THIRTY-FOURTH WARD—Secretary, H. C. Johnson, 220 W. Monroe st.

THIRTY-FIFTH WARD, No. 1—Secretary, J. M. Crook, 136 N. 52nd ave.

THIRTY-FIFTH WARD, No. 2—Every first and third Friday evening at Liberty Hall, corner Chicago and Hamilton avenues; secretary, F. J. Strickland, 214 N. St. Louis avenue.

GERMAN BRANCHES.

KAIL MARK CLUB—Every second and fourth Monday evenings at 380 Larrabee street, near North avenue; secretary, O. Gritski, 67 N. Halsted.

FREDERICK ENGELS CLUB—Meets at 4th and Bishop sts.; secretary, Henry Steiner, 243 W. 4th street.

EIGHTH WARD GERMAN CLUB—Every first and third Friday evening at 512 South Chicago avenue; secretary, Ferdinand Jahnke, 19413 Ave. K.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD GERMAN CLUB—Every first and third Thursday evening at 3000 Turner Hall, Belmont and Paulina.

POLISH BRANCHES.

POLISH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Meets every Monday at Polish headquarters, 484 Noble street; secretary, F. Cienciana, 484 Noble street.

SEVENTEENTH WARD BRANCH—Every Saturday at 141 Noble street; secretary, M. P. K. 484 Noble street.

EIGHTH WARD BRANCH—Every Sunday, 3 p. m., at Prokop's Hall, 44th street and Superior avenue; secretary, F. Rudinski, 107 Market ave.

TENTH WARD BRANCH—Every Sunday evening at Polanski's Hall, 15th street and Ashland avenue; secretary, K. Kouturski, 67 W. 29th street.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD BRANCH—Every first and third evening, Kosciuszki Hall, 4th and Wood streets.

LADIES' BRANCH—Every first Sunday at 321 21st place; secretary, Mrs. E. Felick, 321 21st place.

EDUCATIONAL CLUBS.

SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Meets every Tuesday at 3 p. m., at 129 Milwaukee ave., in rear.

LASALLE POLITICAL AND EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Lecture and reading rooms at 404 E. Halsted street; meetings every Friday night.

ILLINOIS

Locals affiliated with Social Democratic Party, headquarters at Springfield, Mass.

ILLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE, meets every second and fourth Friday evenings at 26 N. Clark street; secretary, R. A. Morris, 34 N. Clark street.

LOCAL ALTON—Secretary, Aug. Shipper, 304 Union street.

LOCAL BELLEVILLE—Secretary, G. W. Boyce, 114 N. Gold street.

LOCAL CENTRALIA—Secretary, Abbot Baumgartner, Railroad No. 3.

LOCAL GLEN CARBON—Secretary, C. Dummerich.

LOCAL GALESBURG—Secretary, Jno. C. Shodin, 105 E. North street.

LOCAL HERRIN—Secretary, F. R. Myers.

LOCAL MONMOUTH—Secretary, R. F. Watson, Box 1029.

LOCAL MOLINE—Secretary, Paul Pressell.

LOCAL NEW BURNSIDE—Secretary, A. O. Miles.

LOCAL PEKIN—Secretary, G. F. Schmidt, 512 Court street.

LOCAL QUINCY—Secretary, William Heumann, 120 State street.

LOCAL ROCK ISLAND—Secretary, H. Weyland, 1205 Fifth avenue.

LOCAL GLEN KILLYN—Secretary, Chas. H. Kerr.

LOCAL SPRINGFIELD—Secretary, A. von Behrens, 1304 N. Grand avenue.

LOCAL FRIEBURG—Secretary, Jos. Sutton.

LOCAL TRENTON—Secretary J. J. Shuster.

LOCAL ALTOONA—Secretary, Carl Echon, M. D.

LOCAL ROCKFORD—Secretary, Henry Nassant, 609 Seventh street.

LOCAL BERWICK—Secretary, H. E. Allen.

LOCAL ABINGDON—Secretary, Thos. Wallace.

LOCAL PANAMA—Secretary, Henry Wallner.

LOCAL LINCOLN—Sec. J. N. Hall.

EDUCATIONAL HALL

[illegible]

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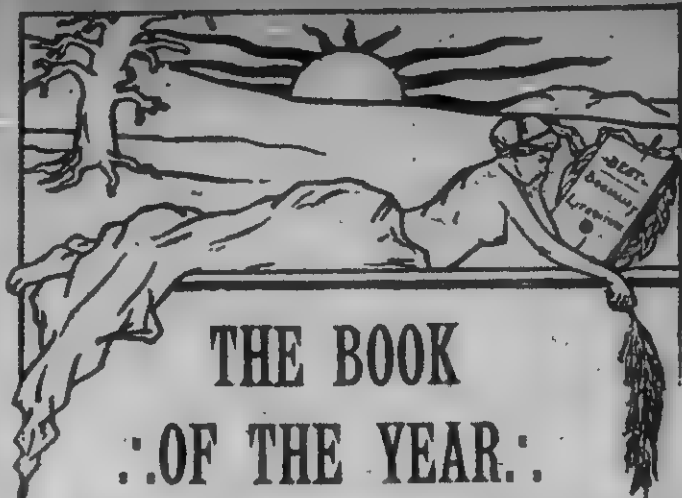
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THE WORKERS' CALL is published by the SOCIALIST PARTY of Chicago and has for its aim the education of the workers in the line of scientific, class-conscious revolutionary socialism. For this purpose only it appears.

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THIRD YEAR.—WHOLE No. 115

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1901.

PRICE ONE CENT.

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS.

Mental Reflections of the Economic Conditions of the Period in Which They Were Formulated. Comments Upon Each from the Socialist Standpoint. Application of the Decalogue to Two Typical Social Parasites of Today.

There are still a few people who believe, or imagine they believe, that the whole duty of man and the hope of the human race are summed up in the Ten Commandments. And as some of these are working people, who would be actualists if their ideas on this matter were cleared up, I believe the subject is one that will repay some study on the part of socialists. And let me begin by saying that I do not claim to be an expert on theology. What I shall try to do is merely to point out a few conclusions that any man may draw by applying the economic conception of history (I think "economic" is a clearer word than "materialistic") to the data given us by modern scholars on the teachings of the Bible.

I remember when I was a child I was taught that the ceremonial law of the Jews, with which a large part of the first five books of the Bible are taken up, was intended only for the people to whom it was given, but that the Ten Commandments were a divine law binding on all people in all places and all times. Of course, to bear out this view, an elaborate explanation of each and every verse was given, adapting them to the conditions of village life in Wisconsin in the seventies, and all phrases not applying to such conditions were deftly explained away.

But I want to suggest another method of study. It is to consider what the Ten Commandments really meant to the people who obeyed them—or disobeyed, as the case may be. This may help us to see to what extent they are related to modern and universal problems, and it may help us to correct estimates of the moral and intellectual sincerity of those who claim to make the Ten Commandments a rule of life today. Let us then take them up in detail.

I. "Thou shalt have no other gods before me."

This is nothing in the world but a relic of ancient polytheism. Men slowly evolving from the brute and slowly beginning to think conceived of the forces and the beauties of nature—sun, moon, sky, cloud, thunder, dawn, sunset, etc., under the form of divinities that thought and felt like men and women, only were stronger. As language grew in the many isolated communities, each gave its own names to its gods. As war became the all-absorbing occupation, the strongest god of each tribe came to be worshiped as its leader and protector in war, and the gods of other tribes were regarded as common enemies, any respect for whom would be nothing less than treason to one's own community. Set yourself back three thousand years into this mental atmosphere and you will understand the first commandment.

As a youthful Sunday school scholar I supposed this meant that the wicked little boys who recklessly invoked the condemnation of the Deity on their companions were making future trouble for themselves with the said Deity. But of course it had nothing to do with "profane swearing", but was merely an example of the very common effort of religion to make people tell the truth on certain important occasions in spite of their usual habit of prevarication. It is needless to say that it has never proven very effective. In a society of equal people have usually preferred to tell the truth and in a society of "masters and slaves" have usually preferred to lie to the benefit of the time, religious considerations to the contrary notwithstanding.

IV. Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work, but on the seventh thou shalt do no work, etc.

This law, which was by no means the exclusive property of the Jewish nation, was thoroughly sound and salutary. Neither "Mooses" nor the Jews are responsible for the folly of our Puritan fathers, who regarded pleasure as wicked any day in the week, and doubly wicked on Sunday. The rest day once a week has been a relief to the working class for centuries; it is an institution that is divine in the rational sense of the word. The one change that will need to come in it has been well pointed out by Marx in "The Religion of Socialism." It is that with the growing complexity and interdependence of modern life it is impossible that we should all rest on the SAME day. This should be recognized frankly and work should be arranged that every one may rest at least ONE day a week. This will carry out the spirit of the ancient law much better than do the people who ride on street-cars to their favorite church, come home to a five-course dinner, cooked by their domestic wage slaves, and then agitate for the suppression of Sunday papers and amusements.

V. Honor thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

This command is an instance of the common phenomenon of an outgrown social-economic form calling on religion for aid in maintaining itself against the newer and more efficient form.

The family, as an economic unit, with the patriarch as its absolute ruler, was in possession of the field when Hebrew history begins. When the land of the Jews was over-run by the successive armies of conquering nations from east and west, the Jewish people began to get their living by commerce rather than agriculture, and the economic basis of the patriarchal family was disappearing. So the patriarchs availed themselves of religious sentiment to strengthen their position.

It may be urged in reply that honor to parents is a natural duty to which religion properly lends its sanction. But to this I answer that parentage is in itself a mere physiological incident which as such calls for neither honor nor reproach. Father and mother assume grave responsibilities in bringing children into the world. If they meet these responsibilities wisely and lovingly their children will honor them, law or no law, and if not, the case is a case of no law will help the matter.

VI. Thou shalt not kill.

This is a law that all accept theoretically; we only differ as to exceptions. Some draw the line at heretics, others at socialists, others at strikers, others at negroes, others at Spaniards, or Filipinos, others at degenerates. It is too complicated for discussion in the limits set for this article.

VII. Thou shalt not commit adultery.

To understand the actual meaning of this command it should be remembered that polygamy persisted among the Israelites long after this had been an accepted part of their law. What it meant then was that when one man had acquired a property right in a woman, other men should respect that right. Dire penalties were provided for the woman—in case of infraction. Divorce was easy for the man.

The public conscience has evinced to a point where these ancient regulations already seem unjust. But they were the inevitable reflection of ancient economic conditions. Our present regulations are the reflection of capitalist conditions. Collectivism may develop a race of people with enough intelligence and self-control to dispense with regulations.

VIII. Thou shalt not steal.

This command was given in a society where the laborer could apply his labor, using his own tools, to his own materials, and dispose of the product as he pleased. It was then a very simple proposition, the laborer's mind that no one had a right to steal what he had produced. Modern developments have overthrown this simple principle so completely that we find most of the laborers voting to allow stealing to continue. This

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CHAMPION OF COMPETITION

James Creelman's Lascivious Attempt to Discredit Socialism by Exposing a Bogus Imitation.

Up to the present time the usual objections against Socialism, which its opponents generally mistook for arguments, have been easily met and refuted by the advocates of economic freedom for the workers, until it is becoming plainly apparent even to those who ring the changes upon them that they are fast losing any weight they might have once possessed. The "dividing up" theory, was perhaps the first to be abandoned, even the Chicago American frankly admitting that it is no longer tenable; the "human nature" argument has seen its best days, while the "lack of incentive" objection, shows distinct signs of wear. Gradually but steadily the logical power of the socialist argument aided by the far-reaching economic changes that have taken place in the last few years has disintegrated and discredited the silly opposition which based itself upon these threadbare sophistries, until the present day millions of men in this country have at least partially grasped the ideal of economic evolution, mainly through observing the irresistible march of industrial combinations as manifested in the enormous trusts of today,

which gave them opportunities which they now deny to others on the ground that competition is wasteful.

It is hardly possible to conceive of more absolute nonsense than is contained in these statements. They only corroborate the truth that millions of people can easily hold half-a-dozen contradictory ideas in their heads at the same time, without ever bringing them together. Mr. Creelman admits that the genius of Morgan and Rockefeller, the representatives of the trust system, grew out of the competitive system, having previously stated that the trust system was hatched from a "false philosophy" which is equivalent to saying that the competitive system is a false philosophy. But Mr. Creelman never suspects that he destroys his own argument by such reasoning.

Again he states that competition is not wasteful, although Morgan and Rockefeller may say it is. If it is, not wasteful how can the mere assertion to the contrary give these men the power to deny opportunity to others? If they have such power, and their critic admits that they have, does it not follow that they are correct in their estimate of competition? Does not their power prove it? But these men do not deny opportunity to COMPETE. Any one who possesses means of production can compete with them if he feels so inclined. Mr. Creelman means that no one can SUCCESSFULLY compete with them, which is an altogether different matter. But he himself states previously that the "greatest and best efforts of men have been inspired by the hope of wealth and power greater than that of their fellowmen." Exactly so. And Morgan and Rockefeller have been merely acting in accordance with Mr. Creelman's idea of incentive. They possess wealth and power greater than

THE SOUTH SIDE STRIKE.

For 1,000 Members and 5,000 Workers' Call Subscribers in Sixty Days. First Conference of the South Side Workers and Organizers Held Last Sunday. Plans for Local Agitation Arranged by Enthusiastic and Determined Party Members.

The Sunday afternoon meeting of the workers and organizers for the South Side, held at 355 E. Sixty-third street, was a great success. The hall was full of active socialists. The session commenced promptly at 3 o'clock and was continuously in session until 7 at night.

In all of this time there was no speech-making, no parliamentary back talk, nothing but reporting of names, arranging of plans, locating best places for our door meetings, getting lists of the party workers who would give at least one evening each week to the work of the party, making up the lists of those who could speak, those who would go to work to learn how to do so and commence to do so under the direction and help of those now experienced in campaign work, getting lists of those who would recite or sing or play some musical instrument at the outdoor meetings, fixing the plans for getting the 3,000 Workers' Call subscriptions, and perfecting and enlarging the party organization. This was a long bill of fare but the comrades took it through to the end. One of the tongue-tied comrades was heard to say that it was refreshing to attend a Socialist meeting where a comrade who could not make a speech could take part.

Large Representation.

All of the thirteen wards of the South Side except the First and Second wards were represented. It was reported that these wards could be relied on to help make a solid front for the summer campaign. Next Sunday it is expected that every ward will have its activists, every one of them, on hand to complete the work so well undertaken. Meetings will be held at this same hall regularly each Sunday afternoon.

Do the Washing of Honor.

Matters of dispute between the workers, speakers and others must be adjusted at the general meeting of the organizers and workers, the committee of organizers having authority to act in such matters, but subject to a referendum vote when the settlement of any matter is not satisfactory to the comrades involved.

Organizers Will Run Meetings.

Organizers will have charge, acting under the directions of the division organizer, of all meetings for propaganda in their several wards and for the time being shall have final authority in all matters which may arise, they will direct the speaking, the canvass for subscribers for the Workers' Call, and for applications for membership in the ward clubs, the taking of collections, the sale of literature, the care of a ward banner, speakers' stands, the police permits and of all other matters connected with the extension of the party work.

Must Attend to Business.

The ward organizer will report to the division committee each week, and a failure to do so will be followed by the appointment, by the division organizer, of a deputy for the ward so failing to report who will perform the duties of ward organizer until the ward shall be able to elect an organizer who will be able to undertake the duties of the office.

Weekly Reports.

The division organizer is directed to report weekly through the Workers' Call the progress of the work, to make his report not only cover the meetings held in his division but to include, and to make of special importance, the work of the party workers, as it is believed that there can be no better news for our Socialist papers than news about the growth of the Socialist party.

Here is the Work.

The house to house canvass provided for in the cover letter to new members, subscribers for the Workers' Call, subscriptions for the organization fund of the district, and the collection of the dues of members in arrears.

All collections, receipts for the sale of literature, sale of Workers' Call cards, stamps for the payment of dues, and all other business with the organizers or division organizers is to be transacted at this weekly meeting, so that all of the errand running by the organizers and the time of the division organizer, for the rest of the week, can be saved for going after the people who are not active socialists. All of the business of the division will be so transacted.

Bank Co-operation with North and West Sides.

The division organizer was directed to confer with the North and West Side organizers for the purpose of adopting common forms for workers and organizers reports, so that there might be so far as practicable, uniform plans and a saving in the cost of blanks.

Reports of sales of cards for the week were only partially made. Comrade Rasmussen had sold eleven, Comrade Horvick 2, Comrade Numan 2, and there were taken at the meeting thirty-one for which the cash was paid, and thirty-nine were delivered and charged to the wards. It is hoped that all of the comrades of the South Side will make their reports next Sunday on the sale of cards, new members and subscriptions for the organization fund.

The collection was \$6.07. Workers' Call cards 77.15.

The division organizer reported expenditures for the week:

Postage	.....	\$2.00
Stationery	.....	.50
Materials for making district worker's map	.....	.25
Car fares	.....	.50
Workers' Call cards	.....	2.00
Organizers' salary	.....	10.00
Total	.....	\$22.75

Receipts:—
Car fares \$1.50
Workers' Call cards \$1.00
Remember the meeting, When? Sunday; where? 355 E. Sixty-third street.

During the proceedings the meeting was notified of the unexpected death of one of the most energetic socialist workers on the South Side, William W. Taft, and immediately suspended the business on hand to pass the following resolution of sympathy:

Whereas, It has come to our notice that comrade Laura Willard Taft died this morning, and recognizing that in her death the Socialist party has lost one of its most effective advocates and supporters, therefore be it Resolved, That we hereby express our deep sympathy with our bereaved comrade William W. Taft in the affliction that has befallen him, and testify our esteem for the character of his departed wife.



Merely a Friendly Bout -- "Prosperity" Still Continues.

Now, this is neither more nor less than a prohibition of sculpture as an incident to idolatry, and in a consideration of it we need to avoid two equally prejudiced views. One is that of the orthodox Christian who tries to cover up the fact that sculpture was prohibited and holds that the reason idolatry was prohibited was because it interfered with a lofty mental and spiritual conception of divinity which had been miraculously given to the Israelites and only needed to be handed down intact to insure their eternal salvation. The other view is that of self-styled free thinkers, who are perfectly orthodox in their capitalism and whose heads were never penetrated by the thought of economic conditions having any effect on the growth of religious ideas. These free thinkers talk as if Moses, whose traditional personality many of them accept with all the artless simplicity of a colored Baptist preacher,—as if Moses had foreseen all the beauties of classic and modern art, and had forbidden sculpture for no other reason than that he was a natural born blackguard.

Now, as between these two mental attitudes there is not much choice. As a matter of fact the prohibition of sculpture and of image worship was a political necessity if the national life of the Israelites was to be maintained. "Art for Art's sake" had not been thought of. Images were made for the purpose of symbolizing the popular ideas of supernatural beings. Now the Israelite nation had its own official imagery in its temple, and the temple worship was the cohesive force that kept the little nation together so many centuries in spite of the encroachments of powerful neighbors. Now, if private enterprise in the making of images had been allowed to go unpunished, the cohesive force would have been destroyed and the nation would have gone to pieces. Hence the necessity for the second commandment.

III. Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain; for the Lord thy name is vain.

So those belated and bewildered individuals who still believe in the possibility of restoring the economic conditions of twenty years ago, are now reduced to a ludicrous state of alarm, as the spectre of socialism takes ever more distinct shape before their vision. Well aware that the old objections are worthless, they attempt by hysterical appeals and chaotic and contradictory assertions, to exorcise the monster that they see but cannot comprehend. And of this method Mr. James Creelman is a most admirable exponent.

An article from his pen assuming to expose the "fallacies of socialism" appears in the Chicago American of May 17th and its perusal will afford no little gratification to socialists, who will be enabled to judge better of the strength of their cause, through seeing the weakness and poverty of the opposition which its opponents are able to furnish. As "State Socialism" is the dreaded object against which Mr. Creelman warns his readers, it is only fair to admit that he has made out a tolerably good case against it, and as to all socialists, State Socialism and State Capitalism are synonymous terms. Mr. Creelman's query as to how Rockefeller or Morgan can be prevented from dominating when "government ownership" of industries was established, is a question which "state socialists" alone are under obligation to answer—if they can. However to those who see the necessity of a working class revolution as an essential preliminary to the establishment of socialism, the question is not pertinent. State socialism and the trust system according to Mr. Creelman are both "hatched out of the same false philosophy." They are "steps backward, not forward—damnable heresies."

Both declare that "socialism is wasteful" and Mr. Creelman pays it lip, and goes on to state that it develops individual character and that men's greatest efforts have been inspired by the hope of greater wealth or power than that possessed by their fellow men. "The genius of Carnegie and Morgan," says Creelman, "was awakened by the competitive system

1. Neither has any God before JHVH (none at all for that matter.)

2. Neither makes any image nor worships them.

3. Neither commit perjury; they leave that to the more active members of the capitalist class.

4. They do not work on the Sabbath. This statement will hold good, no matter which day of the week be regarded as the Sabbath.

5. The gilded youth honors his parents as the immediate source of his income. The tramp has no parents to honor; capitalism crushed out their lives many years ago.

6. Neither of them has any desire to kill.

7. The gilded youth has few temptations to commit adultery when his money will buy as many beautiful girls as he desires; the tramp has few opportunities in that direction.

8. As to stealing, the question is one of definition. From the bourgeois point of view, the gilded youth does not steal; while the tramp usually helps himself only to such necessities as the Mosaic law would have allowed him to take.

9. Neither one makes any use of the law courts to injure others.

10. Nothing is left for the gilded youth to covet, and as for the tramp, he has given up hope and has become content with what he gets from day to day.

Just a word in closing. Suppose your religious friend asks you if socialists who reject the ten commandments as a rule of life, have any definite standard in their place.

Certainly we have—and it is this: When a choice comes between two lines of conduct, take that which makes for the greatest happiness of all concerned. And in general, shape your whole activity so as best to promote the happiness of the whole human race. And why? Not because any superhuman personality requires it, but simply because experience and reason show that by so doing you will gain the greatest possible happiness for yourself.

CHARLES H. KERR.

More subscribers are ALWAYS wanted.

Two important deductions however may be justly made from the appearance of this article. In the first place it is plain that socialism, not "state socialism," but the revolutionary movement of the workers on the lines of the class-struggle, is a subject of which the Creelmans and others of their type, are either absolutely ignorant, or afraid to touch.

Secondly, there appears to be good ground for believing that from the disintegrated remnants of the Democratic Party a new movement will be born.

(Continued on page 4.)

Mr. Creelman continues:

"The socialist in the United States to-day tells you that if all the great industries in the country were owned and operated by the government the workers would be protected from injustice."

No socialist ever told Mr. Creelman anything of the sort. No socialist postulates a society in which the workers would need "protection". A society in which all were workers would have nothing to fear, as there would be nothing to protect them from, and nobody to protect them. Mr. Creelman means "state socialism" and his omission of the word "state" in this instance looks suspiciously like a deliberate trick.

It would be useless to follow Mr. Creelman any further in his exposition of the "fallacies of state socialism", his plea for the destruction of the trusts by legislation in the interests of the men who wish "to engage in business on their own account." Nothing is to be gained by attacking the corpse of Bryanism, and as the economical development proceeds, it may be safely re-distinguished between "steps forward" and "steps backward."

The Speakers List.

Here are the men and women who will help to do the talking in the South Side summer campaign: J. Wanhope, R. Berlyn, T. J. Morgan, Mrs. L. E. Forberg, C. Louis, Leon Shaw, J. W. Johnson, A. Rasmussen, D. Roberts, Paul Pierce, Wm. H. Collins, Peyton Boswell, M. E. Taft, Edw. Gehrs and Walter Thomas Mills.

On the list of those who will add to the interest of the outdoor meetings by recitations are Mrs. O. B. Davies, Miss M. Glover and Miss Lucile Shaw. Both these ladies have room to grow and besides we must have a list of those who will sing or play some instrument of music. But this is a splendid beginning. There are few who can equal either Miss Glover or Mrs. Davies in anything from tragedy to a dialect selection and Miss Shaw is a recent high school graduate with the record of a prize winner in serious work in an oratorical contest.

Here is a summary of the plan:

Frangling Ruled Out.

Public meeting for propaganda purposes shall not be given to debate between Socialists, debates must be between those who are and who are not

THE WORKERS' CALL.

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Editorial Announcements: To secure the return of names of persons mentioned in the paper, please send them to the office by Monday morning preceding the date to which they are to appear.

The last three pages of the paper are devoted to the "Workers' Call" and its editorial. Contributions and items of news concerning the labor movement are received from our readers. Every contribution must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

CHAMPIONS THE MIDDLEMAN.

Senator Kyle of South Dakota, who was once an enthusiastic Populist and a violent opponent of Board of Trade, has now seen the error of his former ways and has made a report on the distribution of farm products which admits the grain speculator as a necessary adjunct to such distribution. He concludes that the farmer now gets better prices and the consumer cheaper bread than if there were no professional grain speculators. It does seem a rather difficult matter to prove that those who add to the cost of a commodity without increasing its value are really benefactors of society, but the Senator manages it somehow, in spite of the fact that James J. Hill, Schwab and Flint have pilloried the middleman as a "mere parasite sucking the vitality of the business body without giving an equivalent return." But there is little difficulty in finding reasons for the existence of any capitalist institution that will persist, and demonstrating its necessity to the community. The simple fact that the middleman yet survives in relation to some industries is all the proof that is required to establish the fact that he is needed. That he has been eliminated in many others by the industrial consolidations is proof on the other hand that he is not a necessity. There is little doubt but that the speculating middleman will be superseded when society gets ready to do without his alleged services, and from all present appearances the evolution of capitalist development will attend to his case in due time and will itself be attended to in turn by the growing forces of socialism. Perhaps the most interesting speculation on this matter refers to Senator Kyle himself. What has happened to change his views on this subject? May it not be probable that, like Pettigrew, a change for the better in his material conditions may be responsible for his championship of the "Board of Trade"?

A NON UNION "WORKMAN."

The million dollar employee of the billion dollar steel trust from time to time gives evidence through the press that in selecting him as chief supervisor of labor exploitation his employers made no mistake. After giving a plausible and convincing argument for the benefits of industrial combinations of capitalists, he puts himself upon record as being opposed to similar combinations of laborers. Mr. Schwab although seemingly inconsistent is quite correct. He knows that the interests of both are antagonistic and says so, and it is a relief to find a man of his type who is not under the necessity of prating hypocritically about the "harmony" which should exist between organized labor and organized capital. A labor organization will divide when it has the power; says Mr. Schwab, and no business can prosper under such division. He is correct again. From his standpoint property is only possible when the laborers are divided. He wants no "artificiality of labor" and says that since 1892 no organized labor has existed amongst the Carnegie Company's employees. The lower priced men are paid more and the higher priced men are paid less, he declares, which is an admission that developed capitalism tends to introduce the "dead level" which the socialists are charged with advocating. But he doesn't dwell upon the fact that the highest priced man in the employ of the company, that is himself, is an exception to this rule, nor does he admit that his reward is conditioned upon reducing that of others, through lowering the cost of production. Mr. Schwab may not be logical, but people in his position don't have to be. As the mouthpiece of the

most powerful industrial combination in the world, he is superior to such trifles and can say to those who object to that scope: "What are you going to do about it?" And there is no answer forthcoming from those who look upon capitalism as pernicious.

The latest business combination is reported from Washington, D. C., where it is known by the name of the "Hog Combine," presumably by those who can't get into it. It seems that the 25 employees in the House of Representatives draw a total salary of about \$400,000 annually, and the appointment of these employees is in the hands of the clerk, doorkeeper, sergeant-at-arms and postmaster. The pay roll is manipulated by these parties so that the aggregate salary is "hunched" and the places distributed amongst friends of the machine. Favorites of certain congressmen are placed through the influence of their respective patrons, and receive, not the salary attached to the position, but a certain amount of the aggregate, supposedly proportioned to the "pull" of their backers. Thus a clerk with a schedule salary of \$1,000 may have to hand over \$1,000 to another employee whose position is rated at \$1,500, but who enjoys the backing of a powerful congressman. If a member from some state thought that he was not getting a sufficient share of the patronage for his client he took steps to make the appointee of some fellow member "divide up" with him.

The capitalist press declares the entire business "petty and disgraceful," and insists that the combine must be broken up. Now while it may be petty enough, it hardly merits the epithet "disgraceful," unless the press is prepared to admit that the system is limited to Washington alone. The fact is that there is hardly a municipality in the entire country which is not conducted to a greater or lesser degree upon the lines of the "Hog Combine" in the House of Representatives. That the political officeholder who gets his position through the patronage of some influential politician has to stand and deliver at certain times is a fact so well known as to surprise nobody, and whether he has to give up to the political machine or help out the salary of a fellow pup sucker makes little difference. To describe the general custom as "disgraceful" is merely to state that capitalist politics are vile and rotten from top to bottom everywhere.

TO RESTRICT THE SUFFRAGE.

For some time past writers in the Socialist press have been persistent in pointing out that the disfranchisement of colored men in the southern states was merely a preliminary towards a curtailment of the working class franchise regardless of race or color. It is easy to brand such writers as mere alarmists, whose warnings are both groundless and unnecessary, but when the progress of events in the process of disfranchisement is called to mind it will be found that this matter cannot be summarily dismissed unless through wilful and deliberate blindness on the part of the inquirer. It may be remembered with profit that those who decried against the violation of national traditions which grew out of the late Spanish war, have seen their warnings not only contemptuously neglected by the great capitalists, but the latter have openly asserted that the new conditions demand a departure from political theories which, although at one time serviceable, were now merely drag on the wheels of progress. There is no reason for believing that the principle of manhood suffrage will be left intact when so many other ideas which were once asserted as eternal and inherent have been overthrown or cast aside. But on the other hand there is every probability in favor of the belief that whatever seems to stand in the way of capitalist progress either at present or in the near future, will be attacked and dispensed with if possible. And so we find the Washington correspondent of the Record-Herald endorsing his little trial balloon in this direction. Mr. Curtis tells his readers that he has before now referred to a "growing sentiment" in favor of an educational qualification for the suffrage, and he now declares that "public opinion" is so strong on the subject that congress will not dare do anything to restrict or revoke what has already been accomplished in several of the states. "Mr. Curtis expects that this question will be the issue in the near future," and remarks that it may be hastened by discussion in the newspapers and upon the platform where people exchange ideas. He declares also that it is being chosen as the subject for debates and orations by the students in universities and colleges, and alludes

to this fact as an "encouraging symptom." The point is not mentioned in the same category, as Mr. Curtis is no doubt aware that from that fortress of capitalism, many voices have already gone forth advocating disfranchisement for the "lower classes." He expects the state of Tennessee to shortly follow the recent example of Maryland, where an educational qualification has already been established.

It will hardly be denied that the putting forth of such a feeling as this is devoid of all significance. The method of claiming "public opinion" beforehand as being favorable to any measure which the great capitalists contemplate, is a trick that has been worked so frequently as a prelude, that it is likely to deceive none except those who wish to be deceived. To declare this "public sentiment" so strong that Congress will not dare to resist it, is at once an apparent recognition of that phantom the "will of the people" as being impotent, and a clever scheme to delude the majority into carrying out the wishes of the minority without suspecting the truth that their own stupidity and apathy is to be the main factor in the proposed restriction of suffrage.

With education in the hands of the ruling classes it may be readily seen that immense numbers of the working class can be excluded from the franchise under the manipulation of the tools of capitalism. There is nothing to prevent either the "qualification" being raised, or the educational facilities reduced, to add to the number of the disfranchised, when the political revolt against capitalism becomes distinctly dangerous. And from an educational qualification to a property qualification is but a step; in fact both, in the control of class conscious capitalism tend to become ultimately synonymous.

It is not very probable that when this "issue" becomes prominent (as many political signs now appear to show that it will) that there will be much opposition to it from those who still retain faith in the possibility of capitalism. Its opponents will mostly be found in the ranks of those who can see the absolute necessity of complete social reconstruction, and whether they succeed in obstructing the designs of the capitalist class, or fall in such obstruction they will nevertheless use it to the fullest extent to illustrate the fact that capitalism recognizes that the only power which menaces its existence lies in the united efforts of an exploited and plundered working class.

If the attempt succeeds, the ruling classes will simply have shown that they intend to make a peaceful revolution through the ballot impossible, and the form which it will be compelled to take will be of their own deliberate choosing. If the free expression of a majority of the community is thus suppressed, only those who have been instrumental in bringing about such suppression will be responsible for what may occur in the future. And while individual socialists may regret the course that has been taken, the ultimate result so far as the workers or a class are concerned will not be permanently affected by the position which capitalism may choose for its final stand.

Weekly Subscription Report.

The following report will appear weekly, in order that the party members may see for themselves what each ward branch is doing towards circulating the party press, subscriptions from and papers sold to branches appear in separate columns as cash receipts.

Wards	Subscriptions	Papers	Total
1	85	85	170
2	25	25	50
3			
4			
5			
6			
7	2.25	30	32.25
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13	1.00	25	26
14	5.00	75	80
15		75	75
16			
17	31	2.25	33.25
18	3.00		3.00
19			
20	1.25		1.25
21	1.41		1.42
22	53		53
23			
24	.90		.91
25	9.00		4.00
26			
27	1.00		1.00
28	51		51
29	50		51
30			
31	2.50		2.50
32			
33			
34	75	60	1.15
35	1.00		.75
36			
37	4.00	1.00	5.00
38		1.00	1.00

Why We Are Not Anarchists.

Translated from the Polish.

The individual is to be his own legislator; no one and nothing ought to have any right to dictate laws to him. The will of the individual ought to be the only director of his life. But it is really, true, that man's actions are dictated solely by his own will? As a man yields to the necessity of satisfying his hunger and thirst, so he is forced to obey the laws which evolve from the social life of men. If every one of us were so all-powerful, as to be able to satisfy our needs with a single move of our hand, then certainly no one of us would be dependent upon the other. But a move of our hand does not only not suffice to satisfy our wants, but even the most strenuous labor, if done separately, and not in co-operation with others, cannot insure our welfare. If every one of us were our own husbandman, shoemaker, tailor, architect, physician, scientist, etc., would we be able to satisfy all our wants? Never! Although it is true that this was to a large extent the case in former days, but then, there were no such wants; then labor could not be freed, for it was "little productive"; just with the increase of wealth, the growth of the productivity of labor and the evolution of the machine, the socialist thought ripened. To wish to step backward to the primitive times, means to wish to retard the emancipation of labor. What makes the social revolution possible? This mainly—that the wealth of society has grown so abundant that everybody can be assured of having all his needs supplied, that labor becomes so productive that many of the workers search in vain for work. Now the great productivity of labor is the direct result of the evolution of machinery, collective work, and centralization of industry. In what way, then, can a man be independent from his fellowmen, when at every step collective work is required? At present our life is so intricate, so many chains bind men one to another, that there can be no thought of the independence of a single individual, as that there can be no thought of the independence of any of our limbs from the others, or from the whole of our body.

Our ideals of the social structure are however not responsible for the interdependence which exists in society; that dependence is the result of developed social life, and that state of production which leads us to better social arrangements.

Now, when we once acknowledge that the man is dependent, then what significance has that: autonomy of the individual, spoken of by the anarchists? The single individual will submit to the will of society—not because society has appropriated the right to direct the individual, but because his interests are dependent upon the interests of society. The community of interests then, is the cause of the dependence of the individual on society. Now, there is the question, who is to decide in that reciprocal dependence? Is the individual to rule over society or is he or she to submit to society? There is no third way out of the dilemma, because the individual, who is his or her own lawmaker in things in which his or her interests are tied to the interests of society, rules over it, because he or she hinders it from undertaking such actions, as are, according to the opinion of society necessary to be done. But it will be well to remind our readers that in the present society, the will of the individual rules. The present social structure is based upon the principle of subordination of the will of society to the will of the individual. Although according to the anarchists, there shall be no individuals possessing the means of production, nevertheless the rule of the individual still remains.

Besides the anarchistic theory does not agree with the principle of the social ownership of the means of production. How will that property be managed, when every individual, every labor organization, every society or community will separately dictate laws for themselves. Now there is another question, who will determine for instance the quantity of the necessary coal, or any other product? Today, that quantity is determined by speculation; therefore, the scope of production is regulated according to the enterprise of the capitalist, who invests his capital in a certain branch of industry. The results of this order of things are overproduction and prices, or in other words to-day labor is organized. Who then is to organize in the future, when the individuals or alliances are to be independent from society? We see therefore that organization of labor does not quite agree with the unrestrained will of the individual. The unlimited liberty of the individual could exist only, if the individual were perfectly independent. Labor with centralized production however, makes such an independence impossible. We repeat what we have said above, that if everybody were able to satisfy his wants by his own efforts, and to make everything by himself, then he would not be dependent upon the labor of others. Production of today, however, is centralized, and uses such means of labor as require the collective work of the whole of society. No single man can own factories solely for himself, his work and his wants; on the contrary, one machine demands the services of hundreds and thousands of hands, and one factory often has many such machines. Work, therefore, must be collective, and the individual must necessarily be dependent upon society as a whole. The anarchists demand that an end be put to the present centralization, in place of which decentralization of production shall be introduced. Now there is the question, whether this demand can be realized.

Whence came the present centralization of production? It is the result of the tendency, to produce the greatest quantity of goods at the least possible expenditure of energy. Therefore, today, one workman produces more things than formerly a number of men were able to do. True, the machine and labor saving devices have caused much suffering to the working class, because they deprive them of work; these evil results however are not caused by the saving of labor, but by depriving the working class of its benefits, which are appropriated by the capitalists. Were the working people the masters of the tools of labor and consequently of the whole product of their labor, then every new invention would benefit the whole of humanity. Now, this evermore developing application of technical science, which saves labor and increases its productivity, is possible only with the centralization of industry. The welfare of humanity depends therefore upon our ability to apply our social order to the developing system of production. Socialism says: We submit to the laws of production, but we wish to replace the few exploiting masters, by the whole of society. Then all the advantages which accrue from the application of technical science will benefit all men and not, as it is the case today, single individuals only.

The anarchists demand decentralization of industry. If, however, the centralization of production has removed all the deficiencies and imperfections of old systems of production, then it is evident that with the return of the old methods of wealth production, society will have to give a greater quantity of labor for a lesser quantity of product. The goal of social evolution however, is not the increase of hardship with increasing consumption, but the reverse.

The anarchists promise, that in the future the individual will be perfectly free and independent from others. True; but, that anarchistic future will be paid for by slavery. The man, not combining his efforts with his fellowmen, would become the slave of nature and hardship. Anarchy, therefore, although it would remove exploitation, would not increase the welfare of mankind.

Now the socialists say, that we ought to take advantage of the evolution of production made hitherto, and all we need is to transform the private property in the means of production into collective property of the workers themselves.

But let us fancy ourselves in the midst of the future society. According to the anarchists, every alliance, community, and even individual should be perfectly independent from each other. There is not, and should not be, a common administration of things. Therefore, at the exchange of products, every community will proceed separately and independently from each other. From this must result either despotism of a small minority over the whole mass of the people or competition. To-day competition has yet some good points in its favor, because it weakens the capitalists to the advantage of the consumers. In the future social structure however, in which there will be no place for private property, what significance is competition to have? No other but a constant war between the independent communities, alliances, or individuals. By we all know well, that the lesser the war between men, the greater the social welfare, because, instead of the vain and hurtful loss of energy in strife and quarrels, there will be a combined effort of all to subdue the forces of nature and to generally increase the wealth. But such combined action of all the members of society, can take place only when the labor of the individual will form a part of whole social labor or, to say the same thing in other words, when labor will be organized. An organization of labor however, is not possible without a general social administration, without the voluntary solidarity of the individual with the interests of the whole of society.

(To be continued.)

SIMPLY ABSURD.

How the "Patriotism" of the British Shipowners is Judged by the American Capitalist Press.

The fraudulent nature of capitalist appeals to "patriotism" has been exposed time and again by the socialist press, and although perhaps the effect of such exposures has on the whole been small, owing to popular misconceptions of socialism and all connected therewith, nevertheless some weight may be added to the charge from the confessions of the press correspondents for capitalist papers. Writing upon the effect produced upon British shipowners by the incursions of J. Pierpont Morgan into the marine transportation industry, the London correspondent of the Tribune holds forth as follows:

"Some of the talk on this subject is SIMPLY ABSURD. The Express prints opinions today full of BURLESQUE, MACDONALD PATRIOTISM, containing such declarations as that leading British lines have hatched an understanding not to yield to any temptations. American gold may offend that capitalist. It is a long time, if necessary, to keep the British flag afloat, and the DIRECTORS WILL ACT FROM PATRIOTIC CONSIDERATIONS OF HONORABLE INTEREST."

There is more of such NONSENSE, WHICH MEANS NOTHING, EXCEPT PERHAPS A SHREWD, INDUCE-

MENT TO ENGLISH TRAVELERS TO GIVE PRECEDENCE TO ENGLISH SHIPS.

There you have it all. From their own mouths they can be judged. When the British capitalist talks of patriotism and the flag, the American capitalist at once exposes the absurdity. Nothing in it, he says, except a shrewd move to make profit by appealing to the patriotism of his countrymen to patronize home industries. The idea that any capitalist "will act from patriotic instead of pecuniary motives" is as absurd as "absolute nonsense." When Mark Hanna and the gang associated with him wished to secure ship subsidies, they stated that the main object was the patriotic one of having the Stars and Stripes displayed on mast heads in every port on the globe. That was "patriotism" here, but the British capitalist would doubtless designate it as "bribe" which means nothing, except perhaps a shrewd inducement, etc., etc. Every charge brought against capitalism by socialists may be deduced from the utterances of the capitalists themselves.

LABOR ITEMS.

And Notes from Trades Union Journals and Exchanges, Throughout the United States.

Even the cowboy must go. In Lower California electric searchlights are replacing the night-riders. The tender of each searchlight is provided with a long-range rifle and a telephone.

The Appellate court in affirming the decision of Judge Holden against picketing by the striking employees of the Winslow Brothers company has but affirmed the fact of the class struggle for perhaps the thousandth time.

It seems after all that the white slave is cheaper than the black slave in South Carolina. The attempt to run cotton mills in Charleston with negro labor has proved a failure and will be abandoned. The negroes would not stick to their work.

An Eastern preacher wrote to 200 labor representatives and inquired why they did not go to church. In summing up the replies, he says: "A large proportion of the answers received indicate that socialism has become the substitute for the church."

reports that Job Harriman, of New York, and Max B. Hayes, of Cleveland, have been elected by referendum votes as American secretaries of the International Socialist Bureau, which was established by the last World's Labor Congress, and headquarters of which are in Brussels, Belgium.

The Machinery and Allied Metal Trades National and International Union has declared its intention of going on strike if their demands for a nine hour workday and a horizontal increase of 15% per cent in wages is not acceded to by May 25. If this strike occurs it will directly affect 100,000 machinists and will affect indirectly 1,000,000 men of allied trades.

Prof. Frank Parsons, of Boston, concludes that "if the nation owned the railroads, we could go from New York to San Francisco and return for a five dollar bill." There's little use in pointing out these economies to the people. They are already crazy to pay millions of dollars a year to the Vanderbilt and Gould households for the privilege of riding or walk. The American people fairly ache to be robbed. Let the fare go on.

The strike of street railway employees now on in Albany, N. Y., is likely to be a very stubborn affair. "Constitutional authority is as usual playing an important part. The strikers, aided by a sympathetic public, were able to effectively tie up the street car system. However, the latest advice state that two regiments of soldiers have been sent to protect the companies' property and prevent the public from disturbing "scab" employees.

Sometime ago the DeLeon fake R. T. and L. A. took advantage of the ignorance of the garment workers of Cincinnati and roped them in, with little blowing. Last week those fellows discovered the humbug, seceded and joined the national union. The bogus professor also expelled fifteen more of his dues payers from the "barrel" for various reasons. Dan's brag and bluster fits him to become the leading heavy villain or comedian in a burlesque show.—Cleveland Citizen.

A gigantic bricklayers lockout has been threatened in New York City. It seems that one of the bricklayers unions are striking for better conditions against a certain contractor. The Mason Builders Association have said that unless the bricklayers stop work immediately they will stop work on all important building operations. This lockout if it occurs it will affect eight bricklayers unions with a membership of about 8,000. Besides suspension of work will directly effect 10,000 men. Indirectly it will effect 300,000.

If you want more recruits for socialism spread the circulation of this paper.

General Committee Report.

Don't Forget!
The Workers' Call
PIC-NIC
will take place July 14 1901, at
Gardner's Park

Tickets 25 Cts.
Make No Conflicting Engagements.

LOCAL NEWS AND NOTES.

A large meeting of the Painters Union No. 104, on Monday evening had the pleasure of hearing an excellent address on Socialism from Walter Thomas Mills.

Socialists of the West side are forming a baseball nine and intend to combine propaganda work with pleasure. All those wishing to join please notify Jan. Lambert, 1912 Washington Blvd.

Blacksmiths Union No. 14 will hold a meeting Saturday evening, May 19th, 8 p.m. at 191 E. Randolph street. After the business is transacted a comrades J. Collins will be given an hour or so to explain what socialism means to the working class.

A special business meeting of the 20th Ward Branch will be held on Wednesday evening, May 23rd at 1111 Armitage ave. for the purpose of electing a Ward organizer. All members are expected to attend, as the work to be done is most important.

The open air meeting at Orchard and Adams streets, held last night, was well attended over two hundred people who listened with much interest to an exposition of Socialism given by Comrade Geo. D. Evans. Though the weather was cold the crowd was well up on the speakers.

Proctor and Madison street meeting brought together an audience of more than 600. August Klenke was the principal speaker while Comrade Adolph Gritzel opened the meeting with a musical selection on the violin, which garnered a large audience in quick time.

The Gladiators Union at 71 North Clark street was addressed by comrade John Collins on last Monday night. Comrade Collins showed why Union men should be so cautious and as to the new movement he seemed to want to give any reason why they shouldn't, the meeting adjourned apparently well satisfied with what they had heard.

The 13th Ward Branch started its outdoor meetings about 3 weeks ago with very encouraging results. The first of these meetings was held on May 1st at Kedzie avenue, the attendance at the meeting being usually very large, promises results in the ward. The meeting at this corner is held every Saturday evening, and a meeting will be held every Thursday evening at the usual hour, 8 p.m.

Comrade Mills addressed the Painters Union on last Saturday at their headquarters on East Madison street. His subject was the "task before us." The meeting was well attended with great attention by the audience who seem keenly interested in the lecture. A vote of appreciation of the efforts of several persons being given to address the meeting.

A meeting composed of machinists of all ages in Chicago met on last night at the Y. M. C. A. Hall, La Salle street, to discuss the proposed strike for increased wages and shorter hours. Comrade John Collins got an opportunity to address his fellow craftsmen and took full advantage of it by pointing out, as he had often done before, the antagonism between the capitalists and the working class and how the latter were handicapped in their fight on the economic field using even in the recent labor disputes in Chicago illustrations. If the threatened strike materialized, Comrade Collins will probably get lots of material for further illustrations of the same nature.

"ARMY REFORM" IN BELGIUM.

The ruling classes of Belgium are considering plans of "army reform," which is sadly needed in the interests of "good government," from their point of view. It seems that a system has been introduced by which the payment of 1000 francs exempts a man from military service and as a consequence the ranks are recruited wholly from those classes who cannot afford to pay the blood tax. This system has its disadvantages however, the chief among them being that "army reform" to break out, the army could not be depended on" as was illustrated in the recent labor disputes in the mining districts, where the soldiers refused to fire on the "mob." No dangerous ideas appear that the "reformers" are about to introduce a bill abolishing the ransom and compelling all to serve in the ranks irrespective of wealth or class. But with the usual hypocrisy natural to capitalism this measure is put forward as a "reform" in the principle that patriotism demands personal sacrifices.

But a double hypocrisy becomes necessary. The whole scheme is said to be subordinate to the defense of the "frontier" so that in case of hostilities between Germany and France the soil of Belgium might be kept from becoming a battleground for both belligerents. When it is considered that upon a war footing, the forces of the two countries mentioned considerably outnumber the whole population of Belgium, the falsehood of this pretext becomes thoroughly apparent. If the combatants felt inclined, or military advantages could be gained by using Belgian territory as a theatre of war, nothing that Belgium could do would prevent them. The plain fact of the matter is that the proposed "reform" is merely an effort to make the army a more reliable weapon against the working class, and the fact that it shows a disposition to slight to such usage strikes more to the heart of the Belgian capitalist class, than if the armies of France and Germany were increased tenfold.

Expansion Southward.

It is now stated that the Standard Oil Co. has acquired control of the Mexican Central Railway, and that a Standard Oil man will be elected president. Only recently a son of Helly Green returned from a visit to that country and reported that he discovered a strong desire for annexation to the United States on the part of the "better class" of Mexicans, and already our enterprising capitalists are taking measures for its realization in the future by the modern methods of acquiring "interests" that will ultimately demand a suitable administration of political affairs to accord with them. The universities have already set the example.

also, and now the Professors are talking of South America as the "economic complement" of the United States, and asserting that this country must control the hemisphere as far South as Cape Horn. "It may," says Dr. Edward Meade of the University of Philadelphia, "violate some of our ideas and precedents, but our trade demands it." It is not difficult to deduce the ultimate absorption of Mexico as but the commencement of this program.

Business Theology.

In giving advice to British iron and steel manufacturers recently at a banquet in London, the ubiquitous Carnegie is quoted as follows in the press dispatch:

Mr. Carnegie said the Bible taught, "seek ye first the kingdom of heaven and all things will be added unto you." He, Mr. Carnegie, would say to them: Seek ye first the United Kingdom and the markets of the world will be added unto you. The way to get hold of foreign markets, he said, was to conquer the home market.

"All things" evidently don't include the "markets of the world" in Carnegie's opinion, or he would have contented himself with urging his hearers to "seek first the kingdom of heaven." But Andy evidently knew that he could not fool his capitalist hearers, by giving advice which is meant now-a-days for the propertyless classes alone. He was well aware that they themselves were masters in the art of preaching this creed to their wage slaves, and that unless he could put his advice in the form of a cold materialistic "business proposition" it would fall on deaf ears. The British conquest of the "markets of the world" was greatly facilitated in the past, by encouraging the working classes to "seek first the kingdom of heaven," the earnest seeker being usually too much engaged in the business of "seeking another world" to discover the fact that he was being robbed in this one.

However while "conquering the home market" may be sound advice from the capitalist point of view, it is a rather doubtful salute to the British exploiter, to say that the task seems insuperable. The ungrateful fact is, stupid, British workmen cannot be induced to help his masters to a better life, this is too much for them. They actually "work to ruin" two or three times work into one, and don't seem to care a straw whether the home market keeps or not. And worse still, as regards the "kingdom of heaven," he shows unmistakable signs of giving up the search. All this is well known to both Carnegie and the British capitalists, and the latter understand perfectly that the seeming advice given them by an American labor-skinner is in reality merely an ill-concealed chuckle over their inability to intensify the labor of their upruling wage slaves.

"BUSINESS MORALITY."

Swindlers Exposed on one Page of a Chicago Daily and Advertised on the Other.

It is a notorious fact that fraud and humbug have so permeated the entire structure of present society that it is an exceedingly difficult task even for those who attempt to expose some phase of it, to avoid unconsciously dealing in the same article. Some of these attempts are certainly ludicrous in this respect, from the fact that the demands of "business" have so blinded the writers that they are unable to perceive the inconsistency of denouncing one particular form of fraud and ignoring its connection with scores of others which spring from the same source.

For instance, the Chicago Tribune of last Sunday prints a front page article exposing the practices of clairvoyants, fortune tellers, card readers, etc., who in the city of Chicago alone annually fleece the "vulgar public," to the amount of \$2,500,000. The entire article is devoted to demonstrating that these people are ignorant pretenders whose claims to the possession of occult powers are merely impudent and shallow impositions upon the credulity and superstition of their patrons. Such being the case it might be supposed that the Tribune would, "in the interests of the public," refrain from becoming a party to the schemes of these impostors. But the reader who would jump to such a conclusion, would in reality prove just as credulous as the dupes of the clairvoyants exposed on the front page of the Tribune. By merely turning to the advertising columns of the same paper he would find that almost half a page of advertising space is devoted to the prospectuses of these rogues, for which no doubt the Tribune is paid at the usual rate. Although the only logical conclusion to be drawn from this is that the Tribune in advertising these fakirs is equally guilty with them in robbing the ignorant and credulous, yet such a charge can be instantly disposed of by pirating "business necessity," a plea which can be used with equal force by any of the impostors who advertise in its columns.

If the Tribune professed a belief in the powers claimed by these adventurers, it is even held that such powers were of doubtful value, some excuse might be put forward, but when it claims positively that these fakirs actually obtain a large sum of money by pretending, and then becomes a party to the fraud by allowing them to display their bait in its columns, it is difficult for any one of average intelligence to draw much of a distinction between them in the matter of rascality.

Yet the entire business world is made up very largely of contradictions of this sort, with the trifling difference that custom has labeled some of them as legal and respectable, and others as illegal and disreputable.

"The Power Behind The Throne."

Capitalist Private Property and its Relation to the "Levee."

With the appointment of a new chief of police it was pretended by many and expected by some, that the malodorous district known as the "leves" would undergo a severe purging under the new regime. Several "raids" were made in the district, a few scores of the most notorious habitués were given a ride to headquarters in the patrol wagons, several professional beggars were also caught in the net, and half a dozen "joints" where robberies had been committed were closed by order of the new chief, a few gambling outfits have been seized and confiscated, and the inhabitants of the levees were represented in the daily press as terror-stricken by the vigor displayed in suppressing their nefarious practices. The new broom had to all appearance been prepared for the proverbial "clean sweep." But it also speedily became apparent that a bait was to be called upon the sweeping process. The levee politicians got to work, with the result that one notorious dive was "suppressed" and reopened for "business" three or four times within forty-eight hours. The press at once began "deploring" the influence of the barrel house politicians and caricaturing "Hinky Dink" and other street names of the same type, as "the power behind the throne" which prevented Kipley's successor from carrying out the "leves" cleaning scheme with which his official career was to be so auspiciously started.

The folly of "vice crusades" has been frequently pointed out in the columns of this paper, and the "reformer" had at least one resort to fall back on, viz., that the police were not doing their duty. It was also charged, that the levee was a source of income to the police officials, which they might naturally be supposed to conserve so long as it was profitable. Now, however, it cannot be denied that the new chief is really making the attempt, and yet it is already plain that his efforts will be rendered abortive. The police, be they ever so willing and earnest cannot abolish the levee nor even van the police and the Mayor acting in harmony accomplish that task, and it is their efforts were seconded by all the reformers, Y. M. C. A.'s and W. C. T. U.'s in the city the result would still be the same. Nor can all the "Hinky Dinks" and "Bathhouses" in the district, with all their followers, all the political bosses, barbers, saloonkeepers, grafters, burglars, bunco steers and confidence men, preserve it, if once its abolition is served upon by those who really possess the power, the owners of property in and around the district, and the various property interests connected therewith. The "leves" is a product of capitalism—a power against which mayors, police chiefs, reformers, temperance fanatics, politicians, divockeers, ward bosses and the "saloon element" are equally helpless. The levee depends for its existence upon a multitude of prominent, respectable, God-fearing church going labor skanking, profit mongering, interest drawing, rent collecting, mortgage owning, loan broking and land jobbing citizens, all of whom are engaged in the business of living from the labor of others, and who take toll indifferently from everything in the shape of property that can be made to yield it. The church, the brothel, the Salvation Army headquarters, the thieves' resort, the drug store, the basement dive, the corner grocery, the saloon, the day nursery, the shooting gallery, the 10-cent lodging house, the pawnshop, anything, everything, that will bring them real interest and profit is loved upon, and will be preserved just as long as the land and buildings cannot be made to yield more in other branches of capitalist "industry." When the "leves" property ceases to do this it will lose its character, not as "property" but as "leves" property, and then, and not before, the levee will disappear from the district. It now occupies to re-appear elsewhere. The "encroachments of business," that is, better paying "business" than is now conducted there, is the only means by which the "leves" can be "cleaned." When it becomes more profitable to erect fifteen-story buildings, large wholesale and retail stores, etc., upon the ground now occupied by shabby and filthy structures, the latter will disappear and the moral (?) tone of the neighborhood be raised accordingly. When this time arrives, it cannot be preserved as a source of income to police officials, neither can the moonlighting alderman with all the political riff-raff of the neighborhood interfere effectually to prolong its existence as "the levee." All the fifth, vice, prostitution, beggary, drunkenness, and thievery which now characterize it will be eliminated to other districts, and will be accommodated by the property owners of those districts, if more real interest and profit accrue from the new arrivals.

"Welcome the coming, speed the parting guest."

But this time is not yet. Levee property is as "sacred" as any other, and even if it is put to "have use" must not be injured. Men who own it in many cases also own property that is thoroughly "respectable" or have "business relations" with those that do. Let us suppose that one of these men owns certain property there. May four rent-paying houses, a saloon, a drug store, a brothel and a lodging house. He does not care anything about the character of the industry carried on in them so long as the rent is regularly paid. A banker in La Salle street, a man with large "business" connections, holds a mortgage for say \$325,000 upon the property, upon which the owner must pay the interest as promptly as he may. The banker and the mortgagee body is of course entitled to a fair proportion of his investments; so runs the dictum of capitalism.

Now suppose a new and ambitious police official gets into office and sets about cleaning up the "leves." Everybody, outwardly at least, approves of his intentions and he gets busy. A man is robbed in the saloon of our property owner, and the zealous police official promptly closes the place. Next morning it is opened by order of the Mayor. What has happened? The public are informed that the saloonkeeper had a "pull" big enough to secure the powerful intervention of any "Hinky Dink," who has a still bigger pull. They get to work on the Mayor and the result is that the combined pull of the saloonkeeper and "Hinky Dink" and various other denizens of the levee is too strong for the chief, and the house is opened next morning. But the owner of the property and the mortgagee in La Salle street, with large "business" connections, they of course didn't do a thing. They were altogether too "respectable" to be mixed up in such a matter. They left it to the saloonkeeper and "Hinky Dink," who appears next day in a cartoon as the "power behind the throne."

The banker wanted his interest on the mortgage, which depended upon the owner receiving his rent, which depended in turn upon the premises being "open for business." The brewing operation, which supplied the saloon with liquor and probably owned the fixtures, makes no protest in public, although its shareholders want dividends quite as much as the banker wants his interest and the owner his rent. The other property owners also remained silent though they know that vacant houses reduce rents gravely, and the holders of their mortgages also said nothing. These people all shut their eyes to the supposedly evil influence of "Hinky Dink" and the "public" are hoodwinked into believing that the latter individual and his type are all powerful in preserving the "leves" as a hot bed of vice and crime.

Enough has been said to show that an endless chain of property owning interests is responsible for the levee, although carefully concealed from the public gaze. And the links of this chain are welded more closely together than is generally supposed. Very often the brewery director is also a bank director, the mortgage holder may be a shareholder in the brewery, and even the levee property owner may hold mortgages on other property, stock in the brewery trust, etc. And the entire group may, and indeed often do, form part of a fashionable congregation whose pastor pushes the "vice crusade" with periodical vigor when the appropriate time for that manifestation arrives.

And it is in these men and their connection with the business world, that the "pull" resides; and not in the shabby and unlettered sixth rate politician who runs a gin mill in some part of the pest hole, and who is looked upon as "shrewd" by the still more ignorant rabble who congregate in his "place of business." These men who pretend to answer at the "Hinky Dinks" and the "Bathhouse Johns," and deplore their "influence" in politics are of all people the most responsible for them, through using them for the conservation of property interests on the "leves." They are the modern prototypes of those whom Christ referred to as "whited sepulchrs filled with rottenness and dead men's bones." Outwardly respectable, they support vice and crime, by turning it into profit, and proudly skulk behind some petty and vulgar politician whom they affect to despise. Often posing as "reformers" themselves they destroy even the small possibilities of reforms that perhaps might be effected under capitalism. And in this they have the tacit support of every upholder of capitalist property throughout the country. They understand thoroughly that the immediate abolition of the "leves" by an indiscriminate closing of the dens of vice and crime from which they extract tribute in the shape of rent, interest and profit, is impossible while business interests remain supreme, and that consequently every attempt to do so must prove abortive.

Private property in the means of production or in other words, capitalist property, is at once the creator and preserver of the "leves" with all its nameless abominations. "Moral waves, vice crusades," good intentions, or a zealous police administration cannot seriously interfere with it while capitalism remains. The best that can be accomplished is the shifting of its occupants to another district, and that itself is inevitable at the proper time, when the demands of business decrease its removal. But its complete abolition involves the disappearance of capitalist property, a task that is reserved for socialism alone.

Representative Division.

The Convention of the South West Division Saturday was a representative gathering. Dr. J. P. O'Connell was the chosen vanguard. F. O. Strickland was president. Dr. J. P. O'Connell directed to begin his work next week. Committee. It was voted to recommend to the Ward Branches that they answer themselves the per week per capita dues-paying members to start this work. The first effort will be to preserve the organization and concentrate the propaganda, especially the sale of and securing of subscriptions to, the Workers Call.

Don't run out of Socialist ammunition. Call postal can always be obtained at this office.

Join For The Second Course.

The Chicago School of Social Economy.

Closed its first series of twenty lessons at the Schiller Building on Thursday. The attendance throughout the course has been most remarkable. For this last night there were more students and visitors than the hall would hold, standing room and all.

This second course will begin in the same hall at the Schiller Building, 101 - 5 Randolph Street, on Thursday evening, May 2.

In this course the students will have the benefit of the use of the printed lessons from the start and Comrade Mills will be able to add to the regular work in How to Study, How to Prepare a Speech, How to Keep a Scrap Book, give Some Elementary Work in Logic and find time each night for Drill work in the practice of speaking by the Comrade.

For the last half of the course just closed it has been impossible to advertise or canvass for additional students for the night school because the hall was completely filled with those already members.

Those who wish to take this second course should be on hand for the first lesson.

The rates will be the same as before. Tuition \$2.00. The use of the printed lessons \$1.00. If you are not sure you will take the course come for the first night anyway. Single admissions, 15 cents.

For full particulars address, with stamp,

THE CHICAGO SCHOOL OF SOCIAL ECONOMY
6416 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.

A MODERN QUIXOTE

(Continued from page 1.)

argument ownership," or "state socialism" as its "issue" is already in embryo, and it is the birth of this movement that Mr. Greenman is anxious to prevent if possible. And as all socialists know that even the arrival of this bastard cannot dispose of the right heir with which all society is pregnant, they will regard with much indifference and little curiosity Mr. Greenman's endeavors to procure economic education. As for socialism, the child of economic evolution, it will arrive in the fullness of time, and it is not at all impossible that if Mr. Greenman is above ground when the auspicious event occurs, he may by that time have acquired enough intelligence to help celebrate the birthday festivities, by acknowledging that the competitive system has at length brought out the "greatest and best" that was in it.

Open Air Meetings.

Saturday—Union and 12th streets, 8 p. m. Speakers, F. Q. Strickland and Sam Robbins.

Saturday—Kedzie and 12 streets, 8 p. m. Speakers, E. M. Stangland and A. B. Brennan.

Saturday—3 p. m., Carpenter street and Milwaukee ave. Speakers, B. Berlyn and G. D. Evans.

Saturday—Paulina and Milwaukee, 8 p. m. Speakers, M. Caplan and J. Fox.

Saturday—120th and Lowe av. Speakers, Walter Theodore Mills, Leon Shave and Sam Robbins.

Saturday—25th and 2nd ave. Speakers, H. P. Koush, Walter Higgins and Aug. Kienke.

Sunday—3 p. m., State and Congress st. Speakers, M. Caplan and Sam Robbins.

Sunday—3 p. m., California and North ave. Speakers, J. Fox and Aug. Kienke.

Sunday—3 p. m., Peoria and Madison streets. Speakers, John Collins and J. A. Brennan.

Sunday—3 p. m., 4th ave. and Lake street. Speakers, E. M. Stangland and J. A. Brennan.

Monday—4 p. m., Orchard and North ave. Speakers, J. H. Bard and Aug. Kienke.

Wednesday—3 p. m., 4th and Oakley ave. Speakers, M. Caplan and Walter Higgins.

Wednesday—3 p. m., Robey and Chicago ave. Speakers, Aug. Kienke, Sam Williams and J. N. Harrel.

Wednesday—3 p. m., Irving Park blvd and Lincoln ave. Speakers, J. H. Bard and G. D. Evans.

Thursday—Madison and California, 8 p. m. Speakers, B. Berlyn and J. A. Brennan.

Thursday—3 p. m., Clark street and Walton place. Speakers, K. Morris and Sam Robbins.

Hall Meetings.

Friday—Lectures every Friday evening at 17th Ward Club room, 306 North Wellington street, near California av.

Sunday—3 p. m., Educational Hall, Armitage and Milwaukee ave.

Friday—3 p. m., Educational Hall, Armitage and Milwaukee ave.

A Successful Plan.

About four months ago there was noted in these columns a plan for increasing the circulation of the Workers' Call proposed and put into execution by the Twenty-fifth Ward Branch, socialist party. The plan in brief was as follows: Members of the branch started a pledge list and circulated it among the comrades living in the ward, the money thus raised being applied to the payment of three months' subscriptions to the Workers' Call for names selected at random from the lists of registered voters in that ward. The intention was as soon as the three-months subscription expired, to have members of the branch to select for removal and get as many as possible to become regular readers. The work was pushed with energy, the result being that within a few weeks several hundred such names were added to our mailing list from Lake View. Two weeks ago the first lot of three month subscriptions expired and the members of the branch started out to secure renewals. The result was very satisfactory. About 60 per cent of those whose subscriptions expired bought Workers' Call postals and will continue to have the paper a weekly visitor.

The Twenty-fifth Ward Branch are

still bringing in three-month subscriptions and will continue each week to sell an unusually large number of cards in consequence. Their plan has been tried and has proved an excellent mode of propaganda. It might be well for other branches to discuss this scheme, and see if it is not possible to put in operation in other wards. The several organization districts might also find it of value in building up powerful organizations.

Press Fund Association.

On Saturday, May 12th, the Socialist Temple, 126 S. Western avenue, was occupied by an earnest and determined body of socialist workers who met together for the purpose of perfecting an association to raise funds for and increase the circulation of the Workers' Call.

The meeting was called to order by Organizer Kienke and Comrade Duly, of the 12th Ward was elected chairman with Comrade Kennedy as secretary. The chairman called upon Comrade Elman to address the meeting upon the plans which he had in view to form the association, which the latter complied with in a brief and distinct speech.

Upon motion it was decided to organize a Workers' Call Association and various plans were taken up and discussed at length by different party members.

Upon motion a committee of four, consisting of Comrades Woodman, Strickland, Higgins and Elman, were elected to draw up a constitution for the association.

Comrade Elman was elected temporary chairman and it was decided that the dues should be 25 cents per month.

The meeting then adjourned until Wednesday, May 15th, on which date the committee on constitution will report and permanent officers be elected.

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER

Socialists must Equip Themselves to Make Propaganda from Current Events.

One of the greatest needs of American Socialists has long been a book that should, at once, give a thorough, scientific explanation of socialism in all its phases so as to make a reliable text-book for socialists, and still be so simple in its language and elementary in its treatment of the subject that it could be put into the hands of new inquirers.

A book recently published by Professor Emile Vandervelde, of Belgium, entitled "Collectivism and Industrial Evolution" seems to fill this long felt want. Already it has been translated into the German, Russian and Italian languages. The first part of the book is very pertinent to present conditions in America, dealing with the subject of capitalist concentration and the disappearance of the "peasant proprietor." This is discussed with a wealth of illustrations and argument nowhere else to be found. "The Progress of Capitalist Property" is then traced through the successive stages of corporations, monopolies and trusts. The attempts of capitalist writers to explain this process of evolution are then taken up and thoroughly knocked down.

The second part of the work deals with "The Socialization of the Means of Production and Exchange" and, by far the most exhaustive study of the transition from capitalism to socialism that has yet appeared. The final chapter discusses the objections to socialism in a thoroughly satisfactory manner. Of the book as a whole, it is not too much to say that it is destined to become the standard text-book of International Socialism and the greatest propaganda work yet issued.

This book is soon to appear from the press of Charles H. Kerr & Co. The Workers' Call has made arrangements with publishers whereby it obtains a limited supply of the book which it will offer as premiums to its subscription hunters. The book will retail at 25c. Arrangements have been made to give a copy of "Collectivism" with every new yearly subscription for the Workers' Call. Comrades desiring a copy of this book should bring or send their subscription to this office as soon as possible. Names will be filed and a copy of the book sent to addresses as soon as it is off the press.

Your slavery rests on your neighbors' ignorance. Give him a Workers' Call to help break your fetters.

SOCIALIST PARTY

OF CHICAGO.
Branch Directory.

Secretaries will please send notice of any omissions, changes or corrections in the following list and notify the editor of The Workers' Call, 30 N. Clark street.

COMMITTEES.

GENERAL COMMITTEE meets first Saturday of every month at Schiller Hall, 3rd floor, Schiller Bldg., 161 E. Randolph street. A. W. Lindgren, secretary, 117 Roscoe street.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meets every Monday at Workers' Call office, 30 N. Clark street, Room 1; secretary, A. W. Lindgren, 117 Roscoe street.

BRANCHES.

The following directory announces only the business meetings of the various branches. All agitation meetings will be announced in the "List of Meetings," which will be found on the first page of every issue of The Workers' Call.

FIRST WARD—Every Tuesday night, Atlantic Hotel, southwest corner Van Buren and Hubbard streets; secretary, J. A. Brennan, 407 Wabash ave.

SECOND WARD—Sunday at 3 p. m., 214 Wabash avenue; secretary, Rice Washburn, 175 E. 23rd street.

THIRD WARD—Headquarters, 3353 S. State street; meets every Monday at 8 p. m.; secretary, S. E. Yeomann, 330 State street.

FOURTH WARD—Meets every first and third Monday night at 310 South Halsted street; secretary, Joe Trent, 239 E. Twenty-fourth street.

FIFTH WARD—Every second and fourth Tuesday at 319 S. Halsted st.; Sec. George Mitchell, 1523 25th st.

SIXTH WARD—Meets Friday night; secretary, M. Kleininger, 634 Lake avenue.

SEVENTH WARD—Meets at Foresters' hall, 633 Cottage Grove ave., every Thursday at 8 p. m.; Sec., Dayton Howell, 625 Washington ave.

EIGHTH WARD—Every Saturday 8 p. m., at Sherman Hall, 519 Commercial ave.; Sec. M. H. Taft, 230 Commercial avenue.

NINTH AND TENTH WARDS—Meet every first and third Monday at 483 Halsted street; secretary, Geo. L. Rosenberg, 610 W. Twelfth street.

ELEVENTH WARD—Every 2nd and 4th Thursday at Jewett Hall, cor. 1st street and Paulina street; Robert Plotter, 400 Washburne ave.

TWELFTH WARD—Every Friday 8 p. m., at 124 Twenty-fourth street, near Oakley avenue; secretary, G. J. Sinclair, 1134 S. Albany av.

THIRTEENTH WARD—Every Sunday morning, 10:30 A. M., at Socialist Temple, 126 S. Western avenue; secretary, James Lambert, 1613 Washington boulevard.

FOURTEENTH WARD—Every Friday at 10:30 A. M., at Socialist Temple, 126 S. Western avenue; secretary, E. C. Cope, 132 Emerson avenue.

FIFTEENTH WARD—Headquarters at 381 W. North avenue; secretary, M. Hull, 34 Thomas street.

SIXTEENTH WARD—Every Monday at 1132 Milwaukee avenue, second floor; secretary, O. Bealack, 846 N. Wood street.

SEVENTEENTH WARD—Every Sunday at 3 p. m., Aurora Hall, Huron street and Milwaukee avenue; secretary, Sol Siegel, 195 W. Huron street.

EIGHTEENTH WARD—First and third Wednesday at 47 W. Madison street; secretary John Gillespie, 177 W. Madison street.

NINETEENTH WARD—Every Tuesday evening at Hull House; secretary, Miss Mary Colson, Hull House, corner Polk and Halsted streets.

TWENTIETH WARD—Every Thursday at Socialist Temple, 126 S. Western avenue; secretary, James S. Smith, 412 W. Madison street.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD—Every 2nd and 4th Wednesday at Senefelder Hall, 55 Wells street; secretary, R. A. Morris, 38 N. Clark street.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD—Every second Tuesday in the month at 33 Clybourn avenue; secretary, P. F. Eckenberg, 321 N. Franklin street.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD—Every Friday at Garfield Turner Hall, Garfield and Larrabee streets; secretary, A. H. Schuler, 18 Dayton street.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD—Every first and third Friday at N. W. corner Southport avenue and Diversey blvd.; secretary L. N. Wagner, 636 Southport avenue.

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD—Every first and third Sunday, 3 p. m., and every second and fourth Tuesday, 8 p. m., at headquarters, Presbyterian Hall, 663 Sheffield avenue; secretary, G. A. Herold, 577 Oakwood.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD—Every first and third Tuesday, cor. N. Leavitt and Noble Platte av. A. Johnson, secretary, 233 Cuyler av.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 1—Meets every Friday at 30 W. Wellington street; secretary, Wm. H. Leffingwell, 630 W. Wellington st.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 2—Secretary, J. H. Bard, 112 W. Irving Park Blvd.

TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD, No. 1—Every first and third Monday, Lind's Hall Fifty-first avenue and St. Paul road; secretary, J. Harris, Fullerton and O'Brien.

TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD, No. 2—Secretary, A. Elman, 1116 Armitage avenue.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 3—Secretary, Daniel Zalka, 131 N. Fifty-seventh court.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 4—Secretary, James Charbonnet, 310 N. Whipple street.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD—Every Wednesday at headquarters, Socialist Hall, Armitage and Milwaukee ave. Secretary, Chas. Kienken, 179 Johnson.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD—Every Monday at 49 Bishop street; secretary, Nick Krump, 43 W. Forty-second street.

THIRTIETH WARD—Secretary, F. W.

THIRTY-FIRST WARD—Every second and fourth Friday at Tarino Hall, 53th and Aberdeen streets, 8 p. m.; Secretary, H. P. Newman, 674 Loomis st.

THIRTY-SECOND WARD—Meets second and fourth Monday at 998 Halsted street; secretary, Charles F. Lowrie, 641 Parnell avenue.

THIRTY-THIRD WARD—Every second and fourth Wednesday evening at 113th street and Michigan avenue; secretary, G. P. Dennis, 1437 Perry st.

THIRTY-FOURTH WARD—Secretary, H. C. Johnson, 220 W. Monroe st.

THIRTY-FIFTH WARD, No. 1—Secretary, J. M. Cook, 136 N. 2nd ave.

THIRTY-FIFTH WARD, No. 2—Every first and third Friday evenings at Liberty Hall, corner Chicago and 11th st. avenue; secretary, J. D. Strickland, 24 N. St. Louis avenue.

GERMAN BRANCHES.

KARL MARX CLUB—Every second and fourth Monday evenings at 330 Larrabee street, near North avenue; secretary, O. Glick, 637 N. Halsted st.

FREDERICK ENGELS CLUB—Meets at 47th and Bishop st.; secretary, Henry Steiner, 240 W. 44th street.

EIGHTH WARD GERMAN CLUB—Every first and third Friday evenings at 610 South Chicago avenue; secretary, Ferdinand Jahnke, 1043 14th ave. K.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD GERMAN CLUB—Every first and third Thursday evenings at Social Turner Hall, Belmont and Paulina.

POLISH BRANCHES.

POLISH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Meets every Monday at Polish headquarters, 444 Noble street; secretary, F. Cienciera, 444 Noble street.

SEVENTEENTH WARD BRANCH—Every Saturday at 441 Noble street; secretary, M. Fleck, 441 Noble street.

EIGHTH WARD BRANCH—Every Sunday, 3 p. m., at Prasko's Hall, 54th street and Superior avenue; secretary, F. Rudzinski, 577 Market ave.

TENTH WARD BRANCH—Every Saturday evening at Pulk's Hall 15th street and Ashland avenue; secretary, K. Kosturki, 617 W. 29th street.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD BRANCH—Every first and third evenings, Kosciuszki Hall, 49th and Wood streets.

LADIES' BRANCH—Every first Sunday at 321 21st place; secretary, Mrs. D. Polick, 343 21st place.

EDUCATIONAL CLUBS.

SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Meets every Tuesday at 5 p. m., at 1039 Milwaukee av., in rear.

LASALLE POLITICAL AND EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Lecture and reading rooms at 48 S. Halsted street, meetings every Friday night.

ILLINOIS

Locals affiliated with Social Democratic Party, Headquarters at Springfield, Mass.

ILLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE meets every second and fourth Friday evenings at 38 N. Clark street; secretary, R. A. Morris, 38 N. Clark street.

LOCAL ALTON—Secretary, Aug. Shipport, 241 Union street.

LOCAL BELLEVILLE—Secretary, G. W. Boyce, 114 N. Gold street.

LOCAL CENTRALIA—Secretary, Antonio Baumgartner, Railroad No. 3.

LOCAL OLEN CARBON—Secretary, C. Demmerich.

LOCAL CALHOUN—Secretary, Jno. C. Bjodin, 187 E. North street.

LOCAL HERRIN—Secretary, F. H. Myers.

LOCAL MONMOUTH—Secretary, R. F. Watson, Box 189.

LOCAL MOLINE—Secretary, Paul Pressell.

LOCAL NEW BURNSIDE—Secretary, A. O. Mica.

LOCAL PEKIN—Secretary, O. F. Schmidt, 512 Court street.

LOCAL QUINCY—Secretary, William Heuman, 123 State street.

LOCAL ROCK ISLAND—Secretary, H. Heyland, 1205 Fifth avenue.

LOCAL GLEN ELLYN—Secretary, Chas. H. Kerr.

LOCAL SPRINGFIELD—Secretary, A. von Behrens, 130 N. Grand avenue.

LOCAL FREEBURG—Secretary, Joe Sutton.

LOCAL TRENTON—Secretary, J. J. Shuster.

LOCAL ALTOONA—Secretary, Carl Elton, M. D.

LOCAL BISHOP HILL—Secretary, A. F. Lindwall.

LOCAL ROCKFORD—Secretary, Henry N. Grant, 69 Seventh street.

LOCAL BERTWICK—Secretary, H. E. Allen.

LOCAL ABINGDON—Secretary, Thomas Wallace.

LOCAL PANA—Secretary, Henry Walser.

LOCAL LINCOLN—Sec., J. N. Salt.

EDUCATIONAL HALL

HEADQUARTERS IN WARD BRANCH SOCIETY

Every Sunday, 10:30 a. m. Children's Sunday School.

Every Sunday, 2:30 p. m. Hazing Society.

Every Sunday, 8:00 p. m. School for Speakers.

Sunday April 29 8 p. m. Lecture by Morris Kaplan.

Every Wednesday Branch Meeting.

Friday March 23 8 p. m. Joe A. Snyder.

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Official organ of the R. D. P. from the Pacific Coast.

Send for sample copy. 25 cents for six months; 50 cents a year; with Workers' Call 25 cents a year.

117 Turk St.

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Campaign Meeting, Sunday 8:30 p. m. Socialist School, Sunday, 2:30 p. m. Address: Chas. Kienken, 179 Johnson. Social Orator, People's Meeting Sunday 8 p. m. Visit by the Socialist Orchestra. Socialist Party Meeting, Tuesday, 8 p. m. Ladies' Auxiliary Thursday, 8 p. m. Reading Room Open Every Evening.

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AND COMMENTS

By FRED. D. WARREN.

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THE WORKERS' CALL.

THE WORKERS' CALL is published by the SOCIALIST PARTY of Chicago and has for its aim the education of the working class in the principles of scientific socialism, revolutionary socialism. For this purpose only it appears.

"Workingmen of all countries unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains: you have a world to gain."

THIRD YEAR.—WHOLE No. 118

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, MAY 2 1901.

PRICE ONE CENT.

SYMPTOM OF DECAY

The Economic Significance of John Alexander Dowie.

UNEVEN GROWTH ON SOCIETY

Religious and Political Impostors Who Thrive Upon the Decaying Middle Class.

It might be well to call the attention of those individuals who suppose that the religious impostor John Alexander Dowie is at last on the run, to the old proverb which advises all and sundry to refrain from "holloing" until they are out of the wood. While it may be very true that all falsehood is merely temporary, it is none the less expedient to remember that religious humbug is in its very nature exceedingly elastic and not at all liable to disappear under the frown of "public opinion" as suddenly as those engaged in the same business would like. In considering Dowie and his followers to immediate extinction, because his theory of healing has failed in several well advertised instances to produce the results claimed for it, these parties are fairly open to the suspicion that "the wish is father to the thought."

Went Dowie the only humbug in modern society, and as such, an abnormal quantity, out of harmony with conditions as they exist today, the satisfaction expressed over the anticipated disappearance of his particular cult, might be said to have reasonable grounds for its justification. But such is merely a representative of one particular form of deception, in an entire world of mental and religious shams reared on the structure of a worn-out economic system.

This particular impostor is merely a fungus growth which denotes the rottenness and decay of present society, and his kind may be expected to increase instead of diminish in the years to come. Throughout all history the appearance of multifarious quacks and charlatans has ever been the herald of coming social revolution. Even if it were possible to exterminate Dowie and all his works in an instant, "society" would immediately produce a similar brood to take his place, and a competitive struggle between them extending over a few years would determine which was fittest to survive according to the law of natural selection. It is only in a soul mentally and morally rotten and putrid, that such growths can thrive, and those best adapted to the particular surroundings and environment will always outgrow and overshadow their rivals, just as in the mercantile competitive world. Any one who has observed the growth of the crop of Mesias, Elias, incarnations, dealers, prophets and miracle workers, which has sprung up on all sides during the last ten years, some to wither away in a year or two, others to attain a partial and still others a marked success, will appreciate the truth of this statement.

Now, what was the particular soil in which Dowie's seed fell and flourished? Was it amongst the great capitalist class, the captains of industry, the men who reckon their fortunes in millions of dollars? Undoubtedly not. John Alexander Dowie, from all his utterances is not clever enough to exploit the great exploiters. Any of the large respectable orthodox churches will supply their "religious" needs abundantly.

Neither did Dowie make a specialty of getting the disinherited, propertyless, wage working class into his ranks. In a double sense there was nothing to be got by recruiting in that field. The "workingman" whose chief direction in the eyes of orthodox capitalist politicians is that "he doesn't go to church," was not likely to find anything particularly attractive in the Dowie creed, more than in any other.

Neither did Dowie come to the masses, and therefore was able to contribute little to Dowie's "greatness." Neither did Dowie come to the masses, and therefore was able to contribute little to Dowie's "greatness." Neither did Dowie come to the masses, and therefore was able to contribute little to Dowie's "greatness."

It was mainly amongst the so-called little middle classes, that the "overcoat" grew and flourished like a green bay tree. It was there that he found, unobscured by the glare of a worldly economic position in the modern social structure, the necessary credulity that was to make him great—and a sufficient amount of property to make him rich. His present adherents were almost without exception drawn from other congregations throughout the city, the sanity exhibited towards him by the religious authorities, and perhaps by the responsible for the resignation of some of them on the plea of insufficient salary, their poverty being reduced to some extent in the amount of wealth controlled by the "dealer."

The element that he attracted looked upon "religion" as a reality which had been more or less distorted by false teachings. Though they were unable to comprehend his economic basis as meddling and shaping his different forms, they were nevertheless able to

A STRENUOUS FRAUD

Roosevelt's Opening Speech at the Buffalo Exposition.

A STRING OF EMPTY PHRASES

Some of His Utterances Illustrated in Reference to Current Events of the Day.

The Buffalo Fair, opened under the constellation of expansion, naturally showed the fingermarks of this policy daubed all over it. The opening festivities were perfectly saturated with imperialistic lye (lie). Strenuous Roosevelt's speech formed the centerpiece of the oratorical spread. Of course, he dwelt in general on the "common interests" of all American republics, and in particular on the "grave danger" threatening the prosperity of the United States and her sister republics through old world powers that might wish to acquire new territory over

His speech furnished such good material for socialist propaganda that we quote a few nuggets from it:

Until that system passes away, Dowieism, or other expressions of the same thing, is here to stay. The faith which centres either in religious or political quacks is essentially the same thing, and the crop of both within the last ten years has been equally numerous. The pretensions of Dowie are not one whit more absurd than the claims of those who propose "remedies" for existing evils, while ignoring the economic evolution that has brought society to the stage it now occupies. Between the faith healer and the trust smasher there is little to choose. Economic and religious confusion are inseparable, and always appear most distinctly during periods preceding a great and far-reaching change in the social structure, and only when the nature of such change becomes apparent to the majority will they tend to disappear.

John Alexander Dowie needs no apology for his entrance into society, any more than any other modern quack with a patent remedy for all ills, and the manner of his exit is equally outside the dictation of his critics. Not being able to grasp his significance as a symptom of social change, they will probably continue to fulminate over his "blasphemous" pretensions, deplore the credulity of his dupes and moralize philosophically upon the eternal gullibility of the human race. In the meantime the object of their dislike, thanks to the laws of capitalist private property, can improve the opportunity to secure more firmly in his possession the proceeds of ten years strenuous exploitation in the field of religious humbug. And when all these things are accomplished, the manner of his accumulation will be conveniently forgotten by everybody, with the possible exception of those of his dupes who have realized the fact that they have been "worked" good and plenty.

Weekly Subscription Report.

For week ending May 14			
Wards	Subscriptions	Papers	Total
1st	1.25	1.25	2.50
2nd	1.25	1.25	2.50
3rd	1.25	1.25	2.50
4th	1.25	1.25	2.50
5th	1.25	1.25	2.50
6th	1.25	1.25	2.50
7th	1.25	1.25	2.50
8th	1.25	1.25	2.50
9th	1.25	1.25	2.50
10th	1.25	1.25	2.50
11th	1.25	1.25	2.50
12th	1.25	1.25	2.50
13th	1.25	1.25	2.50
14th	1.25	1.25	2.50
15th	1.25	1.25	2.50
16th	1.25	1.25	2.50
17th	1.25	1.25	2.50
18th	1.25	1.25	2.50
19th	1.25	1.25	2.50
20th	1.25	1.25	2.50
21st	1.25	1.25	2.50
22nd	1.25	1.25	2.50
23rd	1.25	1.25	2.50
24th	1.25	1.25	2.50
25th	1.25	1.25	2.50
26th	1.25	1.25	2.50
27th	1.25	1.25	2.50
28th	1.25	1.25	2.50
29th	1.25	1.25	2.50
30th	1.25	1.25	2.50
31st	1.25	1.25	2.50
Total City	\$12.50	\$12.50	\$25.00
Donations			
Socialist Temple		7.18	7.18
Ladies Auxiliary		10.00	10.00
19th Ward Branch		1.00	1.00
2nd Temple		1.00	1.00
"Cub" Fund per Executive		2.00	2.00
Total		\$28.18	\$28.18

"Mother Love" the program, has been found guilty, but the business man who employed her hasn't been found anywhere or anything.

SOUTH SIDE ACTIVE

Organizers and Workers Meet in Conference.

SUGGESTIONS FOR AGITATION

Season's Work Planned and Started. Open Air Meetings for Next Week. Financial Report Etc.

The second meeting of the Workers and Organizers of the South Division held at 155-63rd street was a worthy second to the good beginning made a week ago. Nearly all of the thirteen wards were represented and the plans of the South Side Summer Campaign are taking shape very fast.

More Workers.

There were added to the list of workers as published last week the following names: Rev. F. U. Miller, Mrs. H. F. Miller, Mrs. L. Dreivogt, M. L. Klawns, W. Cole, R. Bartsch, Lulu Lowrie, C. F. Lowrie, Geo. Mitchell, Little M. Forsberg, Chas. Kimball, Bernard Barlya, making a total of thirty-eight comrades enrolled for pushing the party work, and this before

THE ONE MEETING.

Only one Propaganda meeting, was held during the week and that was held at the corner of 130th and Wallace streets. Comrade Mills and Miss Glover were the speakers. Comrade Shaw had been announced but sent his apology for not being able to be present. There was an attendance of about three hundred; collection \$1.55 and eleven Workers' Call cards sold.

The Worker's Report.

There was given only a partial report of the workers for the week. Blanks have been prepared and will be in every worker's hands before the week is over and it is hoped and believed that complete returns will be hereafter possible.

Out Door Meetings.

Meetings were arranged for at the following places: Saturday eve., May 10th, 63rd and Halsted sts., Speakers, Mills, Shaw, and Miss Shaw.

Reflected "Prosperity."

Taking its cue from Correspondent Curtis' glowing account of "prosperity" in the Southern States the Record-Herald publishes a cartoon representing "King Cotton" in the act of presenting a ragged negro laborer with a ponderous bag of dollars, which the latter receives with a delighted grin. Underneath is the following rather inappropriate legend, quoted from the optimistic Curtis:

THE SAME OLD GAME

Bursting of the Texas "Oil Boom" Brings Usual Results.

RUINS THE SMALL INVESTOR

The "Oil of Joy is Turned to Mourning" and the Little Speculator Hasn't the "Ghost of a Show."

The oil "boom" in Beaumont, Texas, has collapsed, and the "crash" speculation referred to in a recent issue of this paper are now undergoing the process of having their reason restored. This is how it is done, according to press reports.

The Way to Do It.

Attention was called to the process by which new members are secured. It was discussed at some length and the following was the general sentiment of the meeting and it was so agreed:—If application for membership is made at the regular ward meetings, the questions on the back of the application blanks should be read by the Chairman and answered by the applicant who should also sign in the place provided on the back of the blank. But it is frequently the case that applications are signed outside the ward meetings and in such a case the worker who takes the application should be very careful to read it and explain the force of the printed pledge to each applicant. The application with at least one month's dues will be reported by the worker to the Ward organizer, who will give the name and dues to the financial secretary of the ward and return the application to the Division committee and the financial secretary of the ward will at once make out a membership card, affix the dues stamp for the month and send it to the Division committee. The application will be turned over by the Division Committee to the General Committee at its next session, but it is understood that all applications are accepted, and members who apply and pay dues at at once become members of the party, unless notified to the contrary by the secretary of the General Committee immediately after its first meeting succeeding the report to it of the application. If this is the way to do it, it only remains to do it times enough and the Socialist party will give us Socialism.

Week's Statement.

The Division Organizer reported for the week:

Expenditures:	
Car Fare	\$0.70
Hall Rent	5.00
Workers' Call Cards	7.75
Organizers' Salary	15.00
\$28.45	

Receipts:

Workers' Call Cards—	
Sunday	\$7.75
W. Pullman	2.75
Other sales	0.50
Collection (Sunday)	0.67
W. Pullman Do.	1.00
Organizer's Fund—	
5th Ward, per M. Morris.	2.00

The Next Meeting.

Next Sunday, everybody will be provided with blanks and the Conference will not need to last so long nor be so fully occupied with the details of the work. It should be understood that every socialist of the south side should report his name to this conference, if he is willing and able to work at least one evening each week for the party.

Program for Sunday.

Next Sunday the meeting will commence at 2.30 and for half an hour our comrades will practice singing Socialist songs. Quite a delegation from the German singing societies will be present to assist in this work. There will be five minute speeches (the speakers are up) on the following topics: "Women's Work with Women—Suggestions," led by Mrs. G. Forsberg; "How to sell Workers' Call Cards," led by A. Rasmussen; "How to explain the Pledge on the back of the Application Blank," led by T. J. Morgan; How to Get a Good Collection from a Street Meeting," led by M. H. Taft.

Remember Next Sunday.

Don't fail to be there! The place—335 East 63rd street, the hour—2.30 p. m.

THE NIGHT SCHOOL.

Comrade Kleindienst suggested a speakers' practice club, and comrade Mills offered to give the tuition in the Thursday Night School to any of the south side comrades who would join in speaking and take regular work for the summer in the south side campaign, the practice in speaking being now a leading feature of the night school work, the one dollar each for the printed lessons being the only charge to such comrades.

Some Good Points.

Among the good points which were made in the conference, here are a few from the many worth remembering. Comrade Richter of the 7th Ward said: "No other work can be as important at this time as enlarging our organization and extending the circulation of the Workers' Call, and whatever is done should be planned with regard to these two things."

Comrade Anderson of the 12nd Ward said:

"What is wanted is not something to take the place of the Ward organizations—nothing can take their place. The plan should be to help the ward organization to do its work, not undertake to do this work for it."

Comrade Dreivogt of the 4th Ward said:

"There are comrades who cannot attend these meetings but they are willing to furnish the money to pay the bills if we need for it."

The Way to Do It.

Attention was called to the process by which new members are secured. It was discussed at some length and the following was the general sentiment of the meeting and it was so agreed:—If application for membership is made at the regular ward meetings, the questions on the back of the application blanks should be read by the Chairman and answered by the applicant who should also sign in the place provided on the back of the blank. But it is frequently the case that applications are signed outside the ward meetings and in such a case the worker who takes the application should be very careful to read it and explain the force of the printed pledge to each applicant. The application with at least one month's dues will be reported by the worker to the Ward organizer, who will give the name and dues to the financial secretary of the ward and return the application to the Division committee and the financial secretary of the ward will at once make out a membership card, affix the dues stamp for the month and send it to the Division committee. The application will be turned over by the Division Committee to the General Committee at its next session, but it is understood that all applications are accepted, and members who apply and pay dues at at once become members of the party, unless notified to the contrary by the secretary of the General Committee immediately after its first meeting succeeding the report to it of the application. If this is the way to do it, it only remains to do it times enough and the Socialist party will give us Socialism.

Week's Statement.

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TWO WAYS OF SPREADING SOCIALISM. WHICH DO YOU PREFER?

THE WORKERS' CALL

Published every Saturday at 25 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.
 Entered at the postoffice at Chicago, Ill., as mail matter of the second class.
 The Workers' Call is published for and under the control of the Socialist Party of America, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Illinois, and is published for the purpose of disseminating socialist propaganda.
 Resolutions may be made by postpaid money order or express money order.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
 One year, in advance, \$3.00
 Six months, in advance, \$1.50
 Three months, in advance, .75
 Single copies, 10 cents.
 All payments in advance.
 Special rates for orders by mail. Orders for current issues should reach the office by Tuesday evening.

ADVERTISEMENTS.
 A limited number of acceptable advertisements will be inserted.
 Rates will be made known upon application.

EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.
 To receive the return of a signed membership card, the return must be sent to the office by Monday evening preceding the date in which they are to appear.

The fact that a signed article is published does not mean that the writer is in full agreement with the views of the editorial board.
 Contributions and names of persons contributing to the paper are requested from our readers. Every contribution must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.



Recent census returns show that the population of Ireland has decreased something over five per cent in the last decade. Conditions exist there which render the raising of cattle and sheep more profitable than the raising of human beings. The surplus Irishman must seek other countries where his labor-power will more than repay the cost of his production, and the American capitalist stands ever ready to confer upon him the blessings of exploitation, which cannot be procured in his native land.

One hundred and nineteen divorce suits before the supreme court of New York is the record for one day last week, but no far, the Reverend Newell Dwight Hillis has not availed himself of the opportunity for "denunciation" presented by these figures, but then Mr. Hillis is evidently a specialist who devotes his attention solely to the family affairs of Socialists. Even if his practice in this direction is rather limited, he is wise enough to know that it is more lucrative than handling a multitude of ordinary cases of capitalist family wrecking. "Be ye therefore as wise and as venomous as serpents."

The wage slaves who operate the trains of the Chicago and Alton Railway have not been giving entire satisfaction to the officials of the road, and in consequence will forfeit their individual shares of a total premium of \$5,000 which would have been "divided up" amongst them had they expended more labor power on the property of the company. The money is stated to have been turned over to the shop fund for repairing engines and cars, the train crews having been informed that they must exercise more care in future if they wish to secure the prize. The theory of "incentive" works both ways for the capitalists. If the reward is given it is supposed to stimulate the employee to greater efforts in the future. If it is withheld the same result.

Mail advices report a "shocking condition" of affairs in the province of Honan in Northern China. Boys and girls are being sold into slavery by their starving parents who are forced to do this to procure food. Just why this should be described as a "shocking condition" is rather difficult to see. The South is said to be enjoying "unparalleled prosperity" and yet multitudes of children of tender years have been sold into the wage slavery of the thriving cotton factories of the Carolinas, Georgia and Alabama, that their starving parents may procure food. The same dispatch states that "important developments" are taking place in China. Perhaps the above "shocking condition" is one of them. Anyhow it cannot be denied that "important developments" of the same sort are taking place in the Southern states as well.

One Alexander Brown, a conductor in charge of a freight train belonging to the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway, has been fined \$50 for violating the ordinance which provides that a street crossing must not be blocked for more than five minutes by a railroad train. The blockade in this instance cost the lives of seven persons who were burned to death in a tenement house, the closing of the crossing having prevented the fire department from reaching the building for more than ten minutes. Had there been no fire no notice would have been taken of the violation, as the blockade of street crossings for more than five minutes is an event that occurs scores of times daily through out the city, without exciting "public opinion" beyond the extent of some growling on

the part of a few more street car passengers. Conductor Brown is evidently at a disadvantage compared with boiler and building inspectors, though he is even less responsible for the fire, than they are for the accidents for which they are paid to guard against.

"MUNICIPAL SOCIALISM."

Leadville, Colorado, has gone the "municipal socialism" one better than ever dreamed of. As befitting a "duodecimo edition of the New Jerusalem" its streets have been found to be paved with gold. The municipality has leased the mining privileges in these streets for a royalty that it is estimated will reach \$1,000,000 a year. This will be amply sufficient to give free water, free paving, free lighting, etc., but also to afford a surplus for distribution as dividends. Now if there was anything in the position of the stop-at-a-time gentlemen this should be all that their dreams have ever held forth. But still we have not heard that poverty had ceased, unemployment vanished, bankruptcy disappeared, or that any of the essential features of competition remained undisturbed.

Perhaps a side-light is thrown on the matter by the fact that this surplus is distributed to "PROPERTY HOLDERS." That is all that all present society. The surplus above subsistence is distributed among "property holders."

THE ANNUAL REUNION.

As the date of the annual Workers' Call picnic is less than two months distant, we would call the attention of those comrades who have not yet provided themselves with tickets, to the fact that they can always be obtained at the office of this paper, 25 N. Clark street, at the meetings of the ward branches, and from many of the party members. Every comrade is expected to do his part towards making this annual institution as successful as possible, and no better way to accomplish this can be devised than by each party member doing his utmost to dispose of tickets for the occasion.

Apart from the mere pleasure which the day affords, the annual picnic of the Workers' Call possesses a great value in bringing together on one day in the year, the elements comprising the strength of militant socialism in Chicago, and this annual reunion has a direct effect upon the vigor with which the propaganda is carried on afterwards. To state in print that there are over 5,000 Socialists in the city is by no means as convincing as the actual materialization is bodily presence of these 5,000. Old comrades in the cause who, perhaps, may not have met each other in the preceding twelve months, find their activity renewed and stimulated by actual contact, which brings the assurance that they are still battling shoulder to shoulder for the interests of their class, while new comrades receive encouraging impressions of the strength of the cause which they have espoused, by viewing a goodly multitude holding the same ideas as themselves. Last, but not least, the finances of the Workers' Call are strengthened in proportion to the success of the day, thus making possible the appearance of larger numbers of Socialists at every recurring picnic, and helping to bring nearer the establishment of the future society which is the common object of all Socialists throughout the world. These "incentives" should be sufficient to induce all good Socialists in Chicago to take hold by providing themselves with tickets for disposal and thus making the picnic successful even beyond expectations.

THE "RIGHT" TO "BLACKLIST."

It is rather strange that the repeated decisions, given against workmen through the courts, should have failed to convince them of the plain and apparent reasons for such decisions, outside of the flimsy pretext of "rights," which is always put forward when brother capital and brother labor appeal to the law to decide their differences. Last week in a Chicago court, the much talked of "blacklist" received legal sanction, the judge declaring that the packing corporations had the "right" to agree together to refuse employment to certain persons, inasmuch as a single corporation possessed that "right" there was no reason why a combination of corporations should not also exercise it in the same manner.

Since the great railroad strike of 1891 this "blacklist" question has almost continually occupied a prominent place in labor journals, and not one that we remember to have seen has discussed it from a different standpoint than that taken by the judge who has just stamped its operation with the approval of law. It has been treated essentially

as a question of abstract "right" equal by the representatives of capital and labor, as well as by the legal fraternity, who are conversant, supposed to constitute an impartial tribunal for the settlement of such matters. It has never been discussed as having any relation to the economic system of today, but always as an isolated and unrelated question, a proposition which contained sufficient data to furnish its own solution.

That its advocates should be perfectly satisfied to have it considered in this light is not wonderful, but that its opponents should also agree to occupy the same ground, may appear somewhat strange owing to the fact that in every case they have been balked or defeated in their attempts to have it legally condemned from the standpoint of "right."

But after all there is no mystery about the matter. The discussion of the question of "blacklist" in connection with the whole modern structure of society, would inevitably lead to the Socialist view of the matter, by challenging the "right" of private property in the means of production as the source, from whence the "right to blacklist" is incontestably derived. An inquiry started upon lines which would logically lead to socialism, evidently carries with it more terror for the average "labor leader" than his zeal for the abolition of blacklist is able to overcome.

The "right of private property" once admitted, the "right" to debar certain persons from using that property, follows as a matter of course. Those who object to the latter, while still insisting upon the "sacredness" of the former, have no reason whatever for questioning the correctness of the judicial decision.

If capitalism is "right," blacklist is also "right," and there is no middle ground left to stand upon. The abolition of the one logically involves the abolition of the other, and only those who see and understand their connection, and manifest it through working for socialism, have any title to be regarded as genuine combatants for the overthrow of blacklist. While workmen still remain simple enough to appeal to capitalist law against the workings of capitalism, they will be continually reminded of their folly through adverse legal decisions. When, instead of appealing to laws made by their oppressors, they unite for the purpose of securing the law-making power for their own class, the question of "blacklist" will not only disappear, but the conditions from which it springs will also vanish with it.

THE ALBANY STRIKE.

After twelve days marked by riot and bloodshed, costing the lives of several people, and the maiming of many others, the great street car strike at Albany, N. Y., has at length been settled, and as the capitalist press says, "If the agreement is kept," peace is assured for at least three years. The union men have obtained the greater part of their demands and have in turn made some "concessions" to the company. The three thousand troops who were sent to the city to maintain law and order and incidentally protect "scabs" have been returned to the places from whence they came. The dead have been buried, the wounded are progressing towards recovery in the hospitals, and the harmony between capital and labor has been restored for a period of three years—"if the agreement is kept."

There is nothing about this strike to distinguish it from many others of a similar nature that have taken place, except perhaps the alacrity with which the capitalists resorted to armed force for the protection of their "sacred" property, which from first to last has been created and operated by the labor of the working class alone. The speed with which the strong arm of the law was put in action in this case shows conclusively that the capitalists are beginning to recognize that the status of private property in the means of production is being gradually weakened at its foundation by the socialist thought that it is to be preserved, the armed hand must be resorted to without delay. No time is wasted in scolded arbitration on either side, though it is pretended that an "agreement" made under the muzzle of rifles may possibly last three years.

It would be useless and misleading to enter into a discussion of the relative merits of either side of the case. While the cause of the inherent antagonism between capitalist and working class remains unknown to the latter, their attempts to destroy property are the natural expression of their economic ignorance, while the efforts of the capitalists to protect their property by

natural, it is beyond the power of either in present conditions to prevent the recurrence of such incidents, and as the capitalist class have recognized this fact to the full, their determination to settle such matters by the shortest possible method is easily understood.

These inevitable collisions between the classes clear the road for socialism in many ways, and while the socialist can neither prevent or advocate them, he nevertheless is well aware of their import to the movement in which he is interested. No body of workmen emerge from a strike of this sort in the exact mental condition in which they entered it. After the battle is over a few men will always be found who have been forced to recognize to some extent the underlying causes of these outbreaks, and such men must of necessity approach the socialist view of the structure of modern society.

The prompt resort of the capitalist class to armed force, cannot but attract the attention of some of the more intelligent of the strikers to the fact that the possession of the power of the state in its totality, Legislative, Judicial, and Executive, is the source from whence capitalism derives its strength. This conclusion once arrived at, it is comparatively easy to see that this possession is in turn derived from the votes of the workers, and when once this fact is grasped, the necessity of socialism, the organized united power of the working class exercised for the material interests of that class, becomes easily apparent.

In another and different manner, these collisions prepare conditions for the establishment of socialism. The cost of the suppression of this strike, amounting to some \$40,000, will fall upon the "tax-payers" of Albany County, the owners of small properties and petty capitals. None of these men need be told of the difficulty, may the impossibility of compelling large corporations to contribute what is called their "just share of the burdens of taxation," and as for the working class, which is even now almost powerless, it is evident that it is still more impossible to look for any relief from that source. A class which receives its wages the bare cost of its production and maintenance as a class, cannot be levied upon, for the very good reason that it possesses nothing. Quarrels between the great capitalist corporations and their employees, in which a display of armed force plays a part, therefore tend to eliminate the small capitalist and property owner, who is forced to bear the greater part of the expense incurred in the protection of the private property of the great corporations and the re-establishment of the status quo.

For these results it is folly to hold individuals or open classes responsible. The society of the future is being evolved through the clash of antagonistic material interests which will ultimately find their solution in the collective ownership of productive property, and such incidents as the Albany strike are at the same time factors in this evolution, and indications that the class struggle has reached a stage where its manifestation tends ever more to assume the form of physical force.

Harmony, Sweet Harmony.

For the benefit of those well meaning ninnyes who drift out their stale platitudes regarding the possibility of permanent harmony between capitalist and laborer, and deprecate or deny the fact of a class struggle, the following injunction issued by a Kentucky judge against striking coal miners in that state is hereby reprinted from the daily press:

"You are hereby enjoined and restrained from closing down the mines of the plaintiffs, from injuring or damaging their property, from interfering with or destroying their business, from persuading, soliciting, causing or compelling any of their employees to stop work or abandon their contract, from retaining any part of the wages of the employee or soliciting, collecting or expelling from any person or persons any money or property, disbursing or paying or furnishing any money or property for the purpose of maintaining, supporting, or furnishing any person or persons endeavoring to injure or damage plaintiffs' mines or business, or to close same down, or in persuading or causing or compelling any employee of plaintiffs to stop work, or receiving from any person any money, property, supplies, arms, ammunition, liquor, or other things to be used for any act in or to furtherance of the conspiracy alleged in the petition in this action."

The substance of this admirable injunction is to strike, forbid the employees from striking, and the employers from interfering with the business of the strikers. It is neither "famous" nor "extraneous." It is nothing but the logical and confident expression of class-conscious capitalism using its instrument, the law, to suppress the workers.

That "handwriting on the wall," with which Dowie is supposed to be conversed, translated into English, runs this way: "Thou art weighed in the balance and the law is found wanting."

SNAP SHOTS BY THE WAYSIDE.

Ten thousand copies of the "Acts of the Apostles" in the Tagalog dialect, it seems have been lying in Hong Kong for a dozen years, waiting for entrance into the Philippine Islands, from which they were excluded by the Spanish government. As "these books were the property of the British and Foreign Bible Society, there is good reason for believing that our Anglo-Saxon kinsmen on the other side were preparing for any eventualities in the way of "benevolent assimilation" which might possibly occur. John Bull is not quite so slow as some folks imagine, even if he did get left in this case.

But Dewey's guns opened the way, and the job lot at Hong Kong has at last reached its destination, the acts of the modern apostles of capitalism having preceded those of the ancient apostles of Christianity. Now watch out for the rapid evangelization of the "better classes" in our new possessions, just as soon as they come to realize that conversion to the new faith is better adopted to the new industrial conditions of exploitation which will be introduced. Ten to one we will see its first manifestation in an attempt to decrease the number of religious holidays, on which no work is done, which so well suited the indolent nature of the Spaniards in tropical countries.

According to British law, the King of England cannot take legal proceeding for libel against his subjects, and for this reason it is stated, the newspaper edited by Wm. O'Brien was suppressed. Even if the law were different, it is not very likely that the old debauchee would care to avail himself of the privilege. "The fierce light that beats around a throne" may be a fitting subject for a lickspittle poet to praise about, but would hardly bear exhibiting in a public court.

The small oil speculators who have been wiped out in the deals at Beaumont, Texas, will not be the only parties whose occupation will vanish with the find. The manager of a steamship company declares that such an inexhaustible supply convenient to tide water will supplant coal to such an extent as fuel for marine propulsion, that the stoker will be almost entirely eliminated in consequence. Three barrels of oil, he says, will do the work of one ton of coal, weighs 40 per cent less, and can be delivered on board at 25c per barrel.

Some evil disposed persons have insinuated that the officials of the First National Bank in ordering the employees to have their photographs taken for a "bank album," are in reality attempting to protect the bank against the results of possible dishonesty on the part of the clerks. That this view of the matter is incorrect, is amply proven by the fact that the photographer himself states that he doesn't anticipate that the employees will show the slightest reluctance to comply with the order. Of course if they did, it is apparent to all that the project would be abandoned at once, as the bank officials would never be guilty of hurting the feelings of their employees by insisting upon having it carried out.

"We suspect," says the London Spectator, that before the century is old, efforts will be made to prevent these grand stock exchange tournaments, and impede the possession of systems of communications by single individuals. That the suspicions of the "Spectator" will be confirmed there is little doubt. The spectre that haunts Europe, the spectre of socialism, is the apparition which brought forth this remark from the conservative "Spectator." It will appear to others also in due time, and when they become more familiar with its outlines, they will "suspect" that it means something more than an effort to regulate stock exchange transactions and impede possessions etc. "Spectators" who really possess the faculty of seeing, have long ago passed the stage of "suspecting" as regards these matters.

Another "reformer" has started out to "elevate the lower classes," particularly those who inhabit the "lows." His idea of elevating that unwelcome district is to begin with a physical cleaning of the individual, resident, and the first lecture on his series will bear the title of "How to Hygienically Take a Bath." The press reports state that the reformer in question wishing to obtain some pointers as to how to attract a crowd, applied to the experienced "Hinky Dink" for his advice and was informed at once that he might try "letting out a lunch" as an inducement, an answer which in reality contains more wisdom than was ever dreamt of in the philosophy of the average "reformer" who generally deprecates the materialistic methods which the "lows" employ with such success, and which have enabled that celebrated statesman Johnny Powers to retire with property amounting, as is popularly estimated, to a million dollars.

From dispatches state that industrial troubles are rife in Italy, Milan being the storm center, with 15,000 men on strike who have organized themselves into 15 battalions, each 1,000 strong. The whole movement is declared to be undeniably in the hands of the socialists, and the superstitious information is added that it is of revolutionary character. The wealthier part of the inhabitants is said to be leaving the city in large numbers and the government is unable or afraid to interfere although the military organization of the strikers is clearly illegal. The capitalist press, which a few months ago advised the Papal Nuncio as a "Deathblow to Socialism" will evidently

try to have to guess again, and Mr. Premier Radial, who declared that "there is no class struggle," may perhaps feel inclined to re-consider his previous opinion, in the face of the conditions which now confront the possessing classes in Italy.

Over to Ireland it seems that the institution of "trial by jury" is somewhat out of gear. The Nationalists complain of "jury packing" which excludes their followers from acting in the capacity of jurors, while the other side declares that if the jurors are not "selected" (which is a much more respectable term than "picked") it would be impossible to get a proper verdict, which is practically a confession of the fact that "might makes right" and that under present conditions, the law is simply the will of the ruling class made binding upon all.

CORRESPONDENCE.

From Comrade M. H. Taft.

To the Chicago Comrades in the Socialist cause:
 It is with sincerity and gratitude that I thank you for the kind words of sympathy that came to me from so many comrades at the time of my great sorrow in the death of my wife. Many of you know me pretty well, and I am sure that you know in part the close and perfect companionship that existed between my wife and myself, of our joy in working together for the cause, as well as of her rare and sweet spirit. The tender and sincere sympathy of you, who thus know in part the greatness of my loss, has been to me a real help and makes my sorrow less unbearable. Fraternal yours,
 M. H. TAFT.
 Chicago, May 18th, 1901.

Unity Negotiations.

Additional correspondence between the N. E. C. and the N. E. B. Springfield, Mass., May 15th, 1901. Theo. Debs, Nat'l Sec'y, Chicago, Ill. Dear Comrade:—Some time ago I forwarded to you a communication relating to the holding of the unity convention, and as the time is fast slipping by, I take this opportunity of again calling your attention to said communication and request that you advise the National Executive Committee as to what decisions have been arrived at, so that proper steps can be taken for electing delegates. In order that the convention can be held in July it is necessary that our National Executive Committee know immediately the result of the deliberations of your Board, which I trust will be forthcoming in the very near future. Your prompt reply will oblige,
 Yours fraternally,
 Wm. Butcher, Nat'l Sec'y, Chicago, Ill., May 17th, 1901. Mr. William Butcher, National Sec'y, S. D. P., Springfield, Mass. Dear Sir and Comrade:—Replying to your favor of the 15th inst., we beg to state that your former communication was referred to the Executive Board and is now under consideration. We are expecting responses daily from non-resident members, and you will be fully advised within the very near future. Yours fraternally,
 Theo. Debs, Nat'l Sec'y-Treas.

From Ohio State Committee.

Headquarters, Ohio State Committee, Social Democratic Party, 126 Chamberlain St., Cleveland, Ohio. May 15th, 1901. Comrades:—You are hereby notified that the state convention of the Social Democratic party will be held in Columbus on Decoration Day, Thursday, May 31st, 1901, for the purpose of nominating a state ticket, adopting a platform, finally disposing of the question of party name, to arrange for an aggressive campaign in Ohio this year, and to attend to such other matters as may come before the convention. Representation will be three delegates for each local of 100 members or fraction thereof, and one additional delegate for additional members or major fraction thereof. Independent Socialist organizations are hereby extended a cordial invitation to participate in the convention. Railroad rates are fixed at one and one-third fare for round trip. Organizations will be notified later of hotel accommodations and place of meeting. By order of the State Committee, Social Democratic Party.
 Harry D. Thomas, Sec'y.
 Max S. Hayes, Chairman.

Music For Socialists.

We have received from S. Seller of San Francisco, Cal., a copy of the new labor song "Ninety and Nine," words and music complete. The regular price of this song is 25 cents, but comrades wishing to procure a copy can do so by mentioning this paper and mailing 11 cents in postage stamps to S. Seller, 1287 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

Wrote Him Down An Ass.

One of the most certain signs of the growth of socialism is the increasing number of pupil attacks upon it which are invariably reported, or sometimes perhaps misreported, in the public press. For instance Dr. Lyman Abbot of Plymouth Church in New York is declared to have thus expressed himself in his sermon last Sunday:

"Socialism argues, that so long as private property exists so long will there be ambition and striving for power on the part of the individual. 'When we destroy this,' says the socialist, 'and make everything into one state—in other words, when we have abolished Mr. Carnegie and established Mr. Croker—all will be well.'"

From what we know of Dr. Lyman Abbot, it is rather difficult to accept this, imbecile statement as an expression of his views on socialism. It is altogether more probable that the reporter instead of Dr. Abbot is the liar in this case, but so much has been lately published regarding pulp denunciations of socialism, that it is not unlikely that many of these utterances are specially manufactured for the occasion in the hope that they will pass unperceived amidst a torrent of similar rubbish. But at the same time the capitalist press will afford Dr. Abbot the opportunity to protest against being represented as a fool by an enterprising news gatherer in search of acceptable "copy."

Socialist Pointers

Have you tried one of Belyin's cigars yet? If not, why not?

The worst thing the socialists would do to the rich would be to put them to bed.

It takes a man who has never made a study of socialism to tell just what the socialists want.

The new chief of police is not going out of his way to turn the rich law breakers out of town.

It is by individual efforts that socialists are made. Brass bands only make democrats or republicans.

The eight hour day is better than the sixteen hour day but under socialism it would be the four hour day.

Why shouldn't McKinley be elected for a third term? If prosperity is a good thing let us have our fill of it.

J. Pierpont Morgan may be making socialists, but it is our business to gather them in and direct them aright.

The judges by their decisions are going to drive workmen to political action whether the latter like it or not.

Let Dowie continue to fight the labor unions and he will soon have the capitalist press patting him on the back.

The party press is the life blood of the socialist movement. When it has a good healthy circulation all is favorable to progress.

Blacklisting is all right and boycotting is all wrong, that is what the class conscious, capitalist courts have to say about it.

If free trade causes the capitalist to have a fit, he would jump off the earth at the thought of the entire socialist program.

No fear that the Workers' Call will receive too much money, as every cent received above expenses will go to improve the paper.

Pettigrew was class conscious when he was poor and he is class conscious now that he is rich, but how about those he is exploiting?

Automobiling is said to be a regular fad. Have you ordered your rig yet or are you working for less than you earn that another may ride?

As we grow a little stronger just watch the politicians turning double back summersaults trying to get into the socialist movement.

The president can travel from one end of the country to the other without expense, and under socialism we could all do the same thing.

Carnegie transfers the labor of Americans amounting to \$10,000,000 as a free gift to his fellow Scots and he expects to be applauded for doing it.

The millionaires who have volunteered to act as street inspectors will not soil their hands with toll. The job of bombing will just about suit them.

The trusts will soon own everything but the votes of the people and unless the latter are class conscious they will be able to buy them when needed.

If the district organizations are pushed with vigor some of the political snakes so nicely figured out may be thoroughly smashed at the next election.

It is announced that under no circumstances will the black man of South Carolina be allowed to vote, and still we shed tears over the unhappy lot of Agulnald.

Now that Schwab and the rest of the millionaires have told the young men what to do, the old men in the poor houses should be heard from to let the boys know what not to do.

It will be observed that it was the wealthy owners of the automobile who got the credit of that trip from New York to Chicago and not the common mechanic who went along to run the machine and do the work.

Mailing and Forwarding.

Those credulous mortals who insist upon legislation against the trusts, would do well to ponder the following statement from Prof. Geo. T. Ladd, professor of philosophy in Yale University:

"Twenty years ago the great corporations of this country were persistent lawbreakers, but in these days they do not need to break them, as they have become too powerful."

As an illustration of this the professor is quoted as follows:
 "Some years ago while in Chicago I found that if I cheated the Illinois Central railroad out of five cents I would have to serve a long imprisonment and pay a heavy fine. If an ordinary highwayman should, however, have met me on the street, knocked me down, and stolen all my money, and even killed me for that matter, he would have escaped with a much lighter sentence than I who had cheated a big corporation out of a paltry nickel."
 The professor has merely stated in other words the truth that socialists have always maintained, that the law is the servant and creature of capitalist interests for all general purposes.

The number with which your subscription name will be found on your wrapper. This issue is No. 117.

THE WORKERS' CALL.

THE WORKERS' CALL, published by the Socialist Party of Chicago and has for its aim the enlightenment of the working class in the use of scientific, class-conscious revolutionary methods. For this purpose every effort is made.

THIRD YEAR.—WHOLE No. 117

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1901.

PRICE ONE CENT.

IN A SOUTHERN MILL

Socialist Visitor Writes of the New Textile Industry.

LONG HOURS, SMALL WAGES

Machines Specially Constructed for Operation by Child Labor Exclusively.

[The following article is taken from a letter from a comrade who is passing some weeks in the South and who took the opportunity to see for herself something of the "new prosperity" developing around the southern cotton factories. The particular one described is located at Walhalla, South Carolina.]

The factory whistle awoke me at five and I decided I'd get up and go as I might not have so good a chance again. I dressed and went out on the street. There was only one individual in sight and I asked him the way to the factory. He said "they were not working" this morning, "which gave me the impression that they were not going to work, but upon questioning further I found that it wasn't yet time. He told me that the factory whistle would blow twice at a quarter to six for the hands to eat breakfast, then again at 6:30 for them to begin work. So I went back and waited half an hour, then when I started, I walked along with some of the girls who work there, and questioned them, after they questioned me first. They asked my name and if I was going to work in the factory. I asked them how much they got. They said "15 cents a cut." I asked how long it took to make a "cut," and they said "sometimes it takes more'n a day." I went in with them to the weaving room, two-thirds of which was taken up with machines arranged in rows 15x20. The factory is new, everything is clean, and the sunshine streamed into the great windows which had curtains of the white cloth woven in the room. The machinery had not yet started up and the girls quietly took their places at the machines, laughing and chatting as they passed each other. Each girl cares for four machines. The foreman comes around to take the names of new applicants for work, and while he was doing it the machinery started up and the place that had been so bright and quiet and cheerful turned into a pandemonium. The noise was deafening. In order to make anybody hear you had to put your mouth close to his ear and shout at the top of your lungs. The foreman came and asked if I wanted work. I said no, I wanted to go through the factory, and asked him where the process began. He said up stairs. So I went up and began at the beginning. The big bales of cotton are first pulled open and the cotton put into the shredder which separates the waste from the good cotton and twines the latter out on huge spools in the form of cotton batting. Two men were at work here, one for each shredder, and I talked with them, and asked questions freely. People can visit the factory and go where they like and ask questions of the hands if they want to.

I next went to the machines where these big spools are inserted and the cotton is spun off into big soft ropes; these are spun again and again at different machines until the fine thread used for the cloth is made. Young men and boys work at the machines where the smaller spindles are used, and finally children from eight to twelve work at the smallest spindles. The deftness with which these tiny creatures handle the machines was a perfect marvel to me. I could see why children were doing the work and the fact of the matter is that these machines were MADE for children to run, and older persons couldn't do it if they wanted to. The space between the spindles is too narrow for an adult's hand, the touch of an adult would be too clumsy for the spider web threads that are spun, and the whole machine would have to be remodeled to adapt it to the body of a grown person. THE MACHINES HAVE BEEN PERFECTED WITH THE IDEA THAT ONLY A CHILD SHALL RUN THEM!

Each child (nearly all girls), has a row of these machines to look after. They must watch and fix the threads that are broken and clean off the dirt that gathers so quickly on the machines, and take out the full spindles and replace with ones that have the cotton thread that is to be spun finer. I counted the spindles that one child watched, but I have forgotten the exact number. I think it is nearly three dozen. Other children—all boys—bring and insert the smallest spindles in the machines and carry away the full ones. They have little boxes on wheels and they double themselves over and push these boxes from one part of the large room to another as fast as they can run. There are about 25 employees in this factory now, and they work from 8:30 a. m. to 6 p. m., with an hour at noon. The night work was stopped last fall and many were thrown out of work, because they were producing too much. As I looked over this small array of machinery, I thought, how few-faced work-

ers, I wondered if they were glad to be there, and I asked many of them. "Do you like to work here?" and they all said "yes." I asked, "Don't you get very tired?" "No," they said, or "after you get used to it." I didn't find ONE that didn't like the work, and I found only one who admitted being tired. She said she didn't hear the whistle that awoke me. It seemed to me it would wake the dead. It is easy to explain why they like it when you understand the conditions under which their parents lived. They were scattered over these unproductive hills, trying to get a living from their scanty crop of corn and drove of "razor-backs." They had only two luxuries, which were necessities to them, the tobacco they raised, and the coffee for which they bartered. Now they live in neat little cottages which the factory owners have built—a great improvement upon the log cabins of one or two rooms each and without windows. And they have something their parents scarcely saw—money, and small as the amount is, the pennies mean more to them than as many dollars do to us who have always handled coin.

They have always been under-nourished, poorly clad, and without amusements or education, so they are no worse off now. The only things I can see which are worse—they don't think of. One is the nervous strain they are all under by reason of working steadily so many hours in the deafening roar of the machinery; the other is, breathing the fine fumes which cling so annoyingly to the nostrils of a stranger, and which inevitably brings on consumption and other diseases.

If you were to approach these people with the idea of doing away with child and female labor, you probably would be mobbed. And that is the saddest part of it all, they do not realize their slavery but are glad of the chance to be slaves. As I left the factory with its roar and dust behind me, and walked back to my hotel and breathed the fresh air full of perfumes of wild flowers, and noticed the clouds over the green hills, and the hazy blue of the distant mountains, I felt as if I had suddenly grown to be a giant, I felt as if I had the energy of a thousand men and women put up in me, and resolved again to do what I could to free these people from the ignorance and willing dependence which is theirs, and teach them what life is and how to enjoy it in all of its richness and fullness.

MAY WALDEN KERE.

Open Air Meetings.

Saturday—Kedzie and 12 streets, 8 p. m. Speakers, M. Caplan and J. Fox.
Saturday—3 p. m., Carpenter street and Milwaukee ave. Speakers, G. D. Evans and S. Robbins.
Saturday—Paulina and Milwaukee, 8 p. m. Speakers, A. M. Simons, Sam Williams and Walter Huggins.
Saturday—10th and Lowe av. Speakers, Walter Theodore Mills, Leon Shawe and Miss Maude Glover.
Saturday—26th and 42nd ave. Speakers, H. P. Keush and E. M. Stangland.
Sunday—3 p. m., State and Congress street.
Saturday evening, June 1st, at 63rd and Halsted streets. Speakers, Wanhope and Johnson.
At 11th and Michigan avenues. Speakers, Berlyn, Melter and Saunders.
Saturday—8 p. m., Western av. and Homer street. Speakers, John Collins and J. W. Bartels.
Sunday—3 p. m., State street and Congress. Speakers, Walter Huggins and J. F. Brennan.
Sunday—3 p. m., California and North avenue. Speakers, J. W. Bartels and M. Caplan.
Sunday—8 p. m., Peoria and Madison streets. Speakers, John Collins and J. W. Bartels.
Sunday—3 p. m., 42nd ave. and Lake street. Speakers, E. M. Stangland and Aug. Klenke.
Monday—3 p. m., Orchard and North avenue. Speakers, J. H. Hard and K. A. Morris.
Wednesday—8 p. m., 34th and Oakley avenue. Speakers, J. F. Brennan and Aug. Klenke.
Wednesday—8 p. m., Robey and Chicago ave. Speakers, John Collins and J. W. Bartels.
Wednesday—8 p. m., Irving Park Blvd. and Lincoln avenue. Speakers, J. H. Hard and G. D. Evans.
Thursday—Madison and California, 8 p. m. Speakers, G. D. Evans and Aug. Klenke.
Thursday—8 p. m., Clark street and Walton place. Speakers, K. Morris and S. Berlyn.

Picnic Tickets.

The secretaries of all Ward Branches have been provided with a supply of tickets for the Workers' Call picnic. Along with them in a separate envelope a receipt for the same has been sent, which the recipients will sign and return to this office, 36 N. Clark street. Clubs which have already received tickets and have not yet returned the signed receipts for same are requested to do so at once, as it is necessary that the Executive Committee possess a full account of all tickets that are sent out.

Fraternally,
The Executive Committee,
per R. A. Morris.

ECHO OF THE PAST

Remnant of an Old Class Struggle Appears in Scotland.

PROPOSED GIFT CRITICISED

Carnegie Arouses Hostility of Landed Aristocracy by his Offer of Cheap Education.

While the fact of the existence of a class struggle between capitalist and laborer is perhaps more clearly demonstrated in the United States than in any other country on earth, it is nevertheless quite as true that of all countries, the United States furnishes fewer actual proofs than any other of the truth of the philosophy which postulates a series of class struggles, as the form of the evolution of society. Our history contains little or nothing of feudalism, the country itself having been discovered and settled during the transition period, and its birth as a

millions for some of these "worthy objects" the press terms with effective laudation, his generosity and "public opinion" sing his praises as a benefactor of his kind. Not a dissentient voice is heard, with the possible exception of the socialist press, which persists in calling attention to the manner in which the wealth he so lavishly distributes, was created and by whom. Otherwise there is no discordant note in the universal chorus of praise.

Andrew Carnegie retires from the field of exploitation, loaded down with the surplus value produced by thousands of wage slaves. Wishing to rid himself of some of this vast wealth which is really an incumbrance, he endows numerous libraries throughout the country, establishes a fund for the partial maintenance of the superannuated human commodities which have been worn out in piling up his millions; and immediately a note of approbation goes up throughout the length and breadth of the land. He is pointed out as an example to his class as regards the proper "distribution of wealth." He understands the true function of the successful capitalist, who has retired from the field of "business" with a "swag" which represents years of strenuous endeavor, frugality, honesty;

HE SEES NO DANGER

President of I. C. R. R. Gives his Views on Industrial Combinations

SOME CANDID ADMISSIONS

Says Inter-State Commerce Law Made it Impossible for Small Railroads to Live.

Mr. Huxeyant Fish, President of the Illinois Central Railway, says that immense combinations of capital, i. e. "trusts," will result in general good and benefit everybody.

We print a few extracts from an interview he gave to a reporter of one of the leading dailies:

"I believe," said he, "that the combination of money influences and power—and he asserts that the country which includes ALL of us, has nothing whatever to fear from combinations, however big they may be—that would cover one combination owing everything—because, as he says, the combination principle of our government is itself a combination.

fundamental to the union of the thirteen original colonies, which union has resulted in these United States.

If "the combination of money influences and power" is based upon the foundation principle of our Government really covers, not merely some of the interests of some of us, but ALL of the interests of ALL of us, then let us ALL begin to advocate the combination of those factors of production and distribution which have not yet been combined, and when that is accomplished, let us insist upon combining all of the combinations.

As President of one of the great Railway Combinations Mr. Fish "sees no danger"—to himself—in such combinations of money influence and power—and he asserts that the country which includes ALL of us, has nothing whatever to fear from combinations, however big they may be—that would cover one combination owing everything—because, as he says, the combination principle of our government is itself a combination.

Mr. Fish asserts that the Inter-State Commerce Law "MADE IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE SMALL RAILWAY LINES TO LIVE."

Read that Again Please

That law shows that some of us know how to legislate others of us out of business and that some of us do not hesitate, nor scruple about using law for that purpose.

Do you believe that Mr. Fish is telling us the truth when he says that "the legal logical result" (of that law) "WAS FIRST FOR THE LARGER LINES TO GRADUALLY BUY UP THE SMALL LINES?" Remember that he says "the law made it impossible for the small lines to live." Buying them up "gradually" means waiting until their owners were begging to be bought out and were willing to take what they could get.

Do you believe Mr. Fish is telling us the truth when he says: "I saw the combinations just as plainly at the time of the passage of that measure" (the Inter-State Commerce Law) "as I see them now?"

Does he speak with authority when he says "the combination of railroad properties will continue until lines territorially allied will be gathered into systems."

Who can doubt it?

The Inter-State Commerce Law made it impossible for the small railway lines to live and made it possible for the larger lines to buy them up "gradually." Mr. Fish, President of one of the larger lines which has bought up a great many of those smaller lines, says he knew when that law passed what would happen to smaller lines.

Who had that law passed?

We believe Mr. Fish. What he has told us deserves the most careful study. Weigh well his statement that "the big shipper is constantly trying to induce the railroads to break the law" and that "with territorial combination it will be possible to maintain the rates absolutely." (Another way of saying that "the railroads, under those conditions, would not break the law.")

What has all of this to do with store-keeping. If combination is the foundation principle of our National Government, and it is. If the principle is being applied logically and scientifically to many of our problems of production, is it not absolutely certain that sooner or later the principle must become universally operative and so include all of our industrial and social relations.

Store-keepers Unite!

You have nothing to lose now by combining with your present competitors, which will not be taken from you later. Other forces are already gathering which will eliminate the wastes of competitive store-keeping.

The shutting up of all unnecessary stores is inevitable because it is logical. If you find it impossible to combine with your competitors or if you prefer to take another course you can lay all of the facts before the people of your community and help them to collectively do their own store-keeping by making your store and your services the starting point. June, 1901—Mixed Stocks.

Wages Up a Week.

From the Cleveland Citizen.

Rockefeller is said to be perfecting a billion-dollar railway trust from coast to coast—Miss operators of Indiana are limiting their brethren to other states and will soon launch a \$30,000,000 combine. "Neither street railway and fighting trust, capitalized at \$50,000,000, incorporated in New Jersey—Cotton duck manufacturers have finally agreed to consolidate with \$30,000,000 capital—Lead trust swallowed competitors and increased its capital to \$24,000,000—Morgan's agents are laying the groundwork for a \$200,000,000 soft coal trust.

The engine trust has been started with \$50,000,000 capital—Lighting combine in Cincinnati, \$25,000,000—Locomotive trust, \$50,000,000—Some independent farmers tobacco combine, \$15,000,000—Cigar store trust to a new one with \$2,000,000 capital—Marine fire extinguishers, \$2,000,000—Mandible company, \$4,000,000—A banking bird trust, \$2,000,000—Watch one trust, capital not yet determined.

The whole is always greater than a part, but you can make a quarter equal to half a year, by subscribing to the Workers' Call.

WEST SIDE IN LINE

Local Agitation Systematically Carried On

A NEW ORGANIZER SELECTED

Division is Sub-Divided into Seven Agitation Districts. Successful Meetings Held.

At the Organizers' meeting of last Sunday comrade F. G. Strickland tendered his resignation as Division organizer. The resignation was accepted and comrade August Klenke elected in his place. The Secretary was instructed to notify comrade Klenke to be present at a special meeting on Monday night.

Will Attend Meetings

At 2:30 p. m. comrade A. M. Simons gave his second lesson on Socialism at the Temple. At 3:30 Morris Caplan delivered an address on the subject of Scientific Socialism which was listened to with great attention; at 8 p. m. the days agitation was brought to a close with a rousing meeting, which for enthusiasm exceeded any held for some time previously. Comrade Wise made the address.

Two open air meetings were held last Sunday at 2 p. m. One at California and North avenue, which was opened by comrade Ballard. A large crowd gathered and by the time Comrade Collins mounted the stand fully 600 people were present, who listened attentively until the close. After the speaker got through subscriptions for the Workers' Call were solicited, and the comrades canvassed the crowd with the result that 22 postals were sold in addition to 60 copies of the Call, and a number of books.

In the evening a crowd of 500 people surrounded the speakers stand at Madison and Peoria streets, where comrade August Klenke delivered an address including a comparison between "Danielism" and the "parliament" which served as a pretext for the late Spanish war.

Special Session.

On Monday night, the organizers met in special session to devise a plan for agitation in the West Side. It was decided to ask the 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th Wards comprising the North West Division to co-operate and merge the two divisions into one.

Boundaries of Districts.

On motion of comrade Smith the Division is subdivided into seven agitation districts as follows: 1. First District, 12th and 14th wards and that part of the 20th Ward west of Ashland ave. Second District, 16th Ward and that part of the 20th east of Ashland avenue. Third District, 18th, 19th and 10th Wards. Fourth District, 11th, 12th and that part of the 24th Ward south of 12th st. Fifth District, 14th Ward and that part of the 24th Ward north of 12th st. Sixth District, 15th, 16th and 17th wards. Seventh District, 20th Ward.

Each agitation district will elect a committee which will take charge of the agitation in their respective districts.

Instructions to Organizer.

The Division Organizer was instructed to visit all branches and get a list of members of each Branch and put before them the plan of agitation.

Socialist Temple Notes.

Temple announcements are as follows: Sunday, 25 a. m., organizers meeting. Every organizer must be present. At 2:30 comrade Simons will give his third lesson on Scientific Socialism. At 8 p. m. Wm. H. Wise will give an address. Music by Socialist Orchestra. Thursday, 8 p. m., Ladies Auxiliary.

THE NEW TRUSTS' PRINCIPLES

THEY make money and influence in the name of the cause of Socialism. They make people think, and THINKING PEOPLE become Socialists.

Every local in the United States should keep a good supply on hand. Locals make excellent use of them, by printing or extending the program of their meetings on the back, it's cheaper than buying the usual cards.

60 Providers for one cent, never be without them in your pocket. Printed on cards, 50 per 1000, at "Call" office or by express f. o. b. extra. By mail the extra. Printed on paper, 50 per 1000, postpaid.

Address, J. H. Ward, District Organizer, 713 W. Irving Park Boulevard, Chicago, or "Workers' Call," 36 N. Clark Street, Chicago.

Mail Meetings.

Friday—8 p. m. Educational Hall, Apartments and Milwaukee ave.

BUNDLES OF THE WORKERS' CALL.

100 copies 50 cents.
50 copies 25 cents.
25 copies 15 cents.

This offer is for bundles mailed to one address.
Does the man believe yes in the shop read a socialist paper?

THE MAN WITH A RAKE



WHEN LABOR MAKES HIS TOILET.

Independent community having taken place at a time when Europe, with France as its centre, was ringing the death-knell of the economic system of the middle ages.

For the proof of previous class struggle, the American Socialist must therefore draw mainly upon European history, that of his own country furnishing insufficient evidence of the fact; for the reasons above stated, and many others connected therewith which will readily suggest themselves to the reader. No previous economically dominant class existed here which could even make a pretense of obstructing capitalist development, the Civil War and its cause—chattel slavery—being rather abnormal than in the direct line of economic evolution.

However, now that the thorough exploitation of the home market has driven our capitalists to extend their conquests into European countries, it occasionally happens that the invaders collide with the remnants of feudal ideas, which still exist there, resulting in expressions of hostility against the disturbers, the reasons for which not being comprehended by the average American, the press at once explains as "nobishness." But there is no hint given that this opposition is merely the echo of a historical class struggle, the antagonism between feudal aristocracy and modern capitalism.

In the United States the capitalist is naturally looked upon as the center from which all blessings flow. He is the philanthropist, the endower of colleges and universities, the founder of libraries, hospitals, technical schools, churches and "charities," etc., for the very good reason that under present conditions he alone is able to pose as such; and when he discharges several

business insight, perseverance, and other capitalist virtues to numerous to mention. "Society" expects such things from Andrew, and he has not disappointed them. What would become of "society" if capitalists neglected these important matters? Capitalists are merely "God's stewards," the deity having entrusted them with the judicious distribution of His bounty, etc., etc.

Andrew then determines, that when asked to give an account of his stewardship, his native land (Scotland) shall also rise up and call him blessed, so he offers an enormous gift (\$10,000,000) to help his poverty-stricken countrymen to obtain an education in the Scottish universities. But to the great astonishment of the holders of "public opinion" in the United States, there seems to be some objections on the part of several holders of "public opinion" on the other side to accepting the gift. Opposition comes from quarters whose existence was hardly suspected. Doubts are even expressed as to whether an "American ironmaster" is a fit and proper person from whom to receive the wherewithal to acquire a cheap education. "Society" on the other side is not wholly unanimous in agreeing upon the function of the modern capitalist exploiter as a dispenser of charity. "Imagine," says one objector, "the Duke of Hamilton, Cameron of Lochiel, or MacDonnell" of the Isles, allowing his heir to get education at the cost of an American ironmaster!

Now, who are these fellows, and why is it supposed they would object to getting something at the expense of another? Our capitalist press assures us that this is hard to understand on

(Continued on page 4)

Socialism and the Professions.

By G. S.

Those engaged in professional pursuits may boast of their distinctions of culture and refinement along social, educational and various intellectual lines; may flaunt these superior accomplishments in the faces of their less fortunate, (under present conditions), fellow men—the hand workers. They may consider themselves on a higher plane in general from that of the “common rabble,” and if ever descending to look at all upon those “beneath” them, it may be with a mien of great condescension, and as a mark of great favor to those receiving such “unclean,” “disgraceful” attention.

They may ape the veneerings of the “social lights” of the metropolis, and even vainly flatter themselves with the delusion that they wield a controlling influence over the “upper” (moneyed) classes—an influence which will enable them to enter as co-partners, into the ranks of the aforesaid “upper” classes, i. e., exploiters of labor—with financial as well as social standing, (when in fact they are looked upon only as valuable tools for retaining and furthering capitalist interests); while the exorbitant fees they offer in support of their “ambitious” designs, (as yet unattained), in their so-called superior qualifications over those of the hand worker class; as though might of intellect justified their lofty aspirations for power.

They may even believe themselves “endowed with the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.”

These and many other delusions may they foster, but the fact remains the same in spite of their fond and exalted notions—they are as much slaves to the present economic conditions as their brothers, the hand workers, are.

And their position is to be even more deplorable than that maintained by the hand laborers, for they are bound to their conditions, not only by the chains of present society organization, (the inheritance of which is no fault of those born to it), but they are bound by the more deplorable fetters of a blindness to their true position, much more wilful than that of their fellow workers—the hand-tillers; more wilful, because of their superior intellectual development, and consequent enlarged abilities for acquiring more intelligently into cause and effect—a blindness, therefore, seemingly due largely to an indomitable pride—the pride of a self-assumed superior position of brain work over hand work.

While those bound merely by the ties of our present social order (for disorder, rather), are not responsible, as was said, for the conditions, under which they begin life's struggle, (it being but the influence of environment which all are affected by, and above which, few can rise), there is little if any exoneration for those who are bound by any additional chains of their own forging and maintenance.

And although the majority of hand workers also, it seems, are bound largely by blindness, to existing conditions, yet their blindness is more the result of limited opportunities for study and investigation, (due to their environment), than it is due to pride of position—for God knows they haven't much to boast of in that line, under society's present arrangement; but in the case of the professional followers (with their superior opportunities for intelligent inquiry), no such excuse as ignorance should be acceptable, for they have all in the realm of science back of them to enable them to reach accurate conclusions, if they will but apply their knowledge. Yet it seems that this very pride of position—one form of wilful blindness—among the professional workers, holds them bound to their conditions by keeping them ignorant of the great fundamental truths by which they might, if they would, allow themselves to be impressed.

Though ignorance may, as we have seen, be a result of a certain form of pride which in its turn is closely allied to, if not actually one of the forms in which prejudice exhibits itself, not all of ignorance by any means, can be so accounted for, and is therefore not due necessarily to wilful blindness; but such ignorance as is displayed by those whose opportunities make such a plea inexcusable, is never the result of anything but the wilful blindness of pride.

We have already mentioned two factors, ignorance, the result of limited opportunities, and ignorance the result of some form of prejudice, that seem to operate the most actively in keeping men from seeing the truth, and it now remains to examine whether a mere understanding of the truth is sufficient to allow its unrestricted development—that is, if to blindness (either wilful or unintentional), can be ascribed all the woes of mankind. It is certainly most essential as a prerequisite to any form of progress, that the truth regarding old forms and methods be known, so that application of the principles governing the new, may be intelligently made; but the question presents itself whether a simple knowledge of such truths, removes all the barriers to progress.

As stated before, many differences may exist in the minds of men as to the causes of resistance, some possibly not looking beyond the two mentioned in this article, which serve, (as we have noticed), to keep one blinded to existing conditions.

“When thieves fall out, just men get their dues,” might with little alteration be made to read, with equal force and appropriateness, “when capitalists fall out, workingmen get a PART of their (own) dues”; but the converse of this latter proposition, however, would not admit of proof, for so stated, it would be: “when workingmen fall out, capitalists get a part of their (own) dues.” The reason why the converse theorem cannot be carried out to a logical “Quod erat demonstrandum,” lies in the fact that the “dues” are always and at all times, the product and rightful claim of but one class, (the workers), and therefore the original proposition and its converse do not bear reciprocal relations. So in order to reach a conclusion that does admit of proof, and at the same time illustrate the point at issue, we will be forced to state the nearest approach to a converse, thus: “when workingmen fall out capitalists get all their (the workingmen's) dues.” We notice, that in either case, the capitalist is not a loser, for he has nothing of his own (own production) to lose, and the only difference to the workers in the force of these two propositions, lies in the degree of their loss (for they HAVE produced something to lose).

The capitalist, however, is not satisfied with “losing” even a part of the producers’ dues to the benefit of the worker, but thirsts to gather it all to himself. Therefore we have no living examples, any more, in proof of the statement, “when capitalists fall out, workingmen get a part of their (own) dues,” for said capitalists have long since discovered the folly of “falling out” among themselves, as witnessed by the widespread movement of gigantic combinations of capital, or if they do seem to wrangle now and then, it is only to keep up appearances on the divine right of competition and its value as the life of trade. But they turn their increased wisdom on such matters, much further to their own account, by stimulating “falling out” among the workers. In so doing, they exhibit a far greater amount of acumen than do the “just” people in the old saying, who haven't “business ability” enough to try stirring up dissensions among the “robbers.” In order to recover their own; but stand supinely by, and patiently wait until the aforesaid “robbers” HAPPEN to fall out. The “just” people, would at least be justified in stirring up rebellion among the “robbers,” in order to secure a “readjustment,” but what vindication attends the efforts of those producing strife that will enable them to take in an increased amount of that which is not theirs (by production) in any sense. Truly our capitalist brethren are gifted with an interminable amount of gall and secret cunning, (call it “business ability.” If you will, but refrain from any stronger, though probably more truthful appellation).

So much for class-consciousness and its inestimable value. May we study the lessons compiled for us by our capitalist deceits, and apply them to our own advantage. Nothing so despicable but serves us as a school for future actions, if we will heed its teachings.

We might well further inquire into the various motives and influences that serve to hinder the progress of reform, especially as applying to the subject under discussion.

Obstructions and obstructions have existed from times immemorial. No reform movement has ever pressed for recognition from the then existing orders of civilization, but what has met determined resistance.

There may be wide differences of opinion in the minds of men as to the causes of such resistance, and it would undoubtedly be presumptuous for anyone to assume to know all the causes of obstruction at work in the universe of society, for such will be developed only as time goes on and man profits by his knowledge and experience; but we may promulgate what we believe with our present stock of knowledge—to be certain factors at work, and with the help of what we are thus able to deduce, others will be enabled (with the weight of added resources), to make further deductions which will ultimately lead to a consciousness of the whole truth.

We have already mentioned two factors, ignorance, the result of limited opportunities, and ignorance the result of some form of prejudice, that seem to operate the most actively in keeping men from seeing the truth, and it now remains to examine whether a mere understanding of the truth is sufficient to allow its unrestricted development—that is, if to blindness (either wilful or unintentional), can be ascribed all the woes of mankind. It is certainly most essential as a prerequisite to any form of progress, that the truth regarding old forms and methods be known, so that application of the principles governing the new, may be intelligently made; but the question presents itself whether a simple knowledge of such truths, removes all the barriers to progress.

Intellectual worker separated from the manual worker, because of the ancient and deeply grounded belief, or rather the generally accepted theory that brain work is more genteel than hand work, and therefore raises the performer of the first to a plane, in all respects higher than that of the latter.

(To be continued.)

FOREIGN NEWS.

Chinese of the World-wide struggle of the Proletarian Army for its Liberty.

BEIJING.

There was a rumor that an attempt had been made on the life of our Belgian friend, Edward Anseele, Socialist leader in Flanders, and head of the Co-operative “Voortuit.” Happily, it was a rumor only. Under present circumstances, at the eve of another hard fight for universal suffrage, the Belgian party cannot spare such a force as it is in our sturdy comrade Anseele.

GERMANY.

The printing press at Hamburg, which belongs to the socialist party, has been celebrating its silver jubilee. The business is flourishing, and no less than 250 persons are employed in the production of a daily newspaper, pamphlets, etc.

HOLLAND.

A recent sitting of the Dutch Parliament was very exciting, and showed that it is only the socialists who are the true anti-militarists. As reported in previous notes, the Second Chamber agreed to a proposal, in dealing with a new Army Bill of eight and a half months’ service—notwithstanding the influence of the court and military staff—to have the twelve months’ clause accepted. The War minister, who was personally in favor of eight and a half months’ service, was forced to resign. In his place was appointed the head of the military staff, who was strongly in favor of a twelve months’ service, to break down the opposition. By the attitude he adopted it was clear that his nomination was a challenge to Parliament, which, in spite of the strenuous efforts of the Social-Democratic members, gave way. He got the accepted eight and a half months’ service nullified, and worse proposals agreed to. Comrade Troosters expressed his disgust at the weakness of the Liberals and Radicals, who sacrificed the people's interest to the wishes of a military clique, and bitterly declaimed against a Government that lent itself to political cheating. He was often called to order, and finally, with Van Kol, left the sitting by way of protest.

LABOR ITEMS.

And Notes From Trades Union Journals and Exchanges, Throughout the United States.

It is rumored that ubiquitous J. Pierpont Morgan is negotiating for the purchase of a large Danish steamship company's vessels.

A New York dispatch says thirteen of the big wheel cleaned up nearly \$150,000, in the little game that culminated in the Wall Street panic.

The oil cloth which the poor man puts on his kitchen table is now in the hands of a trust. But this is a good thing for the consumer from the standpoint of a trust official.—The Critic.

Thousands of workers have been locked out in different parts of Germany for participating in May Day celebrations. Capitalism understands that the meetings are opposed to their interests.

Labor troubles are on the increase in Russia, the Novoye Vremya, a large and influential daily journal, having been suspended for a week by the government for the crime of urging more reasonable treatment for the working class.

The Bryan-Populist-Silver Governor Oram, of Colorado, has vetoed a bill compelling mine owners to put ventilators in mines, and now there is great indignation among the workers. These “reformers” are fine birds, indeed. They are worse than plutocrats and hypocrites besides.

Rev. Granov, of Troy, N. Y., is out with a statement that he is going to support the Social Democratic party because it is the only party that proposes to destroy poverty and institute a system which will make possible the realization of the brotherhood of man, which Christian people profess to believe in.

One of the organizers of the billion-dollar steel trust says that the combine will save its middlemen's expenses alone about \$50,000,000. So Mr. Schwab's assurance that heads of acquired institutions will not be decapitated are all for effect—to fool the ignorant public. But it doesn't make much difference anyhow. Cleveland Citizen.

A London dispatch says J. Pierpont Morgan told a friend that there was a “good fight” left in him yet, and when he settled the situation in the United States and got things as he wanted them he would rest. There was a time when people in America would read such a statement as this, but now-a-days we overlook whatever Morgan, Rockefeller, et al., may have to say. “They give us work,” you know.—People's Paper.

The contractors for the Rapid Transit Tunnel in New York claim that the action of the city employees in striking work was a “branch of faith,” that they were about to reach an agreement with the men when the walking delegation jumped in and ordered a

strike. The “walking delegate” is an extremely convenient scapegoat upon whom to lay the responsibility for the lack of “harmony between labor and capital.”

The Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workers employed by the packing firm of Swift & Co. have sent an ultimatum to the firm, demanding the reinstatement of three employees of the sheep killing department. It is said that if their demands are not complied with, every plant belonging to the company will be affected by the strike which will follow.

Chauncey Depew has presented his eldest son with a house carrying a \$25,000 mortgage. To lift this mortgage will be the first task by which the young man will prove his “business ability.” It is a good thing for Depew Jr., that he doesn't have to work at producing useful things or the job of lifting the mortgage, would probably prove too much for him.

ON FREEDOM

Remarkable Essay by a Pupil of the Englewood High School.

[As an illustration of the manner in which socialism is being grasped by the younger generation, we reprint the following address delivered by Miss Gertrude Cohn, in the Auditorium of the Y. M. C. A., on Wednesday, 2nd May, where Miss Cohn represented Englewood in the oratorical contest between the high school pupils of the city. Miss Cohn is 17 years of age and is now a second-year pupil of the Englewood High School.—ED.]

The realization of freedom, in the true meaning of the word, is the goal toward which society is tending. In order to attain this goal we must first comprehend what freedom is; for, as long as men do not recognize the fact that they are not free, and as long as they do not see what prevents them from becoming free, so long they cannot gain freedom. And yet the great struggles that have ever taken place in man's history have always been, though often not apparently so, for the cause of liberty. As we follow these struggles we may discern that they all move toward one great end—that is, a state of society, namely, freedom, in which circumstances without and the spirit within man shall harmonize. But while we may say this or that has become free, there has never yet been a state of perfect freedom on the face of the earth.

At the beginning of man's history, the struggle was with nature. Man was not free then in the same sense, for he was obliged to battle with the elements for his physical wants. Moreover, at that time, fear influenced the conduct of men—fear of each other, fear of the wild beasts in the forests wherein they dwelt, fear of nature in her tempests and whirlwinds, fear of the mysterious and unknown, fear of the forces of tomorrow. Therefore it was impossible for man at the beginning to be free, for as long as fear exists the highest in man can not develop. Fear of whatever kind is always opposed to freedom. And then ignorance was a barrier, too, for man had not mastered the forces of nature, and until the physical material world became subservient to the wants of man, there could not be freedom for the pursuit of the highest.

But as the wheel of time rolled on, the absolute dependence upon nature became less with the gradual enlightenment of the ages. Almost all obstacles to material advancement have been overcome, till at present, we can no longer say anything but that the world is no longer a barrier, nor mountains, nor deserts, nor forests. We should have no need to dread even famine, for if the earth does not yield abundance in one part of the globe, swift steamers could bring produce from another.

And yet according to my definition of freedom—an ideal state of society—it is certainly evident that despite all our conquests of nature we have not attained freedom. The world is far from being what we wish it to be, but how many of you, I wonder, have ever thought what is the preventive. We all want the beautiful, the noble, and the true, yet how many have ever wondered why we don't obtain them.

Now let me go back again to the early life of mankind. As men grew more dependent upon nature, they became more dependent upon each other. When they lived in vast jungles, like wild animals, each dug a cave for himself, each hunted food for himself, and each depended on his individual labor for all that he gained. At that time it was possible for men to live quite independently of one another; but later, as man multiplied, individual life ceased and co-operation commenced. Life began on a broader scale and man united with man to meet common needs, resist common evils, and supply more easily and more satisfactorily common wants.

Great machines were ingeniously constructed to manufacture a large amount of one article. So, instead of each man at the present day making his own clothes, digging his own food, raising his own vegetables, and so forth—each person engages in but one kind of labor, while he receives the benefits of a “hundred or more different kinds.” Now it is clearly impossible for anyone today to do the various kinds of work necessary to supply the wants of even a very simple life. Hence the life of each man is bound up with the life of his fellow men.

We all recognize the importance of labor, for what could be accomplished without it? But in order to work, we must have material and tools. New material is furnished us by nature, and man's labor and God-given sagacity have created tools. I mean by tool any instrument or agent which under man's direction utilizes the raw material of

the earth. Now the tools today, as for example, factories, stock-yard plants, railroads, and so forth, belong to private monopolies; and also natural resources—as for instance, mines, wells, land, and so on—belong to a few individuals. Therefore, since man cannot own for himself these means of producing the necessities of life, he must apply to their owners and accept whatever conditions these owners offer him. Hence our system of wages.

This is clearly a system of dependence on the part of all wage workers. For you must see the difference between the time when each man owned his few simple tools and enjoyed for himself the entire product of his labor, and the present time, when the workers do not own the tools they operate and do not receive all that they produce. On the contrary, the wage workers apply their labor-power to the production of wealth for the owners of the tools, whereas they work, and in return get, in the form of wages, but a small part of what they produce.

Aside from the results of this system, the fundamental principle upon which it is based is contrary to freedom. For the power in the hands of a few to control the means whereby everyone must live necessarily causes the dependence of the many upon these few. The ownership, by a few, of the natural resources of life meant for all, is sacrilege to nature, to freedom, and to God. I have tried to show before that the life of each man is bound up with the lives of his fellow men; so how can we, when we come to think of it, call it right that a few should appropriate to themselves the natural resources and the tools upon which all humanity depends. I cannot, for lack of time, go deeply into this monstrous wrong, so I will proceed now to some of the effects of the wage system.

It is an undisputed fact that, in the present system, the great bulk of the people are not certain whether on the morrow they shall be free from want. The vast majority of workingmen know that any day their services may no longer be required, and that they may not be allowed the privilege even of telling for their bread. This is why there is the worry and hurry, on everybody's part, to scrape up by fair or foul means, money. Money is the idol worshipped now. And why? Because, before you can get anything you must hand up a coin. And so, labor, brains, cunning, and what not, are all directed to this end.

And all this is far from being freedom. Freedom in the sense I speak of, is the power of living on the highest conception of life; is the power of doing what to our conscience is noblest; is the power of bringing into blossom the holy seed planted in each of us. When freedom comes to mankind there will no longer be this miserable struggle for existence; earning a living will no longer be the object in life of the bulk of humanity; work will become a joy, a holy activity. But not until all men are certain that they shall never be in want; not until the gratification of all physical wants becomes an easy matter—so easy and so certain that men, relieved of the struggle for existence, will recognize the divine within them—then, and not till then, will freedom come to men.

“To make men free! It is with me the dearest purpose of my heart. That I may know and do my part to speed the cause of liberty; My energy and life to be Made consecrate to the one theme. The single purpose and the dream. In every land to make men free—To make men free!”

CHURCHES VS. SOCIALISM

Capitalism and Modern Religion Both Stand in Hostile Attitude Towards

The church as an organized body is hostile towards socialism because it is a strong competitor, and the church will harbor no rival with a social repair outfit. No wonder they refuse official recognition.

There are some very clever Christian Socialists, but the great mass of them and their leaders condemn the new and “grandly improved brand of righteousness.” It is easier to change the system of weights and measures than the ethical system, moral codes and customs. Hence the attitude of Socialist leaders and followers toward a decayed and corrupt church. Subjected to the snubs and sneers of the holier than thou it is but natural that we retaliate in the most approved of fashion. We do not know what socialism will be a thousand years hence. We do know this much that the early Christians suffered great annoyances at the hands of the upper classes even as we suffer. In spite of the most agonizing persecution they carried their message to the poorer classes without purse or price. Refined, sincere churchmen, clergymen and lady members what think ye of this? Eyes have ye but ye see not beyond the light of your own social circle. Have ye ye but ye hear not the groans of the brutally enslaved who create all the blessings you enjoy but never do you deem them worthy of your thankfulness. Hearts of gold and sympathy ye have but ye feel not, “For out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh.” As a whole body ye have not yet spoken. Perhaps you await a more convenient season? Will the old book stand? Maybe it will for the pen and truth is mighty and does not come under the hand of perishable flesh.

Behold the strange spectacle! Christians have forgotten their Biblical lore. Certain passages called to mind make their heads weary. Sermons to gain new converts are all right. Preaching about loving indiscriminately sound malapropos considering we love the best of all still more than we do

each other. Infidels, avowed unbelievers, familiar with holy writ keep the lamp of learning trimmed and a burning. The dear old book is dusted and bolstered up and what good there is in it for the human race, is extracted by the Socialist brethren and handed over to the suffering sheep. Not a mother's son of them receives a salary, but if they were in trusty manager Schwab's shoes they could not be more diligent. Christ's last words to his disciples were to feed the sheep, and we are doing it, though not necessarily his disciples. Perhaps the false disciples are singly ensconced churchmen and the genuine are Socialists who despise pomp and ceremony while a life is snuffed out at every syllable uttered in the Bay State pulpits. Knowing these things how can any laboring man or Socialist attend with patience to the divine services of the present day. From a class-conscious point of view not a word is to be heard indicating a desire to improve upon the conditions which induce poverty among the masses. Not caring to waste valuable time among a hostile class of people we prefer to seek for kindred spirits in the humbler walks of life. The best proof we have of the official hostility of the church is shown in the social ostracism of Prof. Herron. He is a graduate from the church. Let us hope others will graduate to a circle where they can utter free thought. Again we observe a suppression of Socialist publications and interferences with their meetings whenever it can be done without alarming the sleepy giant Labor too much.

Another proof of the moral bankruptcy of the standard usage orthodox brethren lies in their repugnance to reasoning or arguing for an improved order of society with their Socialist brethren to aid them in the task. No answer yet to Socialist arguments but scornful sneers, noisome powder, bullets, shells and stifling prisons.

That is the way Mammon and Jehovah, both gods of unrighteousness will keep their footholds on the necks of the people. Under the rule of capitalism we must all suffer whether we are good, bad, or indifferent, rich or poor. Our motto and battle cry at all times should be, “Let the nation own the trusts” then the whole nation will reap the benefit of those trusts, which today appear so baneful.

EQUALITY.

LOCAL NEWS AND NOTES.

The regular meeting of the 13th Ward branch was on Friday, May 25th, at Aurora Hall. The number of members in attendance was not large, but the enthusiasm manifested made up for the absent ones. Comrade Albert J. Fox, and Dr. Chick were accepted as members. After the regular business of the branch was transacted Comrade Ballard made a short but interesting address, relating his experience in the southern states from which he has just returned, and where he met the propaganda for socialism. Comrade Dr. Chick then took the floor and gave an address upon socialism which was listened to very attentively. The branch considers that the new comrades will be able to do good work for the Socialist movement in the district.

At the meeting held on Peoria and Madison streets last Sunday, Comrade L. Anderson alone sold 55 “Workers’ Calls” and five subscription cards. There are few party members more energetic and persistent than Comrade Anderson in pushing the party press.

A proposal to invite Walter Thomas Mills to address the members of the Bircklayers’ Union on June 12th, met with the unanimous approval of the members of that body at their last meeting. The hall is located on the corner of Peoria and Monroe streets.

A Socialist comrade who has been very active in the cause sends us two journals printed in English at Manila, Philippine Islands, where he at present holds a government position. They are called the “Manila Tribune” and the “New American,” respectively, and both give evidence of the “strange life” which has invaded the islands in conjunction with American capitalism. One of them gives an account of the shooting of four Filipino boys by an American negro tramper, who is to be tried for murder. The boys were all between 8 and 12 years of age. One was killed instantly, and the other was killed by a bullet wound. The accused will plead “self-defence.”

Patriotism and Property

Evidence can be drawn from all ends of the earth to prove that capitalist “patriotism” is the same everywhere. Here is a statement from Brigadier General Frederick Grant, who has just returned from the Philippines, which gives additional testimony to the truth that men in every case and in every land are dominated by material interests:

“THE PROPERTY-HOLDING CLASS in the islands is composed of persons who are rather ignorant, and who could not quite understand the situation. They are NATURALLY our friends, but they have been under our influence to throw in their FOR TUNES with the insurgent cause. When they heard that a party was coming into power in the United States which was in favor of withdrawing the troops and giving up the government to the insurgents they did not know what to do. If they acted out against the insurrection they would be likely to lose their lives and PROPERTY as soon as we turned our backs.”

Here we have it plainly stated that the possession of property alone was the factor in deciding those who owned it, to throw in their lot with either side. The man who has nothing to lose but everything to gain, can easily remain “patriotic” to the end, but the “patriotism” of the property owner is like “Providence,” always on the side of the big battalions.

The Labor Commodity.

A movement to attract European capitalists to Chicago is now being engineered by the Real Estate Board of this city, which is engaged in the preparation of “literature” advertising the location of Chicago as a business center. According to the press, one of these publications entitled “Chicago as an Industrial Center,” has been issued.

“tre,” has the following to say about the labor supply, which it declares to be a subject of “vast interest” to foreign manufacturers:

“Abundance and variety of any article is a PREREQUISITE for a large market. This is as true of LABOR as of any COMMODITY.” The supply of labor in Chicago is practically unlimited.

When a socialist writer of speaker refers to laborers as “commodities,” he often greets with the retort that the “American worker is a ‘free man’” a “sovereign” etc. etc., from this very class of people who now assure the foreign capitalist that there is an unlimited quantity of him which can be purchased—they don't say cheaply—the word “unlimited” is sufficiently suggestive of itself. But this only happens when they have something to “sell” by saying so. The “free man” in question then becomes an “indentured,” which is listed in the same category as cheap land, fuel and raw materials. When the capitalist places him there and publishes the fact, it is merely a plain “business proposition,” but when the socialist corroborates the statement, it at once becomes a “pernicious fallacy” advocated only by “impractical visionaries.”

A “MORAL RIGHT.”

Ancient Historical Documents Show Changing Ideas of Ruling Class on “Morality.”

To judge by the “RIGHTS” indignation of the Lord's chosen disciples, whenever they have occasion to discuss violations of capitalistic standards of morality, one would think that the present code of ethics was divinely ordained at the beginning of time and had been in force ever since. But the student of the world's history cannot fail to discover the hollowness of these pretensions. In studying the “social customs” of the middle ages, one is constantly and forcibly reminded of Marx's assertion that the economic conditions of a certain period form the foundation on which the superstructures of moral and juridical ideas are erected. What once was considered right and moral, gradually becomes immoral and criminal, when the interest of the ruling classes so demand it under the pressure of changed economic conditions.

During the first period of the middle ages, when feudalism held sway over the world, the latter had the duty to work and pay toll to their lords, and the female serfs were forced to submit to the sexual desires of the masters. The lord had unlimited control over his chattel-slave, and thus the right of the first night was instituted, forcing the slave to surrender his dearest treasure to the master and to see the tyrant's offspring growing in the body on which he had built such fond hopes.

The church, that now would celebrate young and healthy girls behind the cloister walls in order to save their souls, sanctioned this custom and was not afraid that the souls of the serfs would be lost by such a degradation. For numerous documents prove that the clerical gentlemen themselves were very fond of claiming and enjoying this jus primæ noctis.

Girls that were too unattractive had to pay a tax for not suiting the taste of the master and for being ineligible for the inestimable favor of debauchery.

When the enforcement of the right of the first night became impracticable, the clergy found ways and means to make as much money as possible out of marriage laws—of course, always with a view to providing for the safety of those wicked human souls. Frequently newly wedded couples had to pay “damages” for the pleasures of the first three nights in the form of a contribution to church funds.

In France, the right of the first night, called “marquette,” could be legally enforced—no difficult matter, considering that the feudal barons were the supreme judges of the courts. A decision in favor of Seigneur Lourie, feudal lord of the village of Aas in 1538, reads as follows:

“Every man marrying in this village is ordered, before holding sexual intercourse with his wife, to present her to the lord. The MALE offspring of the marriage is considered free, as the first birth may be due to the first night.”

The elements that parade their virtues on the house tops and praise the Lord because they are not like others, could find very interesting material for the study of ethics in some of these ancient documents. Of course, it would be overreaching to expect that they will see the beam in their own eyes before seeing the splinter in their brother's. Moreover, society can very well do without their sanction. Regardless of the futile attempts to foster an ironclad standard of ethics on humanity, the economic development of society will gradually evolve conditions leaving the human conscience free to follow its own dictates, and so consider moral whatever contributes to the welfare and happiness of the race.

The Twenty-first Ward branch opened its out-door meetings Thursday week to a crowd of 150 or more people, who listened to a splendid talk by Comrade Ed. Klenke, after which we disposed of 20 “Workers’ Calls,” following which Comrade Klenke answered quite a few pertinent questions.

Echo of The Past.

(Continued from page 1.)

any other supposition than "enobishness," which is an explanation that doesn't explain. Let us see if the matter can be elucidated from the standpoint of scientific socialism.

In the first place it will be observed that these three individuals (who are only used as representing a class which has no existence here) are possessed of titles, and if their "circled" is investigated it will be found that these titles were in existence before the discovery of America, and further inquiry will show that these titles in every case were the distinguishing marks of a great landed proprietor. At one time the holders of these titles (and lands) occupied a similar position in Scottish society that Carnegie and Rockefeller occupy today in the United States. They were looked upon as "God's stewards" and were in their time the centers from which all the philanthropy and charity of those times emanated. It was mostly to the bounty of their class that the universities, churches, schools, almshouses and other "public utilities" of that day owed their existence and their generosity in those directions evolved the same phase at that time that the Carnegie and Rockefeller class now receive for similar "services" in the United States. An "ironmonger" in those days was a rather insignificant person, who lived under the protection of these landed proprietors and who was properly respectful in all his trivial dealings with them. The idea that an ironmonger could ever pretend to assert equality with them never entered their minds—or the ironmongers either for that matter. They owned the predominant means of production in those days, i. e., the land, while the ironmonger owned merely the few paltry tools of his craft, and an insignificant stock of crude commodities in iron.

But times have changed and the ironmonger of the middle ages developed into the great drust magnate of today. The rude tools of iron handicraft have evolved into the great rolling mills, blast furnaces, machine shops, and foundries of today where scores of thousands of men are employed in turning out millions of tons of iron and steel products. And the economic descendant of the despised ironmonger of the middle ages owns it all, and has utterly displaced in economic and political importance the lineal descendant of the titled land proprietor who in his palmy days never controlled the one twentieth part of the wealth which his successor now possesses.

Taking these things into account it is not surprising to find the acceptance of Carnegie's gifts arises not from "enobishness" or a reluctance to acquire something at the expense of others, but from the fact that these people look upon Carnegie as a worshiper of functions which they still think properly belong to them. He represents a class that has supplanted their class as "God's stewards," a class that has relegated them into a secondary position, by displacing them as ruling class, and their objections are merely an echo of the old antagonism between landed proprietors and modern capitalists, one of the historical series of class struggles which have been the main factors in economic evolution.

"Enobishness" as an explanation falls to the ground when it is considered that most of the "bells" of these titled persons are regarded as a good matrimonial catch by the members of the capitalist class themselves. Let the "bell" of the Duke of Hamilton for instance (supposing him to be unmarried) cross the Atlantic in search of a wealthy bride, and he would find no lack of capitalists quite willing to seek a family alliance with "nobles" like himself. The rising capitalist manufacturer was always considered as an upstart, a parvenu, a snob, by the titled aristocracy of Europe, who for over a hundred years have indulged in well bred sneers at the vulgarity, insolence and pride of the commercial exploiters, who were displacing them as ruling class, and judging from the efforts made by the latter to conceal their vulgar past by imitating to the best of their ability the feudal aristocracy, it is not difficult to see that the capitalist class has never been able to rid itself wholly of the sense of social inferiority with which it started.

Neither can it be said that Carnegie's gift is distasteful to this class because they are unwilling to participate in something for which they have rendered no equivalent. They themselves are parasites who live upon rent, produced by the agricultural laborer. Their method of appropriation is more ancient, and therefore their eyes more "honorable" than the newer method of exploiting laborers through ownership of the modern machinery of production. The traditions of the time when their mode of exploitation carried with it economic and political supremacy yet operates to render them disdainful and contemptuous to their successors. For them the ironmonger of the twentieth century differs only from the ironmonger of the fifteenth in that the former has increased in wealth and impertinence.

It is needless to say that Carnegie's gift is not likely to be rejected, those who would do so on the above grounds not having sufficient power to determine that question, as capitalism preponderates also in Scotland at the present day. But in registering their protest they serve the purpose of the socialist as illustrating one of the series of class struggles which have been the main factors in the economic and political development of the United States.

SOCIALIST PARTY OF CHICAGO. Branch Directory.

COMMITTEES.

GENERAL COMMITTEE meets first Saturday of every month at Schiller Hall, 3rd floor, Schiller Bldg., 101 E. Randolph street. A. W. Lindgren, secretary, 1477 Roscoe street.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meets every Monday at Workers' Call office, 24 N. Clark street, Room 1, secretary, A. W. Lindgren, 1477 Roscoe street.

BRANCHES.

The following directory announces only the business meetings of the various branches. All agitation meetings will be announced in the "List of Meetings," which will be found on the first page of every issue of The Workers' Call.

FIRST WARD—Every Tuesday night, Atlantic Hotel, southwest corner Van Buren and Sherman streets; secretary, Leo Marmont, 61 Wabash ave.

SECOND WARD—Sunday at 3 p. m., 214 Wabash avenue; secretary, Rice Washburn, 176 E. 2nd street.

THIRD WARD—Every Thursday, 335 E. State street; secretary, S. E. Yeomans, 280 N. State street.

FOURTH WARD—Meets every first and third Monday night at 310 South Halsted street; secretary, Joe Trenta, 259 E. Twenty-fourth street.

FIFTH WARD—Every second and fourth Tuesday at 2719 S. Halsted st., Sec. George Mitchell, 1523 36th st.

SIXTH WARD—Meets Friday nights at 418 E. 6th St. Sec. M. Klinginger, 411 Lake Ave.

SEVENTH WARD—Meets at Forest's hall, 6312 Cottage Grove ave., every Thursday at 8 p. m.; Sec. Peyton Russell, 627 Washington ave.

EIGHTH WARD—Every Saturday 3 p. m., at Sherman Hall, 2140 Commercial ave.; Sec. M. H. Tait, 2306 Commercial avenue.

NINTH AND TENTH WARDS—Meets every Sunday at 1634 Halsted street; secretary, Geo. I. Rosenberg, 32 W. Taylor St.

ELEVENTH WARD—Every 2nd and 4th Thursday at 310 Wabash Hall, cor. 21st street and Paulina street. Robert Plotter, 400 Washburn ave.

TWELFTH WARD—Secretary G. J. Hindler, 1123 N. Albany Ave.

THIRTEENTH WARD—Every Sunday morning, 10:30 A. M., at Socialist hall, 129 S. Western street; secretary, J. J. Lambert, 1012 Washington boulevard.

FOURTEENTH WARD—Every Friday at 10:30 A. M., at 571 Thomas St. Sec. M. Hall, 54 Thomas St.

FIFTEENTH WARD—Every 2nd and 4th Monday, 2nd floor of the Hall, land and Milwaukee Ave.; secretary, O. Henschel, 346 N. Wood St.

SEVENTEENTH WARD—Every 2nd and 4th Friday, Aurora Hall, Huron St. and Milwaukee Ave.; secretary, A. Mork, 451 N. Wood St.

EIGHTEENTH WARD—First and third Wednesday at 477 W. Madison street; secretary, John Gillespie, 477 W. Madison street.

NINETEENTH WARD—Every Tuesday evening at Hull House, secretary, Miss Mary Collins, Hull House, corner York and Halsted streets.

TWENTIETH WARD—Every Thursday at Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western avenue; secretary, James S. Smith, 413 W. Madison street.

THIRTY-FIRST WARD—Meets every Friday at Turner's Hall, 120 S. Western Ave. Sec. H. P. Newman, 614 Locust St.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD—Every second Tuesday in the month at 11 Clybourn avenue; secretary, F. F. Eckenberg, 232 N. Franklin street.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD—Every Friday at Garfield Turner Hall, Garfield and Larrabee streets; secretary, A. H. Schuler, 144 Dayton street.

TWENTY-FOURTH—Every first and third Friday at N. W. corner Southport avenue and Diversey Blvd.; secretary L. N. Wagner, 96 Southport avenue.

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD—Every first and third Sunday, 3 p. m., and every second and fourth Tuesday, 8 p. m., at headquarters, Proletarian Hall, 933 Sheffield avenue; secretary, G. A. Herold, 377 Ogden.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD—Every first and third Tuesday, cor. M. Leavitt and Belle Plaine at A. Johnson, secretary, 33 Cayser av.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 1—Meets every Friday at 24 W. Washington street; secretary, Wm. M. Levington, 630 W. Wellington st.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 2—Secretary, J. M. Bard, 113 W. Irving Park Blvd.

TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD, No. 1—Every first and third Monday, Lind's Hall, 1515 First avenue and St. Paul road; secretary, J. Harris, 140 W. Montana Ave.

TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD, No. 2—Secretary, A. Eisenman, 1116 Armitage avenue.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD—Every Wednesday at headquarters, Socialist Hall, Armitage and Milwaukee ave. Secretary, Inga Johnson, 1363 N. Washburn Ave.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD—Every Monday at 610 Bishop street; secretary, Nick Krump, 613 W. Forty-second street.

THIRTY-FIRST WARD—Secretary, F. W. Fisher, 423 Westworth avenue.

THIRTY-FIRST WARD—Every second and fourth Friday at Turner Hall, 54th and Aberdeen streets, 511 N. Sec. H. P. Newman, 614 Locust st.

THIRTY-SECOND WARD—Meets every 2nd and 4th Monday at 610 Halsted St. Sec. C. F. Lewis, 625 Union Ave.

THIRTY-THIRD WARD—Every second and fourth Wednesday evening at 1123rd street and Michigan avenue; secretary, G. F. Denne, 1147 Perry av.

THIRTY-FOURTH WARD—Secretary, H. C. Johnson, 229 W. Monroe st.

THIRTY-FIFTH WARD, No. 1—Secretary, J. M. Crook, 134 N. 2nd ave.

THIRTY-FIFTH WARD, No. 2—Every first and third Friday evenings at Liberty Hall, corner Chicago and Hamilton ave.; secretary, G. L. Simon, 183 Ridgeway Ave.

GERMAN BRANCHES.

KARL MARK CLUB—Every second and fourth Monday evenings at 330 Larrabee street, near North avenue; secretary, John Vogt, 189 Garfield Av.

FREDERICK ENGELS CLUB—Meets every 1st and 3rd Monday at 1427 Bishop St. Secretary, J. Sievers, 3612 W. Fifty-sixth St.

EIGHTH WARD GERMAN CLUB—Every first and third Friday evenings at 3100 South Chicago avenue; secretary, Ferdinand Jahnke, 1651 Ave. K.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD GERMAN CLUB—Every first and 3rd Thursday evenings at Social Turner Hall, Belmont and Paulina.

POLISH BRANCHES.

POLISH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Meets every Monday at Polish headquarters, 444 Noble street; secretary, F. Ciociara, 444 Noble street.

SEVENTEENTH WARD BRANCH—Every Saturday at 444 Noble street; secretary, M. Piek, 44 Noble street.

EIGHTH WARD BRANCH—Every Sunday, 3 p. m., at Pribo's Hall, 478 street and Superior street; secretary, F. Rudinski, 478 Market ave.

TENTH WARD BRANCH—Every Saturday evening at Pribo's Hall, 478 street and Superior street; secretary, K. Kostorski, 617 W. 29th street.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD BRANCH—Every first and third evenings, Kucharski Hall, 4th and Wood streets.

LADIES' BRANCH—Every first Sunday at 455 21st place, secretary, Mrs. D. Felick, 455 21st place.

EDUCATIONAL CLUBS.

SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at 1039 Milwaukee ave., in rear.

LIBERAL POLITICAL AND EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Lecture and reading rooms at 445 E. Halsted street; meetings every Friday night.

SOCIALIST BRICKLAYERS' EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Meets every Saturday, 8 p. m., at Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western Ave. John Correll, secretary, 741 Warren Ave. J. Langenberg treasurer, 215 Sheffield Ave.

ILLINOIS

Locals affiliated with Social Democratic Party, headquarters at Springfield, Ill.

ILLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE meets every second and fourth Friday evenings at 36 N. Clark street; secretary, R. A. Morris, 36 N. Clark street.

LOCAL ALTON—Secretary, Aug. Shipert, 204 Union street.

LOCAL BELLEVILLE—Secretary, G. W. Boyce, 114 N. Gold street.

LOCAL CENTRALIA—Secretary, Anton Baumgarten, Railroad No. 3.

LOCAL GLEN CARBON—Secretary, C. Demmelich.

LOCAL CALESBERG—Secretary, Jno. C. Hodia, 187 E. North street.

LOCAL HERRIN—Secretary, F. R. Myers.

LOCAL MONMOUTH—Secretary, R. P. Watson, Box 1090.

LOCAL MOLINE—Secretary, Paul Pressell.

LOCAL NEW BURNSIDE—Secretary, A. O. Miles.

LOCAL PEKIN—Secretary, G. F. Schmidt, 512 Court street.

LOCAL QUINCY—Secretary, William Heuman, 120 State street.

LOCAL ROCK ISLAND—Secretary, H. Weyland, 180 Fifth avenue.

LOCAL GLEN ELLYN—Secretary, Chas. H. Kerr.

LOCAL SPRINGFIELD—Secretary, A. von Behrens, 134 N. Grand avenue.

LOCAL FREEBURG—Secretary, Joe Sutton.

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LOCAL ALTOONA—Secretary, Carl Elton, M. D.

LOCAL BISHOP HILL—Secretary, A. S. Lindwall.

LOCAL ROCKFORD—Secretary, Henry Nevrant, 606 Seventh street.

LOCAL BERTWICK—Secretary, H. E. Allen.

LOCAL ABINGDON—Secretary, Theo. Wallace.

LOCAL PANA—Secretary, Henry Wulb, 101.

LOCAL LINCOLN—Sec. J. N. Balf.

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Comrades who want to be ready for the fall Campaigns should at once undertake the work of the Special Course in Socialism which the Chicago School of Social Economy is providing. The Thursday Evening Classes were never more interesting than now. It was the general verdict of those present last week that it was the best Session ever held.

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Capital is the creation of labor. It is labor's finished product. Capital is the result of work that you did, yesterday; or the day before or last year or ten years ago.

Doesn't the world seem so empty, empty?

(Continued on page 6)

Linemen on Strike.

(Continued from page 1.)

Oh, my friend, CAPITAL never demanded out of you, interest or rent. It's the CAPITALIST that does that. That is all that he does do.

Now keep that distinction well in mind for therein lies the whole secret of "the labor problem." You have all doubtless heard how very difficult this "labor problem" is and that it cannot be solved in any other way than by letting it remain as it is.

Now if you are going to continue accepting the solution of your masters, you can be very sure that they will never find any other, they don't want to find any other solution, and they don't want anybody else to find one. "But how about you?" Are you satisfied? Or do you want to try a different way? If you do, here it is, and it is just as easy as catching a penny.

Destroy the capitalists, that's all. Easy isn't it? And you don't have to bother going out for a gun or an axe to do it either. All you have to do is to just withdraw your support and the capitalists will be as helpless as a fly in the air. It is from stealing the product of your labor that he has grown so great. It is your support at the polls that makes him so strong, and his last support is his life. It is the ballot that these things must be altered. That is the foundation of the capitalist power.

Men, do you know that there is a political party in the field today whose campaign is to destroy how issue never changes: a party that will not fuse and never compromise; a party of the workers, by the workers and for the workers; a world-wide party that numbers its supporters in every nation of the world; seven million telling voters that know what they want and how to get it? This is the Socialist party, and it is the only party that has been in the field for years ago by a little handful of men that worked and didn't know any better than to think, too. And comrades, that movement has grown in spite of kings, bayonets and prison cells, until the redoubtable Mark Hanna hears and fears the steady tramp of those seven million men who know what they want, and who are going to get it.

In the language of the trust magnates these Socialists are nothing but "arbitrators." They don't want much, only what the product of their toil is worth and they are going to have that even to the last farthing.

Now take your choice: Line up, all you that feel as though you would like to be your own master and get the full product of your toil. All you who are willing to try to get along without the capitalists, join the Socialist party and help work out your emancipation.

And all the rest of you who feel as though you need a master and want your children to be slaves, you had better be getting together, too, though I am sure I don't know what to tell you to do. Probably the best thing for you to do is to head for the lake, for there are stormy times ahead, and don't you forget it. When the process of "benevolent assimilation" is complete and our patriotic capitalists have opened up China with capital stolen from your toil; when the latest labor-saving machines are operated on Chinese soil by coolie labor at 10 cents per day to supply the markets of the world, do you know what will happen to you. You will have to take your fried rat as payment for your day's work and say "thank you." There is no other way out of it. Either that or come over where the men are.

And now in conclusion let me emphasize that capital and capitalists are NOT the same. We want the capital but we don't want the capitalists. And if anything should happen that our government should be slightly disorganized for a few days, we will have the capital, but God save the capitalists. The only real relation that exists between them is that the capitalist is a name given to the man that steals capital away from labor. The father of capital is labor. But the father of the capitalist is the father of lies. And somewhere I have read there is a deep pit dug for him, and my friends, I think it about time that we took the chains that we have worn so long, and placing them about the neck of the hideous monster drop him down into it. And over the mouth of it, free, glorious, emancipated labor will erect a temple, not to the vile wretch we cast in, but to the countless sons of toil that have gone down in the battle for freedom. And in the building of that temple we will call no man master, for the name of it shall be the Co-operative Commonwealth. "And we will keep close guard over the pit to see that the monster comes not forth again to eat up our substance and sap away our lives."

ELECTRICIAN.

Two Mass Meetings.

Under auspices of Ladies' Auxiliary of the Socialist Party. Thursday evening, 8 P. M. June 13. Subject: "Is it necessary for Working Women to form Unions?" by Miss Ellen Lindstrom. "Why Women Should Work for Socialism" by John J. White. At Socialist Temple, 420 S. Western Avenue, near Madison Street.

North Side

Mass Meeting. Saturday evening June 8. Subject: "What Good have Unions done for Working People?" by Mrs. Ellen Lindstrom. "Women's Power in Society" by Thomas J. Morgan. At Volta Hall, 125 E. Chicago Avenue, Cor. Volta Hall, 125 E. Chicago Avenue, Cor. Volta Hall, 125 E. Chicago Avenue. Free discussion. Everybody invited.

SOCIALIST PARTY

OF CHICAGO.

Branch Directory.

COMMITTEE.

GENERAL COMMITTEE meets first Saturday of every month at Schiller Hall, 3rd floor, 5th floor Bldg., 108 E. Randolph street. A. W. Lindgren, secretary, 147 Roscoe street.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meets every Monday at Workers' Call office, 30 N. Clark street, Room 1, secretary, A. W. Lindgren, 147 Roscoe st.

BRANCHES.

The following directory announces only the business meetings of the various branches. All agitation meetings will be announced in the "List of Meetings," which will be found on the first page of every issue of The Workers' Call.

FIRST AND SECOND WARD—Meet every Friday, 8th p. m., at 2114 Washington ave. (store). Secretary, Rice Wabrough, 175 East 22nd street.

THIRD WARD—Headquarters, 325 S. State street; meets every Monday at 8 p. m.; secretary, A. E. Yeomans, 325 State street.

FOURTH WARD—Meets every first and third Monday night at 810 South Halsted street; secretary, Joe Tients, 250 E. Twenty-fourth street.

FIFTH WARD—Every second and fourth Tuesday at 574 S. Halsted st.; Sec. George Mitchell, 1223 24th st.

SIXTH WARD—Meets first and third Friday nights at 410 East 44th street. Secretary N. Kleininger, 414 Lake ave.

SEVENTH WARD—Meets at Foresters hall, 531 Cottage Grove ave., every Thursday at 8 p. m.; Sec. Peyton Rowell, 657 Washington ave.

EIGHTH WARD—Every Saturday 8 p. m., at Sherman Hall, 2140 Commercial ave. Sec. M. H. Tait 2200 Commercial avenue.

NINTH AND TENTH WARDS—Meet every 1st and 3rd Monday at 1043 Halsted street. Secretary, Geo. L. Rosenberg, 602 W. Taylor st.

ELEVENTH WARD—Every 2nd and 4th Thursday at Jussawitch Hall, cor. 21st street and Paulina street. Robert Potter, 400 Washburne ave.

TWELFTH WARD—Secretary G. J. Sindler, 1124 S. Albany Ave.

THIRTEENTH WARD—Every Sunday morning, 10:30 A. M., at Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western Avenue; secretary, James Lambert, 1812 Washington boulevard.

FOURTEENTH WARD—Every Friday at Miles Hall, southeast corner Grand and Western avenues; secretary, E. Cope, 122 Emerson avenue.

FIFTEENTH WARD—Meets every Friday evening at 574 Thomas St. Sec. M. Hall, 4 Thomas St.

SIXTEENTH WARD—Every 2nd and 4th Monday, 8:30 A. M., at Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western Ave.; secretary, C. Beckach, 348 N. Wood St.

SEVENTEENTH WARD—Every 2nd and 4th Friday, Aurora Hall, Huron St. and Milwaukee Ave.; secretary, A. Mork, 481 N. Wood St.

EIGHTEENTH WARD—First and third Wednesday at 477 W. Madison street. Secretary John Gillespie, 477 W. Madison street.

NINETEENTH WARD—Every Tuesday evening at Hull House; secretary, Miss Mary Collins, Hull House, corner Polk and Halsted streets.

TWENTIETH WARD—Every Thursday at Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western Avenue; secretary, James S. Smith, 411 W. Madison street.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD—Every 2nd and 4th Wednesday at Sunfield Hall, 341 Wells street. Secretary, R. A. Morris, 34 N. Clark street.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD—Every second Tuesday in the month at 53 Clybourn avenue; secretary, P. F. Eckenberg, 321 N. Franklin street.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD—Every Friday at Garfield Turner Hall, Garfield and Larrabee streets; secretary, A. H. Schuler, 10 Dayton street.

TWENTY-FOURTH—Every first and third Friday at N. W. corner Southport Avenue and Diversey bld., secretary L. M. Wagner, 328 Southport avenue.

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD—Every second and fourth Tuesday, at 813 Sherfield ave. Secretary, H. N. Daniels, 1440 Newport ave.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD—Every first and third Tuesday, cor. N. Leavitt and Belle Plaine ave. A. Johnson, secretary, 221 Cuyler av.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 1—Meets every Friday at 80 W. Wellington street. Secretary, Wm. H. Ludwig, 80 W. Wellington st.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 2—Secretary, J. H. Bard, 713 W. Irving Park Blvd.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 3—Every first and third Monday, Lind's Hall Fifty-first avenue and St. Paul road; secretary, J. Harris, 130 W. Monahan Ave.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 4—Secretary, A. Elman, 1116 Armitage avenue.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD NO. 5—Secretary, Daniel Zatake, 1151 N. Fifty-seventh court.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD NO. 6—Secretary, James Charbonneau, 2166 N. Whipple street.

TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD—Every Wednesday at headquarters, Socialist Hall, Armitage and Milwaukee ave. Secretary, Inga Johnson, 1265 N. Washburn Ave.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD—Every Monday at 49 Bishop street; secretary, Nick Krump, 418 W. Forty-second street.

THIRTIETH WARD—Secretary, P. W. Fisher, 420 Westworth avenue.

THIRTY-FIRST WARD—Every second and fourth Friday at Turin Hall 15th and Alder street, 2nd p. m. Secretary, H. P. Newman, 274 Locust st.

THIRTY-SECOND WARD—Meets every Friday, 8 p. m., at 649 Halsted St. Sec. C. F. Lewis, 657 Union Ave.

THIRTY-THIRD WARD—Every second and fourth Wednesday evening at 11th street and Michigan Avenue; secretary, G. P. Deane, 1187 Perry st.

THIRTY-FOURTH WARD—Secretary, H. C. Johnson, 229 W. Monroe st.

THIRTY-FIFTH WARD, No. 1—Secretary, J. M. Crook, 146 N. 22nd ave.

THIRTY-FIFTH WARD, No. 2—Every first and third Friday evenings at Liberty Hall, corner Chicago and Hamilton Ave.; secretary, G. L. Simon, 183 Ridgeway Ave.

GERMAN BRANCHES

KARL MARX CLUB—Every second and fourth Monday evenings at 280 Larrabee street, near North Avenue; secretary, John Vogt, 100 Garfield Av.

FRIEDRICH ENGELS CLUB—Meets every 1st and 3rd Monday at 557 Bishop St.; secretary, J. Stevens, 5613 W. Sixty-ninth St.

EIGHTH WARD GERMAN CLUB—Every first and third Friday evenings at 2130 South Chicago Avenue; secretary, Ferdinand Jahnke, 1913 Ave. K.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD GERMAN CLUB—Every 1st and 3rd Thursday evenings at Social Turner Hall, Belmont and Paulina.

POLISH BRANCHES

POLISH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Meets every Monday at Polish headquarters, 444 Noble street; secretary, F. Cienciera, 444 Noble street.

SEVENTEENTH WARD BRANCH—Every Saturday at 424 Noble street; secretary, M. Piek, 424 Noble street.

EIGHTH WARD BRANCH—Every Monday, 8 p. m., at Prokop's Hall, 14th street and Superior Avenue; secretary, F. Rudzinski, 5717 Market ave.

TENTH WARD BRANCH—Every Saturday evening at Palaski's Hall, 18th street and Ashland Avenue; secretary, K. Kosturki, 617 W. 25th street.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD BRANCH—Every first and third evening, Kosciuszki Hall, 4th and Wood streets.

LADIES' BRANCH—Every first Sunday at 262 21st place; secretary, Mrs. E. Polick, 262 21st place.

EDUCATIONAL CLUBS

SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at 1023 Milwaukee av., in rear.

LABALE POLITICAL AND EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Lecture and reading rooms at 486 E. Halsted street; meetings every Friday night.

SOCIALIST BRICKLAYERS' EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Meets every Saturday, 8 p. m., at Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western Ave.; John Cottrell, secretary, 342 Warren Ave.; J. Langenberg, treasurer, 315 Sheffield Ave.

ILLINOIS

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LOCAL ALTON—Secretary, Aug. Shipert, 84 Union street.

LOCAL BELLEVILLE—Secretary, G. W. Boyce, 114 N. Gold street.

LOCAL CENTRALIA—Secretary, Anton Baumgart, 5 Railroad No. 3.

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LOCAL QUINCY—Secretary, William Heumann, 1232 State street.

LOCAL ROCK ISLAND—Secretary, H. Weyland, 126 Fifth Avenue.

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LOCAL SPRINGFIELD—Secretary, A. von Behrens, 1240 N. Grand Avenue.

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LOCAL TRENTON—Secretary J. J. Shuster.

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THIRD YEAR.—WHOLE No. 119.

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1901.

PRICE ONE CENT

BRICKS AND MORTAR

Men of the Trowel Hear Socialist Speaker in Their Union.

MILLS AT BRICKLAYER'S HALL

Talks of Mission of Organized Labor to Lay Foundations of Future Social Structures.

There is nothing of greater interest or of greater importance to the socialist movement than the very great interest which the Chicago trades unions are now taking in the subject. A number of our comrades are speaking frequently at the regular meetings of the trades unions, and the interest is very rapidly increasing. During the last few weeks Walter Thomas Mills has spoken for the painters, paper hangers, glass workers, pattern makers, cigar makers, and on Tuesday night last he spoke for the bricklayers' union. There are four thousand members of this union in Chicago and probably there is no group of workmen anywhere to be found with as large a percentage of active and effective workers for socialism.

The bricklayers' educational club, of which John Catrell, and a number of others of the most active comrades are members, has been doing splendid work in that union, but Tuesday evening was the first time in its history when a socialist addressed the body by invitation of the union. When the invitation was voted two weeks ago there was not a little hesitation and a good deal of direct opposition to extending the invitation. But the socialists, reinforced by a good number of democrats who had worked with Comrade Mills in the democratic party, supported the invitation for personal reasons, and it went through. But when the address was over Tuesday night, the bricklayer who had been the most active in the opposition, made the motion to extend a vote of thanks for the address, which was taken by a rising vote and was accompanied by the most tumultuous cheering. The same gentleman, Mr. Peterson, was the first to personally congratulate Mr. Mills on the address, and did so by declaring that his own politics had been changed by that address, that he had never before understood the relations of the trades unions to socialism, nor the manner in which workmen were kept quarreling among themselves for the benefit of the capitalists.

The president of the union, the secretary, the business agent, were all very cordial in their congratulations, and Comrade Mills was told over and over again, that he should hereafter have the right of way in Bricklayers' Hall to speak at any time, and on any subject which he might elect.

Comrade Mills said in part: "I am glad to speak to the trades unions about the history and trials and triumphs of organized labor, to acknowledge the great services which these organizations have rendered in the past, and their very great importance in the present, and to point out what seems to me their greater struggles and their greater triumphs for the future."

"The wage system commenced with the workers utterly helpless. They had been evicted from the old feudal estates, they had been driven into the towns, and they came there in great numbers without tools, without organization, without any access to the land, without any means of employment, and with no way by which they could live at all except as hired men, and they were set to bidding against each other to determine who should be permitted to live and who should be compelled to starve. That was the beginning of the wage system. (Cheers.)"

The helpless workers were not long in making the effort to organize, but their organizations were forbidden by law. To combine for mutual defense was declared treason to the state, but through the dungeons, the prisons and on the scaffold, the brave workers in open defiance and in secret combination struggled for the right to organize, for the right to be heard, for the right to stand together, and at last secured for the workers every advantage which the sellers now possess. The right to organize, the right to combine, the right to strike and the right to vote under the authority of the law, was secured by those who fought for them in open defiance of the law. (Cheers.)

"But the world advances. New conditions demand new methods of warfare. So long as industry was local and not international, if the workers of any given locality could organize and surround the shop, they were able to force up prices and shorten hours. The bosses no longer ask for a longer day, their scheme now, instead of asking for lengthened hours, is to quicken the speed within the hours, so that even within the shortened hours which the unions have been able to secure, they are able to utterly exhaust the productive powers of the workers. (That's right!—and applause.)"

"But more serious than any advantage which any change of tactics on the part of employers makes necessary, here a change in the demands made by the workers, are the new conditions

which the world's market has already brought to commerce and will speedily bring to the workers also.

"The products of labor are now sold in the world's market. The price of any commodity is no longer fixed by local conditions, but by supply and demand in the world's market, that country being able to get the business which can produce the largest quantity of any given grade for the smallest price. But cheap production involves cheap labor, and if America is to hold her own in this world's market, her workers must produce more and receive a smaller share of what they produce, than any other nation on earth. (Applause.)"

"Formerly when the workers struck, the answer of the boss was to import other workers. Tomorrow the answer of the boss will be to export the factory. (Cheers.) If the American worker strikes, instead of struggling with a hungry, unorganized, unemployed fellow laborer who waits outside the shop for employment that he may not get, tomorrow, if the American laborer shall strike, instead of bringing helpless workers from the peasants of Europe, from the black men of the South or from the yellow men of the Orient, tomorrow, if the American laborer shall strike, the factory will be exported and the American laborer may take his choice—out-do the productive capacity of the Chinese coolie for the share of the product which the coolie gets, or if he does not want to join the coolies in Asia he may join the tramps at home, and the world's market will be supplied from Peking and Hong Kong, rather than from Chicago. (Great applause.)"

"Commerce is international. For the future there is no hope for labor except in international organization, but you cannot go abroad and successfully organize the helpless workers of other lands while still fighting a doubtful battle at home. (Cheers.) You cannot any longer secure the welfare of the workers and others anywhere, until the workers everywhere, shall be provided for. (Applause.) So long as the public authorities of America conspire with the powers of Europe to rob and oppress the workers of other lands, the trades unions will be both helpless at home and powerless abroad. (Applause.)"

"The unions must enlarge their program. They must strike directly for the power of state. They must go abroad, but they must go in command of the army and navy. They must be triumphant at home first, they must undertake missionary work afterwards. (Great cheering.)"

"The organized workers have always led. The overwhelming majority of those who are unorganized, even while they eat the bread of the sweaters and exploiters, long for deliverance and depend upon the labor organizations as the only power strong enough to effect a union of all the workers at the ballot box, and at last to win deliverance for all the workers everywhere. (Great applause.)"

"And when will you do this? Not so long as a part of you go on a strike, and another part join the militia to shoot the strikers. (Cheers.) Capitalism would be powerless if the workers would refuse to strike each other. (Great applause.) Not so long as you divide your votes and cancel each other's citizenship at the ballot box and allow those who rob you in the workshop to write the laws and run the government. (Cheers.) Again, the capitalist will be utterly helpless, the hour the workers refuse to vote against each other. It is simply a question of standing together. The unorganized and undisciplined workers all about you, and the helpless worker of the world depend on you to lift up the banner, and lead the way to union and to victory."

As Comrade Mills was seated, workers from all part of the hall were on their feet clamoring for recognition. The motion was made for a vote of thanks and seconded by an uproar of voices. It was taken by a rising vote when the whole audience sprang to its feet in the midst of a tumult of cheering.

(One of the lessons in the series of twenty lessons given by the Chicago School of Social Economy is devoted to the subject of the relations of the trades unions to socialism. In this lesson Comrade Mills explained exhaustively all of the questions arising in this connection, and in response to the urgent request of many comrades will have an extra edition printed for the immediate use of the unions and others interested in this subject. It is a document of twelve large pages, and Max S. Hayes says of it, "It is lawless." This article can be obtained for five cents, in stamps, each or for distribution at the rate of \$1.00 per hundred. Address The Chicago School of Social Economy, 4115 Ellis avenue.)

Dates for Lecture Circuit.

Comrade Spargo will begin his circuit as follows: June 11, Portchester, N. Y.; as follows: June 14, New Haven; June 17, Stoughton; June 18, New London; June 19, Montville; June 20, Meriden; June 21, New Britain; June 22, Hartford; June 23, Unionville or Windsor Locks; June 24, Rockville; June 25, Springfield, Mass.

Comrade Oriso will speak at Detroit, June 19; Burlington, June 18; Comrade Gaiser will speak at Pottstown, June 18; Reading, June 18; Camden, June 17; Stapleton, N. Y., June 18.

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are styled by socialists the hirelings of capitalism, who see the spies among the workmen on the Erie Road. All look for some kind of socialist papers, when they see me. Let every socialist in the land that has to travel on trains, give out socialist publications or papers to the CONDUCTORS, BRAKEMAN, FIREMAN, ENGINEERS, in fact, any one employed upon the railroads of the country, do the same kind of work that I am doing, and you will see how quick we will accomplish our emancipation from wage slavery and establish the Socialist Co-operative Commonwealth through the Social Democratic Party.

Even if a shoo-fly should come up to you and threaten you with arrest, it's nothing but a game of hide-and-seek, to waste you out of your good work, keep a stiff upper lip, show yourself a man and not a coward, onward with the good work of Socialism, Education. We want the workmen to become the great thinkers of the world, so that they can master the industrial institutions of the country in which their lives shall be one of ease and comfort in place of slavery of long hours under pagan wages.

E. T. NEBEN.

WEST SIDE REPORT

Agitation Plans Completed and in Operation.

OUT DOOR MEETINGS GROWING

Socialists of the West Side Intend to Take First Place in City Propaganda Work.

During the past week the West Side organization has been busily engaged in completing its agitation plans for the ensuing summer. On Friday evening the members of the 15th Ward Branch met at Comrade Kellogg's house, the most important business transaction consisting in the having the Branch join the West Side organization. On Monday, the 15th Ward Branch met at Schenck's Hall and decided to merge itself in the West Side organization.

SOUTH SIDE REPORT

Increased Activity Everywhere Gratifying Results.

WORKERS VERY ENERGETIC

Agitation Meetings, New Members and Subscribers, Receipts and Expenditures etc.

The South Side workers are succeeding in their efforts to systematize and organize their work. Week before last there was regular reports made by nine comrades as special workers. Last week the number was raised to twenty-three. There are yet thirty comrades who have volunteered to give one evening a week and report on the work, several of whom are again to be at work, who have neglected to make reports. But a report is important. Here is a summary of the work reported:

Comrade Anderson leads the list with 5 subscribers for the Workers' Call, the collection of back dues from 2 comrades and a subscription of 50 cents to the organization fund. Comrade Lela Lowrie, 2 subscribers; Mrs. Forberg, 1 subscriber; C. F. Low, 1/2 subscribers and 3 new members; Comrade Rasmussen, 4 subscribers; Roberts, 3 subscribers; E. Kilbuck, 2 subscribers; E. Johnson, 5 subscribers; Martin, 1 subscriber; Horsley, 4 subscribers; Unassigned report, 2 subscribers; Comrade Kleininger, 1 subscriber; 1 new member and sold 5 picnic tickets. Mrs. Ishijah sold 11 tickets; Comrade Fellner, 1 new subscriber; Comrade Haah, 1 new member, 5 Workers' Calls; Ransbaum, 3 subscribers; Comrade Paul Pierce, 3 subscribers; W. B. Pierce, 2 subscribers; N. J. Nielsen, 4 subscribers. Comrade Kleininger, 4 subscribers. George Mitchell, 3 subscribers and 4 contributors to the organization fund; Alfred Harper, 4 new members and Charles Knudsen, 2 subscribers.

By wards: The 1st and 3d, 1 new member, 8 subscribers. 6th, 4 new subscribers, 1 new member; 14th, 5 subscribers; 33d, 15 subscribers; 33d, 26 subscribers; unassigned report, 3 subscribers. 4th Ward 3 subscribers and 4 contributors; 5th Ward 2 subscribers and 4 new members.

THE WEEK'S MEETINGS.
The meetings for the South Side for the week were well attended and did excellent work. The meeting at Cottage Grove avenue and 37th street Wednesday evening was prevented by the rain. On Saturday evening at 111th and Michigan streets, Comrades Mills and McDermut addressed about 200. Comrade McDermut dwelt somewhat at length on the number of useless people. He referred to himself as a court reporter and his daily duties being about as necessary in a reasonably organized community as the man who keeps the score in a prize fight.

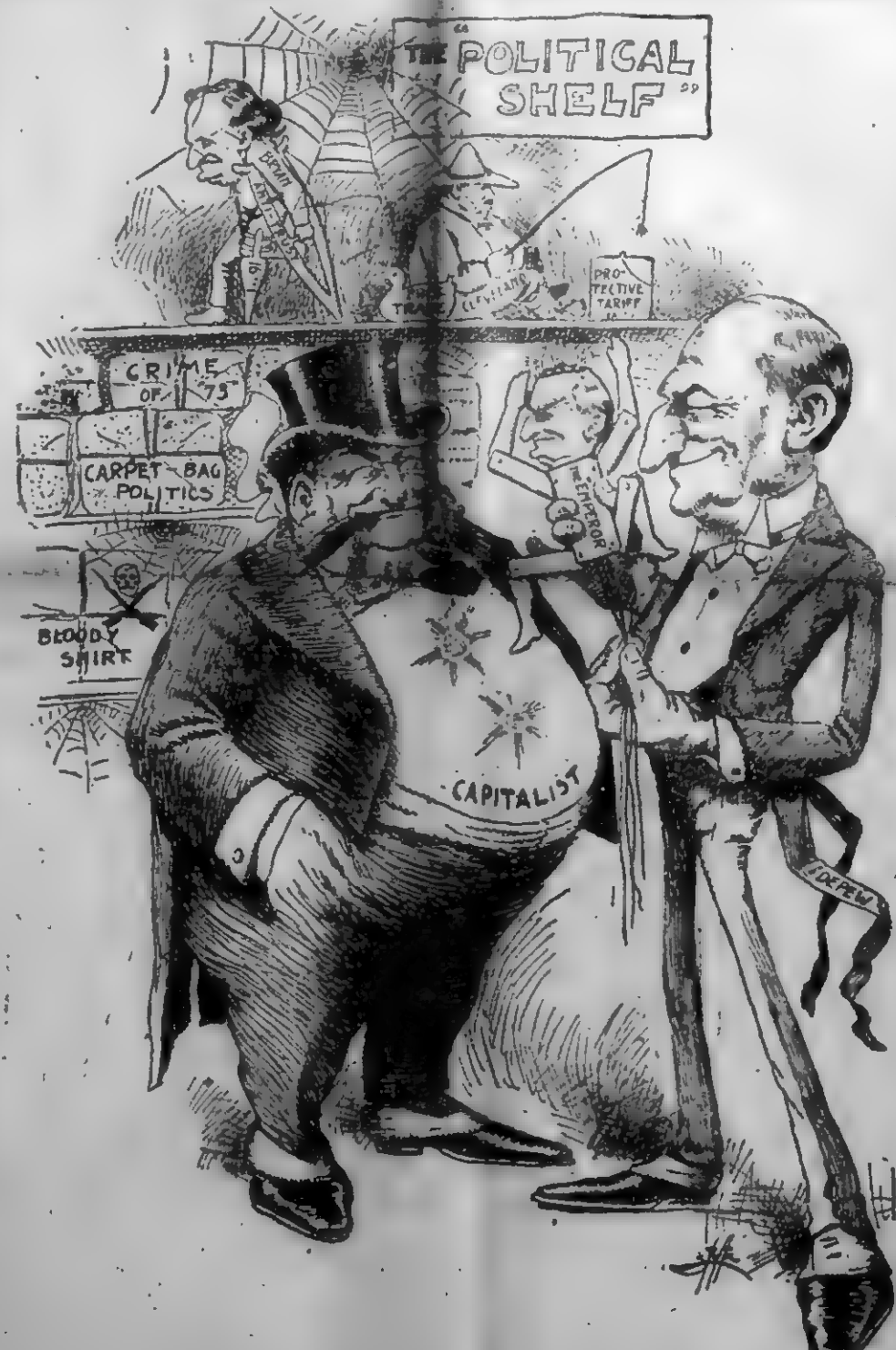
At 31d and Halsted streets Comrades Wanbope, Mrs. Forberg and Saunders addressed a large group of enthusiastic listeners. It was Mrs. Forberg's first address on the street corner and Comrade Saunders recommends that she be kept doing so. At State and Congress streets Comrades Caplan and Zimmerman spoke for five evenings of the week. Large crowds were constantly in attendance and arrangements will be made to have a speaker every evening in the week as well as Sunday afternoon and evening.

CAPLAN HITS THE SINGLE TAX.
Sunday afternoon Mrs. Forberg and Comrade Zimmerman and Sunday evening Comrades Caplan, Zimmerman, Saunders and Mills were among the speakers. Comrade Caplan made an especially good hit in response to an inquiry regarding the single tax. He explained that under the single tax the tax would have to be paid by the employer, but in order to be paid by him would need to be deducted from the products of the workers, and that means that under the operation of the single tax the employer would continue to scheme for benefits his own toll did not produce, and the toiler would continue to toil for a part of his products only.

THE UNEMPLOYED AND THE WOOD PILE.
Comrade Zimmerman gave an interesting account of going the rounds of the charity organizations seeking relief as a man-out of a job. The details were very entertaining and when he called for volunteers of those who liked that sort of relief whenever the victim of a lockout, there did not seem to be anyone in the crowd who was satisfied with the charity scheme for relieving the distress incidental to the periodic break-up under the capitalist employer.

PRIVATE PROFIT.
Sunday afternoon Comrades McDermut and Mills spoke at Cottage Grove avenue and 6th street to a large company. In his address Comrade Mills defended the socialists from the contention that they were opposed to private ownership, and showed that instead of this being the case that socialism is the only program by which all the people will ever be able to privately own and control the things for

(Continued on page 4.)



CHAUNCEY—It has amused the children for two seasons already. Why not a third?
FAT MAN—Well, if it don't please them, they can have another. Puppets are cheap anyhow, and so long as I hold the strings, it don't matter much as to what they are attached.

Vall in the Twin Cities.

In spite of the shortest of notice, the comrades of Minneapolis and St. Paul succeeded in holding two large meetings in both of the cities. The meeting at Minneapolis was held at Century Hall, which was well filled with eager listeners. Mr. Vall spoke at considerable length on the economics of the present system and his remarks were well appreciated. For almost a full hour he was answering questions, and apparently satisfactorily to the audience. In Minneapolis he was challenged by Rev. Sample to debate on Single Tax, which he promptly accepted, and arrangements will be made at some future date, when Vall is through with his tour to accommodate the gentleman.

At St. Paul, a half a dozen stalwarts of the professor tried to repeat their game of creating a disturbance, but the witty answers of the speaker and characterization of the S. L. P. put the audience in such a state of laughter, that they failed to open their mouths again.

On Wednesday and Friday the 25th and 15th Ward Branches took the same action.

This completes the West Side Division, and everything is now ready to push the work of agitation.

On Monday evening the 9th and 10th Ward Clubs met and a very interesting discussion took place on the question of pushing the circulation of the party organ. Comrade Hechtman suggested that the comrades supply the candy stores with copies so as to get it before the public, and urged that ads be solicited in the same manner. This suggestion should be acted on by every comrade as far as possible.

The Organizers met on Monday to compare notes, and it was decided that the Branches be requested to hold weekly meetings, so that the Ward organizer may be enabled to make his report every week.

Treasurer reported as follows: Cash on hand, \$2.30. Turned over by Socialist temple Committee, \$12.95. Per 9th and 10th Ward Branches, \$1.12th Ward Branch, \$1.12th Ward Branch, \$1. Total \$15.85. Expenses: To Division organizer on account, \$10. Postage to Recording Secretary, 15 cents. Total \$25.15. Balance on hand, \$3.50.

It was decided to place the Ward Or-

ganizer in charge of open air meetings in his ward, with instructions to take up collections and turn the proceeds directly into the Division Organizer's fund.

Organizer was instructed to procure 300 Workers' Call Postals and 500 Due Stamps and Application Cards. While the work of organization was pushed, agitation was by no means neglected.

An open air meeting held on Halsted and O'Brien streets on Friday was opened by Comrade Levenberg, who soon collected a crowd. A question from a Democrat in the audience asking whether the working class would not do better to vote the Democratic ticket, as that party had reformed and declared against monopoly, was answered by Comrade Klenke who pointed out that socialists wanted no reform to make capitalism bearable, but revolution to abolish it altogether. Another individual wanted to know what the Democrats could do in the city, as long as they were not elected in the State and nation. The speaker replied that he did not know exactly what they COULD do, but he could easily tell what they DID do. He then began to cite the police club during the recent lockout, the refusal of the city to order the construction of the school buildings, thus enabling the contractors to break up the Building Trades Council, the enlargement of the brickyards at the Bridgeway to make more brick by convict labor and throw them on the market to compete with the product of the laborers outside. This did not suit the questioner who came back with the assertion that socialism was a humbug, but the crowd gave him the laugh and hoisted him down the street.

Three meetings were held on Saturday evening, one on 12th and Kedzie streets, where Comrades Fox and Collins spoke. A new comrade, Cope, made his initial speech by opening the meeting with a very creditable introduction.

The meeting was disturbed somewhat by an intoxicated wage-slave, whose presence and remarks were in themselves as good an illustration of the effects of capitalism as could be desired.

The second meeting was held at Armitage and Milwaukee avenues by the 25th Ward Branch. It was the first open-air meeting held by the Branch this season. Directly after the Salvation Army had departed, Comrade Klenke mounted the stand and expanded the class struggle to an extensive audience.

Comrade Robbins spoke the same day to a small crowd at Paulina street and Milwaukee avenue.

THE WORKERS' CALL.

Send every contributor to Mr. Clark M. Clark, 111, N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill., as the only place where the paper is published. The Workers' Call is published by and under the control of the Local Branch of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry, a corporation without capital stock, the whole revenue of which must be expended for the purpose of promoting the cause of the workers. Contributions may be made by postal note or by check payable to order of bank draft.

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Capitalism may be depended upon to see that there is no "agony domination" in the South, as long as the vast majority of the colored population are propertyless wage workers.

In his talk of the probability of a third presidential term for McKinley, Chauncey M. Depew says a rather left-headed compliment to Mr. W. J. Bryan, by asserting that "nothing stands in the way."

Senator McLaughlin, it is reported, will drop Tillman, and conversely we suppose Tillman will drop McLaughlin, but it seems to be fairly well settled that neither of them will drop office for the purpose of ascertaining the trend of "public opinion."

"Perhaps that incentive" which inspired Mr. Edison to invent a cheap Portland cement which can be "poured" in the form of a building was the fact that he desired to secure more leisure for the bricklayers whose labor has been intensified within recent years to the utmost limit of physical endurance?

In the press accounts of the great banquet given by the members of the London Chamber of Commerce to their New York prototypes last week, it is not easy to discover many traces of the boasted democracy claimed for the American and British Governments. Leaving out of account the magnificence and luxury which marked everything connected with the banquet, the speeches and conversation of those present as reported in the daily press shows that these men rightly enough considered themselves as the central objects around which everything else revolved. They settled out of hand the relations between the two countries, discussed treaties, policies, alliances and matters supposed to be settled by the "people" of their respective countries, with the easy confidence of men who thoroughly understood their power as dictators and directors of national and international politics. The ruling class certainly labor under no delusion as to their position in society to-day, whatever the laborers upon whose backs they ride may think of the matter.

It is rather curious to observe the wonderful faith exhibited by most people in "business" principles. Get things down to a "business" basis and all will be well. At the woman suffrage convention held last week in Minneapolis, the audience were treated to an address on the "servant problem" by a young woman who is alleged to have studied the subject thoroughly. According to her theory, the root of the evil lies in the fact that household labor is not on a business basis. These well-meaning women are evidently ignorant of the fact that the employment of thousands and millions of wage laborers on a strictly business basis, as in shops, factories, mines, etc., is by no means a solution of the labor "problem." It is difficult to see why, if household labor were put upon the same footing, any particular improvement should be expected, but it is not at all hard to imagine that those who advocate this "reform" would be the very first to deny the organizations which domestic servants would be compelled to establish in self-defense.

THAT THIRD TERM.

In hinting at the advisability of electing McKinley for a third term to the presidential chair, Senator Depew exhibits considerable foresight in assuring the "public" that the suggestion contains nothing whatever that is calculated to frighten the most timorous amongst them. McKinley has been a competent and faithful employee and no

good reason can be given for dispensing with his services in 1904. Great prosperity has resulted under his administration, he commands universal confidence, and national pride has been vastly stimulated during his previous terms of office. There is nothing whatever to stand in the way of his re-election, except a political tradition, an unwritten law which is supposed to prohibit any one individual from occupying the presidential chair for more than two terms.

Although it suits the capitalist press at the present time to treat Depew's assertion as a joke, there is nevertheless considerably more truth embodied in it than they see fit to make public. It will hardly be disputed that if McKinley's third term was an absolute necessity for capitalist interests, his election would be a foregone conclusion. The individual who cannot already perceive the manner in which traditional policies have been reversed and "time-honored principles" abandoned, within recent years, is not likely to prove a more insuperable barrier than in 1896 or 1898. The cause of economic reaction which went down to defeat with Bryan in 1896 can hardly be expected to gather to its side a force sufficiently strong to check capitalist development, merely because the ruling class might determine to set aside another comparatively unimportant political tradition.

But under present circumstances the probability of successful opposition to a third term for McKinley are reduced to a minimum, a fact which the unobscured Depew is perfectly aware of. The manifest weakness of the Democratic party, and its hopeless outlook for the future, brings his suggestion clearly within the range of what is called practical politics. No one knows better than Depew the difficulty experienced by the Democrats in finding an "issue" for 1904, and the only senator seen clearly that this difficulty will be immensely increased in 1904. As he states that in all probability an entirely new political party will spring into existence in 1904, it is not such a far-fetched idea to propose the re-election of the tried and faithful servant of capitalist interests for the third term. Depew knows well that the "entirely new party" must attack capitalism, and that upon his other platform can it hope for the slightest success, and he understands further that to the mass of voters composing that party, the re-election of McKinley as an individual will be very largely a matter of indifference. Their fight will be made not against McKinley's personality, but against what he represents, and will take on more and more the earmarks of a class struggle. Under such circumstances the fact that the capitalist candidate is running for office for a third term, will not attract a great deal of attention. Conservatism must be abandoned by the opponents of the Republican party; their platforms in the future must perforce become more or less constructive and revolutionary. Of course there is no certainly whatever that Depew's suggestion will be adopted. As he himself says there are many other "able men" from which the ruling class can choose a candidate. If they see fit, but it is none the less certain that the strength of the possible opposition to the proposal has been carefully considered, before being made public, and that the shrewd capitalist-senator has judged that there is not much danger to be apprehended on the score of want of precedent. At any rate, whatever selection the capitalist class may make for 1904, they will be all probability discover that the most formidable opposition will not arise upon the question of how many times their candidate has been nominated but rather on account of the economic situation he represents.

THE NEGRO AND HIS "RIGHTS."

It is at least encouraging to know that here and there the voice of some white men are being raised in protest against the slavish submission to injustice recommended by those spirited capitalist crawlers of the Dr. Parkhurst and Booker T. Washington type, as the proper policy to be adopted by the colored population of the U. S. One Chas. H. Williams, a well known writer of Baraboo, Wis., has published an open letter in reply to the sermon preached by the former lickspittle, in which the negro was advised to say nothing about his voting rights under the Constitution. Mr. Williams declares that "God, the country and the future have nothing to store for people of African descent unless they become manly men and womanly women asserting their rights as such, demanding and obtaining them peaceably if they can, forcibly if they must."

Booker T. Washington on this matter and deprecates that of Williams, the Chicago Tribune declaring editorially that the latter "is not so good a counselor as the former," a statement whose truth depends altogether on the point of view taken. If the interests of the capitalist class furnish the criterion by which the views of Mr. Williams are to be judged it is undeniable that such counsel is evil. If on the other hand the question is judged from the standpoint of the interests of the working class (to which the vast majority of colored people belong) it is equally apparent that the counsel is good.

There can be little doubt but that the utterances of Parkhurst, Washington and others of that ilk are directly inspired by capitalist interests. At no period in the history of the country has the necessity of a great body of non-resistant, submissive, industrial slaves been so urgent as at present. Upon every hand signs of revolt amongst the white portion of the working classes is evidenced by recurring labor disputes, strikes, lockouts and boycotts, which threaten to assume greater proportions every year, as wealth concentrates in fewer hands. The capitalists knowing full well that these conflicts will ultimately take a political form are naturally inclined to prevent the colored man from adding his weight to that of his white fellow workers as a political factor in the struggle. They are sufficiently afraid to understand that if the demands of colored men for the franchise are concerned, the latter will eventually be used against their interests in conjunction with the forces of the rebellious white workers. To this end they foster race prejudice and hatreds, and seek to pit white against black in order to neutralize the efforts of both.

For these reasons they assume that because the "Southern people" are unalterably opposed to permitting the negro to exercise his "constitutional rights," the best policy for the latter is to submit quietly. He must not protest, for such action on his part will only increase the hostility of the whites against him. His aspirations for the race to which he belongs, the production of "manly men and womanly women," can only be realized through uncompensated subordination upon his part to injustice which even his masters recognize as such. For his manliness in to be attained through servility, independence through slavery. The "education" of his race demands that he be first reduced to a political nonentity. This is the gospel that twentieth century capitalism preaches to the negro, through the mouths of Dr. Parkhurst and the still more contemptible Booker T. Washington.

Mr. Williams asserts that if the negro cannot attain his rights by peaceful methods, force must be resorted to. This assertion is stigmatized as nonsense by the Tribune, which falsely declares that "attempts to gain rest or imaginary rights by that method do not succeed in the United States." The negro is supposed to be ignorant of the fact that the birth of the Republic itself was brought about by forcible methods, that chattel slavery was abolished in the same manner and that the fighting power of the negro himself was used as far as possible to aid in the emancipation of his fellows from the same chattel slavery. These historical facts are conveniently ignored, because the only remaining antagonist against which the political or physical force of the negro can be directed is modern capitalism, which has changed the form of his oppression from chattel to wage slavery in its own interest solely.

It is true that the negro can accomplish nothing by making his race and color the starting point from which to struggle for his "constitutional rights." In such a conflict he is doomed to certain defeat, while the power of fostering and inflaming race prejudices remains in the hands of his oppressors. His complete political and economic emancipation is conditioned upon precisely the same terms as that of his white fellow workman. Only by taking part with them in the great class struggle which embraces all workers regardless of race, creed or color, can he hope to realize the freedom that is now denied him. For him as for all other workers, socialism is the only method by which it can be secured, and by which the aspirations of Mr. Chas. H. Williams for "manly men and womanly women" amongst the colored people can take substantial material form.

North Side

Mass Meeting.
Saturday evening, June 15, Subject: "What God have Unionists done for Working People?" by Miss Ellen Lundström. "Woman's Position in Society," by Thomas J. Morgan. At 8:00 P. M. in the Chicago Tribune Building, Chicago, Ill. Free discussion. Everybody invited.

SNAP SHOTS BY THE WAYSIDE.

"The reason this city is dirty is because the necessary amount of money is not appropriated and expended for keeping it clean," says Mr. Harry O. Selfridge in his recent article on street cleaning. This new original view of the matter is of course endorsed by the local capitalist press which refers to the article in question as an "excellent monograph." Wonder what they would have called it if Mr. Selfridge had attempted to discover the reason for "the reason etc.?"

Once more the Stockyards becomes the arena of "reform." Scarcely has Swift and Company prohibited the use of profanity on their premises, than the firm of Libby, McNeil and Libby issue an ultimatum forbidding the chewing of tobacco by their employees, under a similar penalty, viz., that of immediate discharge. Capitalist reform invariably consists in regulating the conduct and habits of the wage slaves in whatever manner the owners may decide. It can always be suitably prefaced with the command: "Thou shalt not."

"Students of Sociology" were startled over the report of the City Statistician to the effect that the month of April showed a great increase in the number of women arrested, over the preceding month. The Chief of Police however allayed their fears by explaining that this result was merely a proof that the police were attending more strictly to business. Women were not getting worse, but the police force were getting better, so everything was for the best in the best of all possible worlds. But of course nobody was rude enough to ask what was the value of the "sociology" which depended for its knowledge of the conditions under which women of this city live, upon police reports.

Whose Government is it? A cabinet member sums up the situation in Cuba as follows:

"We feel that it will be some time before the Cubans accept the Platt amendment. The determination is that that amendment SHALL BE ACCEPTED BEFORE THE CUBANS ARE ALLOWED TO ESTABLISH THEIR OWN GOVERNMENT. It is very much OUR affair and yet the Cubans are the ones who are the losers, they being just so much time in getting THEIR government a-going. We, on the other hand, will continue military occupation and control as at present."

The Cubans are "free" to accept or reject these terms as they see fit, much in the same manner that the working-class are "free" to accept or reject the terms offered by their exploiters, the owners of the means of production and distribution. The freedom of Cuba, resolves itself into something suspiciously like the "freedom of contract" which is enjoyed by the wage working class in all countries.

There is nothing so mysterious in the offer of Mrs. M. B. Irving of \$1,000 to the business man who can conduct his business successfully for one month without lying, a fact which none understand better than the business element themselves. It is interesting however to note the distortions of the daily press in their efforts to side track this very disagreeable person by an ingenious method of begging the question. It happens that the editor of the Ladies Home Journal, who is generally regarded as an authority on the mental peculiarities of women, has stated that they show a decided tendency to avoid payment of debts. Their lack of "principles" in this respect, he says, has brought many small dealers into bankruptcy. This is supposed in some manner to offset the charge made by Mrs. Irving as regards the business man, and she is advised to extend her offer to her own sex. In this manner it is hoped that the reader will infer that Mrs. Irving's charge is directed rather against men than against "business." What she has plainly stated is that what is to-day called "business" is inherently dishonest irrespective of the sex of the party conducting it, and that its success is dependent upon dishonesty. The whole matter depends upon the definition adopted by those interested in the question. From the capitalist conception of honesty Mrs. Irving is wrong, from the socialist standpoint she is undeniably right. Her thousand dollars is in little danger of forfeiture.

Convention Notice.

Comrades,
The N. E. C. having affirmed the date of July 20, as the date for the opening of the unity convention, I hereby advise all comrades to that effect. Credentials are in the hands of the printer and will be mailed to all Locals and State Committees in a few days, with instructions as to the election of delegates. All comrades who have been members of the party prior to June 30, are entitled to representation providing they are in good standing. Therefore in order that all comrades may be represented at the coming convention they are reminded to pay up all their dues promptly.

Locals are also reminded that an assessment was levied equal to ten cents per member and all those Locals or sub-divisions which as yet failed to pay same are requested to do so at once, as the N. E. C. would like to report to the convention that all obligations of the party have been paid.

Those still committed to the cause, yet not settled their Int. Dist. Stamp account are urged to attend to same without delay.
Let our Party be fully represented at the convention, so that it can be said it was the largest gathering of socialist delegates at a National Convention ever held in the United States.
Yours fraternally,
WM. BUTSCHER,
N. E. Secy.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Indianapolis Convention.
By resolution of both factions of the N. E. C., a joint National Convention for the purpose of effecting unity of the socialist forces of the United States, will be held on July 20, 1901, at the City of Indianapolis, Ind.

The following organizations are entitled to representation at the Convention:
All Locals of the N. E. C. affiliated with the National Executive Committee, whose headquarters are at Springfield, Mass. All branches of the N. E. C. affiliated with the Chicago N. E. C. All Sections of the S. I. F. All Socialist State organizations not affiliated with any National committee. All other Socialist organizations recognizing the class struggle and the necessity of independent political action.

The basis of representation at the convention will be as follows:
1. Each Local Branch or Section shall be entitled to as many representatives as the individual members thereof in good standing may select for that purpose. That number shall be representative shall be entitled to one (1) vote for each member whose signature is attached to his credentials; and provided further, that no member shall have his signature attached to more than one credential.
2. Locals not sending their own representatives may select those of other Locals of the same State to represent them; provided, that in each case the representative shall hold a local credential with the signatures of members attached as herein provided.
3. No member shall be qualified to serve as representative or to be entitled to representation who has not been a member of the Party at least 30 days prior to the opening of the convention.
4. All signatures of members attached to credentials shall be certified to by the Chairman or Secretary of their respective Local or Sectional divisions.

As the work of the convention will be of great importance for the future of the Socialist movement in this country, it is desirable that our Party secure as full a representation as possible at the convention, and with that end in view the N. E. C. hereby prescribes the following methods of electing delegates:
1. The State Committee of each State shall call for the election of a delegate to the State. Such delegate shall be elected by the general vote of the members, or where such vote is impracticable, by the State Committee.
2. The State Committee shall receive the credentials of such Locals within the State as do not elect their own delegates.
3. The State Committee may also give credentials to any member of the State organization for same with a view of going to Indianapolis at his own expense.
4. Locals shall at once call upon each member to sign a credential, the credential to remain open for signature for at least thirty (30) days, so that every member may attach his signature. The name of the delegate may be inserted in the credential before or after the expiration of the time specified.
5. Every Local may elect as many delegates as it chooses. Two or more Locals may combine to elect a delegate.
6. If one or more Locals elect one delegate, such delegate shall receive all the credentials signed by the members of that Local or Locals.
7. If a Local elects two or more delegates, the credentials signed by the members shall be divided among all delegates in such manner as the Local may determine.

The Provisional National Executive Committee, Respectfully submitted,
WM. BUTSCHER,
Nat'l Secy.

General Committee Report.

Chicago, June 1st, 1901.

Regular session of the General Committee, S. P. held at Assembly Hall, 183 East Randolph Street, with Comrade H. N. Daniels in the chair.

Forty-six delegates representing 29 branches, responded on roll call. The following credentials were received and delegates seated: 6th Ward, A. Fellner; 12th Ward, Geo. J. Sindler, in place of H. Olson; 16th Ward, J. L. Smith, in place of W. H. Hatcher; 2nd Ward, Christ Peterson, in place of Wm. Cassidy.

Minutes of last meeting approved. Minutes of Executive Committee of May 6th, 1901, 29th and 27th approved. Certain on recommendations referred to unfinished business.

A communication from the Ladies' Auxiliary received the endorsement of the General Committee. This communication suggests the holding of a Summer school at the Socialist Temple, during July and August, and calls upon this Committee and the Branches to give their assistance in the work. All communications to be addressed to the Superintendent, Socialist Vacation School, Workers' Call, 36 N. Clark St., Chicago.

Resolution of the 17th Ward Branch referred to unfinished business.
The resolution of the joint meeting of the 17th and 18th Ward Branch and the LaSalle Political and Educational Club, pertaining to the combination of these two organizations, was referred to unfinished business.
The communication from the Earl Marx Club, with returned printing bill of \$1.50 was received and the Executive Committee instructed to pay same.
Communication from the Earl Marx Club, relating to the reorganization of the Workers' Call deficit, was received and a reply to their inquiry was ordered sent them.
Organizer Comrade Klenke reported the organization of two Lithuanian branches and that a speaker would arrive from Philadelphia to organize the Lithuanians and start a paper in that language. The organizer reports having secured for street meetings and that the agitation in Trade Unions is making good progress. — Requests the decision of the General Committee in reference to the Union Labor Party. — Moved to send the Chief of Police of Chicago having issued circulars under the head of Socialist Party without the Union Label, despite the protest of the organizer. The organizer tendered his resignation, having accepted the position of District Organizer of the West Division.
The report of the organizer was accepted and it was DECIDED THAT BRANCHES BE NOTIFIED THAT THE UNION LABEL MUST BE ON THE UNION LABEL.

The recommendation of the Executive Committee was referred back to that Committee with instructions that they prepare and submit something specific, which would necessitate that the powers of the General Committee should be conferred upon the Executive Committee between meetings of the General Committee.
The recommendation of the Executive Committee pertaining to merging of the City Organizer, Business Manager of the Call and Secretary into one, to be known as the General Secretary of the Party, was referred to the election of said officer being deferred.
The resolution of the Seventh Ward Branch recommending the promulgation through the medium of the Workers' Call of the complete financial report of the Party, each week, as well as the complete proceedings of both General and Executive Committees, was referred to the Executive Committee.

The resolution of the joint meeting of the 9th and 10th Ward Branch and the LaSalle Political and Educational Club was referred to the Executive Committee to refer back to this Committee.
The collection taken up amounted to \$2.14.

The report of the referendum vote on affiliating with the Springfield National Committee was received and the recommendation declared adopted. The vote which is the return of twenty-seven Ward Branches is as follows: 339 votes for and 5 votes against; Sixteen Branches failed to give returns.
Twenty-one applications for membership were received and applicants accepted; twenty-four of which were received at last meeting.
Moved that a call be sent to the members of the joint campaign committee to assemble and continue acting for the time being as the State Committee until the next State Convention.
The resignation of City Organizer, August Klenke, was received and accepted.

Moved to render such assistance as this Committee can afford for the promotion and advancement of the Vacation School at the Socialist Temple.
Moved to instruct the Executive Committee to extend aid, financial and otherwise, within their means, to the promoters of the Vacation School.
Moved to declare vacant the offices on the Executive Committee of Bard and Strickland.
Comrades Cope and Strickland elected to fill the vacancies.

With this meeting of the General Committee the present delegated body dissolved in order to way to the new Committee to be created as per constitution. Branches are hereby instructed to elect their quota of new delegates to be seated at the first meeting of the General Committee in July. Blank credentials are enclosed herewith, the original to be given delegate elected and the duplicate to be sent to the secretary so that he can prepare the new roll-call.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.
Balance May 1st, 1901, \$48.75
Income June 1st, 1901, 44.95
Disbursements, 160.15
Cash on hand June 1st, 1901, 11.55

On motion meeting adjourned.

A. W. LINDGREN,
Secretary.

In accordance with motion in minutes, Branches are hereby instructed to make the nominations for delegates to the National Convention to be held at Indianapolis, July 20th, 1901. Blank postal card form enclosed herewith. Nominations close on June 15th. Call special meeting if necessary.

LINEMEN STILL OUT.

Explanation of the Causes Which Led to the Strike and the Situation as it is at Present.

[This communication which was refused publication by every capitalist daily in the city has been sent to this office with request to print it. We regret to say that it reached the office too late to be reinforced by editorial comment.—ED.]

Chicago, Ill., June 11th, 1901.

All of the Commonwealth and Edison Electric Light Companies Linemen who went on strike three weeks ago, are still out. The men had been getting \$2.15 and asked for \$3.00 per day. Every honorable means to induce the company to comply with the linemen's request has failed. The linemen gave, at the company's request, two weeks for consideration of this question, which the committee, appointed to represent the union, was lead to believe would be favorably considered. But apparently that was never the company's intention.

We were to have that, only, after a struggle and not until then. The company has been increasing the voltage in the last year from 2,000 to 3,000 volts and now they are coming out with 18,000 volts, increasing the number of wires as the poles of which a man have to climb through, increasing the danger in a thousand ways. Yet the company can't see why this increase of 35 c per day should be paid linemen, the company claims that their wires have been cut down in several parts of the city, and of course, have notified the police, as a means of securing cheap detective service. The truth is there never was a day in Chicago, but what the company's wires were down, in trouble, and a detriment to the public.

But as there is a strike on they would have the public believe it to be the work of those striking linemen.
The linemen concluded that a rate of 35 cents per day was but a small part of the amount the men should get. And they don't intend to change their minds or go back to work until they get it. The company has purchased a wheelbarrow load of Smith & Wesson revolvers which they intend to use as an argument and as a settlement. The linemen, who belong to the International Brotherhood of Electric Workers, claim to be as stiff as the company is stout. Thus a long hard and bitter struggle is expected. The company with its millions have not as yet been able to get any men.

Respectfully,
P. E. CULLIMAN.

If the "conquest" of foreign markets is a desirable object, why should there be any objection to an "emperor" at Washington? Are not the two words the complement of each other in every respect?

Socialist

Pointers

It is up to the party members to make the picnic a success.
Dowie thinks democracy is a failure. He must have been looking at the present.

There seems to be a general idea that the immediate demands of our platform should be changed to make socialism the one immediate demand.

The lists of suicides in the daily papers are getting almost large enough to crowd out the prosperity news.

Now that Senator Clark is fixed for four years he has forgotten that he is the friend of the workman.

McKinley has modestly refused the third term before it was offered him, but Mark Hanna has yet to be heard from.

No matter how much Bryan may desire to come our way, his party is fixing so it will not matter which way he comes.

The way to reform the levee is to abolish it. If it was not for the profit there is in it the levee would not last a week.

Socialists of the United States should be ashamed of themselves. Even Spain has one socialist member of its national legislative body.

This promises to be a good summer for the birth of an assortment of reform parties that will never live through the winter.

People who think that the poor could abolish all their ills by taking a bath every day should remember that they need an occasional haircut.

When Rockefeller grabs in a few more industries it will come to pass that those who cannot get a job as his hired man will starve to death.

None of the rich thieves have been chased out of town by the reform police administration. It would last about a day if it were to try that.

The International Machinists' Union has voted down socialism. If they prefer a part of their product rather than the whole of it, that is their business.

Prosperity is a condition in which the rich get more than they need and the poor get only enough to live on. No wonder the rich think it is a great thing.

The organizers cannot do much without the active help of the party members, but a pull altogether will move mountains of prejudice and will work a revolution.

The college presidents have at last discovered that their graduates are up against it and are telling them they are doomed to disappointment if they hope to get rich.

The present dickerings with the street-car companies over the renewal of their franchises shows plainly the democratic party favors municipal ownership for campaign purposes.

Cuba is discovering that the promise of a capitalist government only holds good when it is no money in the pockets of the business men of the land to break it.

It is getting so that the man without a dollar or a job is not so much afraid of socialism as he once was. Even the fear that we want to "divide up" has ceased to alarm him.

The capitalist can take a vacation and his pay will go marching on. Under socialism we would all be capitalists. Wouldn't it be nice? But then, you know, no one would do the disagreeable work. Wouldn't that be too bad?

General Grant says Aguinaldo should be set at work on the stone pile. Then he takes two months' leave of absence to visit his son-in-law who is one of the Russian nobility. The average West Pointer is class-conscious all right.

The reward of \$1,000 for an honest business man will hardly be taken up. It is a small fry business man who can't make more than that in a month by taking part of the product of the labor of other men.

The politicians who are always on the lookout for a harmless issue should make one of the third term idea. It has about as much to do with the active every-day affairs of the people as some of the other issues that campaigns have been fought over.

Picnic Tickets.

Comrades:—
The secretaries of all Ward Branches have been provided with a supply of tickets for the Workers' Call picnic. Along with this is a separate envelope a receipt for the same has been sent, which the recipients will sign and return to this office, 36 N. Clark street. Clubs which have already received tickets and have not yet returned signed receipts for same are requested to do so at once, as it is necessary that the Executive Committee possess a full account of all tickets that are sent out.

Fraternally,
The Executive Committee,
per E. A. Morris.

The South in Transition.

Politics and Social Status. Capitalist Development. Old Economic Struggles. The Future Conflict. "Reformers" at Work. Charitable Organizations. Capitalistic Policies. The Outlook for Socialism.

Through the great newspapers and periodicals of the South appear almost continuously articles pointing to the achievements of this republic, nay of the world, and with glittering adjectives is the fact heralded that the scene has been reached. The writer begs the attention of the readers of the Call to some facts commonly overlooked, which facts are to be observed by those who will see.

Politically, there is just one point of difference between the North and the South today. The democratic party in the South occupies the same social position as the republican party in the North. If you would be low-down, "out of our set," just identify yourself with democracy in the North, and if you would pass through the world "unhonored and unnamed" in the South, just insist on being a member of the republican party. Why, even one of the Atlanta Journal's school children's excursionists to Washington, after shaking hands with McKinley, declared he was entirely too nice a man to be a republican, and it was too bad he was not a democrat (and thus belong to really good society). But these differences, after all, were only the result of environment. Fundamentally there are no differences between the two parties. They each serve the one common end, that of legislating in the interest of commerce. If the republican party is more corrupt in practice it is not so much due to innate meanness or a lower moral tone than the democrats, but to, to them, unfortunate fact of having been in power so many years out of the last fifty, they have grown bold and arrogant.

Many articles appearing in the Southern press of late are urging upon northern capital the desirability of "investment in the South." The fact is pointed out that the people of the New England states have on deposit in the savings banks an amount \$6 to 1 over the people of the Southland, and the statement made that this is because the New England states have had manufactures and the South has not. In this connection it is declared that 75 years ago, when a great Southern man died, the only thing the South furnished for the funeral was the corpse and the grave—that the coffin, shroud, shoes, shirts, nails, lumber, etc., were all manufactured "up North," while, at the same time, the natural resources of the South in timber, coal, iron, cotton, and all raw materials, were far better in quality and much greater in quantity than those of the North. This is all very true, but the South has waited too long for the golden opportunity of the second time and the harvest of the North has come, and is now well-nigh gone. Just at a time when commerce is almost a corpse, the South is talking about taking it up. At the present stage of commercial development the South can never gather the great benefit that has so helped and built up the North.

Forty years ago there was a great war. On the surface it appeared to be "for" or "against" human chatties, but fundamentally it was more—much more than that. It was a four-year sanguinary battle against evolution. It was not due to the production of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" by Harriet Beecher Stowe, neither was it due to the high morals of the North and the "holier than thou" in the breasts of the so-called patriots from the North of Mason and Dixon's line. It was simply fate. It was the inevitable passing of one economic condition for another. Not a life of selfishness was in it. The North saw its opportunity. It embraced it. It could and did take what it was a high moral stand. It took from the South slavery so-called. That extraction well-nigh beggared the South for forty years. While it lay in a stupor over its loss, and its untrained white hands wondered what they would do, and the negro, free, a great man, found that his last state was worse than his first. But all this time capital in the North was not idle. It had an eye to the South. It could afford to grow sentimental over the negro. He never would be much of a factor among the northern blunders. Sectional lines have been closer and closer drawn.

A new stage in the development of the age is now on. In 1860-61, in a few southern states, there was fought a battle that decided forever that man could not be bought, sold and owned. If the millions of wretched homes had not been, and if the billions of money spent in this senseless battle, had not been, the result would have been just the same. Why have an investment of from \$500 to \$1,000 in a black man, and all the care and anxiety of his keep, when he can be hired for a life time now for a less sum than it formerly cost to buy him? This is the industrial phase of the same struggle.

The last and final struggle of the age is now being ushered in. Where formerly a few states contended for a certain industrial proposition, now the time is being rapidly formed for a great economic battle that shall involve the civilized world, and whose coming and outcome are as inevitable as was war over states' rights and slavery forty years ago.

The opportunity to the South for money-making in manufactures will never be what it has been to the North. The day of the North's supremacy is over, as well. The new conditions are rapidly drawing to a close the industrial forces, and the battle must be fought. It will be a bloodless battle, but it will be fought with results of more moment than the bloodiest wars of the history of man's existence.

A Carrie Nation and a bartender that strikes at the effect and ignores the cause, is a characteristic trait of present reforms. It is one-tenth of the energy thus expended, the great throbs of sympathy, were directed to a united action at causes, how quickly would some real reform follow. Recently a Mrs. Felton appeared before the Woman's Club and told the hearts of the members of that organization a story in the denunciation of the brute in human form who sold his seventeen-year-old son for \$10 per month to the contractor of a convict camp. Of course it is awful that such things should be, but the most distressing part of it is that our good women should be wrought into hysterics as they have had their imaginations drawn upon to paint in demagogical colors that parent, and yet never a word as to the causes which lead up to such barbarous practices. Do these women not see, will they not heed, that humanity is a nothing compared to a dollar, and let all that is true and holy and noble but be given a way by which those "noble" traits may be turned into money, and what cares commerce if homeless wrecked and young boys starve, and babies weep the fabric that cover the beautiful forms that society, with such glitter and show, presents to the favored few who may belong to their set. What does it matter if eternal souls are forever crushed out and high and noble hearts never see development, if but their flesh and blood may be converted into diamonds, and their hearts and souls like alkali and satins.

Well may society organize charitable institutions for the relief of the poor, hold charity balls, etc., if with one hand, and that by far the stronger one, it takes from the class now so needy, that which leaves it a pauper, and with the other and weaker hand it does out a pitance of that which was originally the property of those now called paupers.

The ministers of a city gather in Monday morning conferences and raise the questions why the masses are not in the churches. Why that dear institution, the church, is disintegrating. One noble brother has discovered the cause(?)—not enough hell is preached. Did he mean that he could frighten the masses into the church, and through it into the Kingdom? Years ago, when the public was not theologically well informed, and possessed more or less of the superstition of the dark ages, to preach hell and fear, to drive the flock into the Kingdom, might, and is, a measure, did prevail. But that day is passed and gone. Will not the divines discover that they are battling with an effect, and forgetting the cause. They stand to defend a system that is absorbing the life blood of the masses, and they will not pay the price of the truth, and set the people free.

But the picture is not altogether dark. In fact, it is flooded with light. The darkest hour is just before day. The long period of viewing industrial facts to suit selfish ends is rapidly drawing to a close. "In that day," so often spoken of by Isaiah, a new order is coming in, and before the 20th century is one-quarter gone, shall the real beauties of this splendid country begin to dawn. But the battle of slavery must again be fought, this time the negro only one of the factors, and that battle shall forever set the world free from industrial slavery, and cause every man to take under his own vine and fig tree, and every one to know the Lord, from the least unto the greatest.

CHAR. L. BRECKON.

Atlanta, Ga.

POLITICAL SIGNS.

Popular Journal Makes Significant Admissions Regarding the Future Struggle.

The following from the Central Farmer and Nonconformist, a former Fusionist paper, which is now talking straight socialism, contains a whole straw-stick to show the direction of the coming tornado.

Fusion in South Dakota seems to be a house divided against itself. There is only one thing on which the democrats and populists agree and that is that in case David B. Hill is the democratic candidate for president, they will all bolt. Further than this they will never agree on anything.

It is claimed that ex-Chairman W. K. Kidd, Thos. B. Ayers, W. T. Follette and other leading populists are about ready to join the social democrats, while ex-Senator Pettigrew, M. L. Fox, ex-Governor Lee and B. H. Lewis are looking towards the formation of a new party in case Mr. Hill or some man agreeing with him shall be the presidential candidate.

It is also claimed that these last named gentlemen have the full sympathy of Marion Butler, Charles A. Towne, Henry M. Teller and perhaps Wm. J. Bryan.

This new party is to be a half way house on the highway to reform—a station on the railway of progress—an obstruction to the radical thought of the 20th century. "It will avoid the extremes of socialism and at the same time attack capital." These moderate reformers favor preventing corporations and individuals from accumulating more than a certain amount of capital. The means to be used to accomplish this are income, inheritance and land taxes, with the government ownership of means of transportation and communication.

The only difference we can see between these two classes of reformers is that one intends to make the whole trip and the other proposes to go only half way. One swallows socialism all at once, and the other proposes to take it in small doses.

The new party promises too much to catch the conservatives and too little to catch the radicals.

It is urged to lead a horse to water.

and then not let him drink. When the new party leads its followers so far on the way to socialism they will be apt to go the rest of the journey on their own volition.

A prominent Bryan democrat of Omaha in discussing this question said to the writer: This half way business is all nonsense—the matter is not a subject of compromise—one can't go halfway and then stop—it must be straight socialism or straight plutocracy, and when the division comes I am going with the plutocrats.

The signs of the times all point to the division of the people of this Union—conservatism has had its day—the time for conservatism is past; the line of the coming battle are forming; labor will engage in a death grasp with capital. The outcome will be a triumphant plutocracy or universal socialism.

We see great hopes for the future in the political conditions of the present. The people are talking but little electing socialism. They do not care for party democracy—they are no longer interested in position. They are becoming more radical every day. They are only waiting for the Moses who will lead them into the land of promises.

And one of these days they will stop waiting for any Moses and so right in and take the promised land without any leader to help or hinder.

Vall's Sayings.

Capitalism and the results of capitalism are the only devil we need fear. Socialism has come to destroy this devil and his works.

Capitalist lackeys often denounce laborers for what they term lack of gratitude to their employers. Great Scott! Is it not bad enough to be robbed, without being grateful to the robber?

Heaven is not a locality hereafter, but a state or condition of love, justice, peace, plenty and fraternity here. Socialism is the realization of this ideal. Are you aiding the dawn of this golden age?

"These Socialists are Holy Terrors." Right you are. They are terrors to those who secure their living by sucking the blood from the producing classes—terror to all forms of injustice and hypocrisy.

Good Christian people criticize laborers for bicycling and excursioning on Sunday. Still they uphold, directly or indirectly, a system which deprives the laborers of an opportunity of an outing on any other day. "Consistency" thou art a jewel.

Reformers endeavor to persuade the capitalists to be good masters, to be kind and generous to those dependent upon them. But it is not good masters that we should endeavor to make, but free and independent men and women. The relation of master and slave is wrong and should not be condoned but abolished.

"Sol" it is said, "what would the laborers do if it were not for the capitalists who give us employment?" But rather what would the capitalists do if it were not for the laborers who produce the wealth upon which they live in luxurious idleness? Socialism would free the laborers from this dependence upon the master class by taking capital, the means of livelihood, the common property of all the people. God speed the day!

Schedule of Lecture Tour.

June 17th, Anaconda, Mont. June 18th, Anaconda, Mont. June 19th, Elkhart, Wash. June 20th, Elkhart, Wash. June 21st, Colfax, Wash. June 22nd, Seattle, Wash.

After the twenty-fifth, and for the following two weeks, Comrade Vall's tour will be arranged by the Washington State Committee. After finishing Washington, Comrade Vall expects to tour Oregon, and California and say Socialist organizations in either of these States desiring to arrange a meeting for him can get full particulars by addressing Comrade Chas. H. Vall care of Jan. D. Curtis, 1125-11th avenue, Seattle, Wash., which will be his headquarters until about July 3th.

Athletic Events at Pic-Nic.

One of the most important features of the Workers' Call pic-nic, which will take place at Gardner's Park on July 14, will be the athletic sports for which prizes will be given. The Kerr Publishing Co. announce that they will give first and second prizes for the following events:

100 yard dash.
Running broad jump.
Running high jump.
Standing broad jump.

25 yard obstacle race. (Conditions for this event are as follows: Shoes and caps to be off at start. At the word go, the contestant is to put on his shoes, run to his goal fifty yards up the stretch and put it on while running the last 25 yards.)

75 yards Women's Race.
100 yards, Fat Man's Race.
Three-legged Race, 75 yards. (Conditions: Two men to be tied, each with one leg to that of the other. The two in a winning pair each draw first prize. The second pair of runners will be entitled to two second prizes.)

All first prizes will be bound volumes of the International Socialist Review, second prizes will consist of copies of Liebknecht's Life of Marx. K. Richter will give a bound volume of the first years issue of the Workers' Call to the person winning most 3rd prizes and a still smaller prize to the man showing most real athletic ability, said man not to be a first prize winner in any event.

Send all entries to Workers' Call, care of Jan. D. Curtis, 1125-11th avenue, Seattle, Wash., before July 10th.

Have you smoked one of Richter's?

Have you smoked one of Richter's?

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CO-OPERATIVE ENTERPRISES

Considered as a Source of Finance for the Dissemination of Socialist Principles.

Our European comrades, notably in Belgium and France, have strengthened their socialist organizations immensely by practicing economic co-operation. I want to suggest briefly some lessons we may learn from their experience.

First, however, let me hasten to explain that their methods have nothing in common with those of the well-metamorphosed simpletons who regard the class struggle as a process for the regeneration of society and who expect to get "something light new" by forming a federation of independent producers to compete with capitalism as the open market.

What our European comrades do, and what we might do, is to organize not as producers but as consumers: to unite the purchasing power of as many wage workers as possible, thus saving the profit which goes to the retailers; and thus at once raising their standard of living and securing ample funds for socialist propaganda.

There are of course differences between the situations in Brussels and in Chicago which must be understood if failure is to be avoided. When the Belgian co-operatives were organized, department stores had not appeared, and the socialist Maison du Peuple is today as large as any capitalist retail store in Belgium. In Chicago on the contrary the department stores are in full possession of the market and any attempt to compete with them along the whole line would certainly require large capital and would probably be futile.

HOW TO BEGIN.

What the Belgian socialists did was to select some one commodity of prime necessity on which the workers were paying large profits, and make it for themselves. They selected bread to start with, and by combining their consuming power they were soon enabled to supply laborers with a better quality of bread at a lower price than before. Their growing numbers and the consequent growth of daily sales enabled them to utilize the finest labor-saving machinery, and their constantly growing surplus enabled them to extend their work on lines of least resistance.

I believe their experiences could be duplicated in Chicago by properly directed effort. The place to begin is where active socialists are the thickest and where regular meetings of considerable size are held. The regular ward or town organization of the Socialist Party might appoint a committee to ascertain how many would co-operate in their purchases of bread and also how many would secure pledges of patronage from non-socialist neighbors.

FORM OF ORGANIZATION.

With the case of four hundred families secured it would be easy to find some baker now struggling for existence who would be glad to sell his plant to the socialists on their own terms rather than see his trade cut into by their competition. Having found what the plant would cost the next thing would be to form a legal organization to carry on business. Under our Illinois law a corporation must not have shares of less than \$10 each; the shares must be transferable at the will of the holders and the voting power must be proportioned by the number of shares held.

The law also provides, however, for the organization of a "society not for pecuniary profit." The incorporation fee is much less for this than for a corporation, and instead of shares there may be life and annual memberships. I was once an officer of a society in Chicago organized under this law for the purpose of publishing Unitarian Sunday-school literature and assisting in the establishment of Sunday schools.

In this society annual memberships were fixed at \$1.00 and life memberships at \$10.00. Its affairs were managed by a board of directors elected by the members at an annual meeting. The plan of organization worked smoothly enough and I believe would be well adapted to a co-operative society composed of socialists which should set out in advance to use its profit for socialist propaganda. Of course if profits were to be divided it would be necessary to organize under the regular corporation law, but this would involve the risk of the shares being secretly bought up by capitalists.

VARIOUS PRACTICABLE ENTERPRISES.

A bakery is a good subject for co-operation because it is mainly dependent on a quick-turn market for its product, and this the Chicago socialists and their friends can command; another good example is a laundry, most of the laundry work in Chicago is done in small shops whose equipment could be duplicated at small cost. The prices charged are far above labor cost on account of the large commission paid for securing custom. Destructive chemicals are used which rot out the clothes in a few washings. The rates charged are so high that most workmen's wives are forced to do their washing at home without machinery because unable to pay the laundry prices. There are great possibilities here for co-operation.

The clothing industry is not yet on the basis of large capitalization. The so-called manufacturers are wholesale dealers who purchase the materials and turn them over to "cutters" who have little capital and employ only a small number of laborers. The wages paid are deplorably low; on the contrary, the profits of the great retail clothing dealers are large, or would be but for the high cost of operating stores and the cost of advertising. Socialist co-operatives could pay decent wages and

turn out honestly made goods at less than clothing store prices and with a profit for the propaganda fund.

RETAIL GROCERIES.

This is a branch of trade where concentration, in Chicago at least, has made little progress. I had a long talk today with a comrade whose daily work is selling specialties to grocers. From him I learn that the grocery department of the largest department store does \$250,000 business the sum of six or seven of the most prosperous stores in residence districts, while there are over 2,000 groceries in Chicago. The profits would be large but for the necessity of multiplying of stores and the losses by bad debts. A large proportion of the income of every working class family goes for groceries, and wherever 200 socialist families can be found within a radius of a mile, a co-operative grocery would be almost sure to succeed.

CO-OPERATIVE HOUSEKEEPING.

This is a subject on which my sex prevents me from speaking with authority, but I believe that important developments in the near future are bound to come along this line. House-

keeping today for the bourgeois classes is in the feudal stage; for the proletarian it is in the barbaric stage. The women of the small middle class just dropping into the proletariat are just dropping into the proletariat.

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in question didn't baptize Christ, that ceremony being performed by John the Baptist many years afterwards, and that it is not recorded that John presented the young man with money for allowing him to perform the operation. Neither was there any objection to remark that the wine men didn't put the gold in a bank until the Messiah came of age, but left it at his feet instead and went their way. But then of course "they didn't know everything down in Judea" in those days, their business instincts not being as highly developed as those of their twentieth century prototypes.

However ill versed in Scripture those in charge of the children may have been, they at least are aware of the fact that the dollar was not forthcoming. They have learned that there may be a wide distinction between "presenting" a thing and "giving" it, and it is altogether likely that the baptismal list of the first Sunday will hold the record until the pastor invents a new rite.

The foregoing incident is of little consequence except to illustrate the truth that the modern church has nothing for the working class, either spiritual or material. It shows conclusively that the hope of a "reward in the hereafter" now possesses even less value as a bribe than the promise of one dollar in cash. History tells us that at the crucial period when Christianity and Paganism were engaged in the final conflict for supremacy, the Emperor Constantine turned the scale in favor of the former, by promising every recruit for baptism a white robe and a gold piece. He was able to redeem the promise, and thus assist in overthrowing the supremacy of Paganism in the state, but the modern church is in no such fortunate position today.

Bound up as it with the present capitalist mode of production, it is equally powerless to provide for the discommodated masses, the victims of an unjust and untenable economic system, and as its impotence in this respect becomes increasingly evident, the masses will turn, and even now are turning, to Socialism for relief. As the vision of the other world fades away, the possibilities of the present one stand out ever more distinctly, presenting a view of a future society, and the methods of its realization, from which the mean and pitiful efforts of the modern church and its accomplice, the modern capitalist, can never succeed in permanently diverting the attention of the working class.

CHARLES H. KERR.

Trains Of A Week.

From the Cleveland Citizen.

A \$4,000,000 railway combine of the "community of interests" plan is forming. A \$200,000,000 coal trust is being organized. The billion-dollar octopus is gobbling up more mines and mills. The Edison and Standard Oil lighting plants of New York combined with \$45,000,000 capital. The shipbuilding trust is now a reality and controlled by British and Standard Oil capital. Southern cotton manufacturers are combined and all their product will be handled by one corporation. "Glucose trust" has swallowed its independent competitor and will combine with the starch trust, capital to be raised \$55,250,000. Forty-six canneries on the Pacific coast formed a salmon combine, capital \$25,000,000. The Standard Oil people have combined the linseed oil and lead trust with upward of \$25,000,000 capital. Copper trust absorbed more independent concerns and will capitalize at \$155,000,000. Sugar trust and its competitor, the Ardenbush, are said to have finally made peace. Flour trust with \$10,000,000 capital was formed. A \$20,000,000 linen trust will control all the linen shirts, collars and cuffs in the country. A \$15,000,000 red wood trust is organizing on the Pacific coast.

MODERN "FISHERS OF MEN"

Church Bites Its Hook With A Silver Dollar to Attract Candidates for Baptism.

A casual glance over the daily papers is quite sufficient to show that the churches and the people are perpetually drifting further apart. Only a few weeks ago it was stated that the failure of the clergy to preach what is known as the old-fashioned Gospel, was the principal cause of this distressing situation, but notwithstanding the wide discussion of the question, no symptoms of "reform" in this direction have yet become apparent. The Monday morning reports of sermons preached on the preceding day are no different in any respect from those of three months ago, before the discussion took place, except perhaps that the antics of the modern "Evangel," John Alexander Dowie, have furnished to some extent a substitute for rambling and incoherent sermons on social reform, raising the standard of "morality," the duties of rich and poor, religion and business, success, etc., etc.

That these topics, or rather, perhaps the method of their treatment in the pulpit have but small attraction for the working class, goes without saying, but nevertheless there is little fear that they will be abandoned in favor of the old-fashioned gospel above mentioned, which is certainly less attractive still. However, if one method fails another must be tried, and according to the press a clerical genius in Reading, Pa., has hit upon a most ingenious compromise partaking of the elements of religion, business, advertising and charity, in about equal proportions, which promises at any rate a temporary success. He gave notice that each child brought up for baptism in his church would be presented with one dollar.

Instantaneous result at once was obtained. The church was crowded to the doors, nine mothers presenting their offspring as candidates for baptism at a dollar per head. Six other children then walked up and were duly baptized according to the prescribed formula. But the method of presenting the dollar, although no doubt extremely creditable to the inventive genius of the clerical adjuvant, was probably rather a disappointment to the intended recipients. The coin was pressed for a moment into the palm of each child, and then handed to an officer of the church who will deposit it in a bank to draw compound interest until the candidate is of age, although it is not stated that this peculiar method of presentation was announced beforehand.

But before the baptismal ceremony was performed, the fairer made a judicious attempt to justify the proceedings by an appeal to the Scriptures for a precedent. He said that what he was about to do was not new by any means; that when the three wise men from the East sought the infant Christ, they brought with them gold, incense, etc., as offerings. As some of those present seemed to be aware of the ridiculous fatuity of the analogy, the bluff went all right. It never struck any of the audience that the three wise men

LAW OF SOCIAL GROWTH

Freely Translated from the Preface to Marx's Critique of Political Economy.

The first work which I undertook for the purpose of solving the doubts which perplexed me was a critical re-examination of Hegel's Philosophy of Law. The introduction to this work appeared in the "German-French Year Books," published at Paris 1844. My investigation ended in the conviction that legal relations and forms of government cannot be explained either by themselves, or by the so-called general development of the human mind, but on the contrary have their roots in the conditions of men's physical existence, whose totality Hegel, following the English and French writers of the 18th century, summed up under the name of civil society; and that the anatomy of civil society must be sought in political economy, to which study I next gave my attention.

The general result which I arrived at and which, once obtained, served as a guide for my subsequent studies, can be briefly formulated as follows: In making their livelihood together men enter into certain necessary, involuntary relations with each other.

These industrial relations arise out of their respective conditions and occupations and correspond to whatever stage society has reached in the development of its different relations.

Different stages of industry produce different relations. The totality of these industrial relations constitutes the economic structure and basis of society.

Upon this basis the legal and political superstructure is built.

There are certain forms of social consciousness or so-called public opinion which correspond to this basis.

The method prevailing in any society of producing the material livelihood

South Side Reports.

(Continued from page 1.)

their own private use. Socialism asks for the collective ownership only of those things which are collectively used. Production is not carried on individually, but socially. Consumption is not carried on socially, but individually. Capitalism provides for the private control of that which is done socially and makes impossible a sufficient ownership to provide for the wants of the workers in their individual consumption. Socialism will not only give an individual control of the goods he consumes, but socialism by controlling the means of social production will place the possibility of abundant ownership in things of private use within the reach of all.

THE WEEK'S STATEMENT.

Receipts:

Stamps:	
4th Ward.....	\$1.00
1st and 2nd Wards.....	1.00
2nd Ward.....	2.00
31st Ward.....	5.00
	\$10.00

Workers' Call -

Collection 4th Ward.....	\$2.60
Collection 4th Ward.....	2.60
Cards - 2nd Ward.....	4.00
6th Ward.....	2.50
21st Ward.....	2.50
1st and 2nd Wards.....	2.00
7th Ward.....	2.50

Organization Funds:-

2nd Ward.....	\$4.00
6th Ward.....	2.40
21st Ward.....	2.00
1st and 2nd Wards.....	1.00
4th Ward.....	1.50

Collection:-

2nd Ward.....	1.00
2nd Ward.....	20
do.....	10

Car fare.....

Materials for letters.....	2.75
Postage.....	2.50

MEETINGS FOR THE WEEK.

Saturday, June 15th - Ninety-second and Commercial ave. - Speakers: Mills and McDermott.

One Hundred and Eleventh and Michigan ave. - Speakers: Mrs. Forberg and Saunders.

Sixty-third and Halsted sts. - Speaker: Pierce.

State and Van Buren streets. - Speakers: Caplan and Zimmerman.

Sunday, June 16th - Cottage Grove and Sixtieth street - 3 o'clock. Speaker: Mills.

State and Van Buren streets. - Speakers: Zimmerman and Caplan. Evening: Saunders, Zimmerman and Caplan.

Tuesday evening, June 18th - Fifth avenue and Thirty-first street. - Speaker: Mills.

Wednesday, June 19th - Cottage Grove and Thirty-ninth street. - Speaker: Mills.

Fifty-ninth and Aberdeen street. Sunday, 3 p. m. - Speakers: Wanhope and Pierce.

Open Air Meetings.

Saturday - 3 p. m. Carpenter street and Milwaukee ave. Speakers: Sam Williams and John Collins.

Saturday - Paulina and Milwaukee, 3 p. m. Speakers: G. D. Evans, J. Fox and R. A. Morris.

Saturday - 36th and 42nd ave. Speakers: H. P. Keuff and E. M. Stangland.

Sunday - 3 p. m. State and Congress street.

Saturday - 3 p. m. Western av. and Homer street. Speakers: Aug. Menke and J. W. Bartels.

Sunday - 3 p. m. State street and Congress.

Sunday - 3 p. m. California and North avenue. Speakers: Gustafson and John Collins.

Sunday - 3 p. m. Poria and Madison streets. Speakers: Sam Robbins, J. Fox and Aug. Kline.

Sunday - 3 p. m. 4th ave. and Lake street. Speakers: E. M. Stangland, M. Caplan and E. Untermyer.

Monday - 3 p. m. Orchard and North avenue. Speakers: J. H. Bard and E. A. Morris.

Wednesday - 3 p. m. 36th and Oakley avenue. Speakers: J. Fox and M. Caplan.

Wednesday - 3 p. m. Robey and Chicago ave. Speakers: G. D. Evans, Walter Higgins and Aug. Kline.

Thursday - 3 p. m. Clark street and Walton place. Speakers: J. H. Bard and Sam Robbins.

Wednesday - 3 p. m. Franklin and Oak street. Speakers: J. H. Bard and A. M. Simons.

The GEM THOUGHT PROVOKERS are unique and effective workers for the cause of Socialism. They make people think, and THINKING PEOPLE become Socialists.

Every local in the United States should keep a good supply on hand.

Locals make excellent use of them, by printing or stamping the program of their meetings on the back. It's cheaper than buying the blank cards.

60 Provokers for one cent, never be without them in your pocket.

Printed on cards, 50 per 1000, at "Call" office or by express f. o. b. cars.

By mail \$5 extra. Printed on paper, 50 per 1000, postpaid.

Address: J. H. Bard, District Organizer, 713 W. Irving Park Boulevard, Chicago, or "Workers' Call," 111 N. Clark Street, Chicago, 30 Subjects.

100,000 sold the first week in the City of Chicago alone.

The whole is always greater than a part, but you can make a quarter equal to half a year, by subscribing to the Workers' Call.

SOCIALIST PARTY

OF CHICAGO.

Branch Directory.

COMMITTEES.

GENERAL COMMITTEE meets first Saturday of every month at Schiller Hall, 3rd floor, Schiller Bldg., 102 E. Randolph street. A. W. Lindgren, secretary, 1477 Roscoe street.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meets every Monday at Workers' Call office, 34 N. Clark street; Room 1; secretary, A. W. Lindgren, 1477 Roscoe st.

BRANCHES.

The following directory announces only the business meetings of the various branches. All agitation meetings will be announced in the "List of Meetings," which will be found on the first page of every issue of The Workers' Call.

FIRST AND SECOND WARDS - Meet every Friday, 8th p. m., at 3116 Washington ave. (store). Secretary, Rice Washington, 175 East 22nd street.

THIRD WARD - Headquarters, 1334 S. State street; meets every Monday at 8 p. m.; secretary, A. E. Thompson, 1334 State street.

FOURTH WARD - Meets every first and third Monday night at 3116 South Halsted street; secretary, Joe Trent, 3116 S. Twenty-fourth street.

FIFTH WARD - Every second and fourth Tuesday at 3249 S. Halsted st. Sec. George Mitchell, 1223 35th st.

SIXTH WARD - Meets first and third Friday nights at 410 East 43rd street. Secretary M. Kleninger, 414 Lake ave.

SEVENTH WARD - Meets at Forest-er's Hall, 612 Cottage Grove ave., every Thursday at 8 p. m.; Sec. Peyton Bowell, 607 Washington ave.

EIGHTH WARD - Every Saturday 8 p. m., at Sherman Hall, 849 Commercial ave. Sec. M. H. Tatt, 2104 Commercial avenue.

NINTH AND TENTH WARDS - Meet every Monday and Wednesday at 1458 Halsted street; secretary, Geo. L. Rosenberg, 522 W. Taylor st.

ELEVENTH WARD - Every 2nd and 4th Thursday at Junewich Hall, cor. 31st street and Paulina street; Robert Platter, 609 Washburne ave.

TWELFTH WARD - Secretary G. J. Sander, 1114 N. Albany ave.

THIRTEENTH WARD - Every Wednesday evening, 8 p. m., at Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western ave. Sec. J. Jas. Lambert, 1012 Washington Blvd.

FOURTEENTH WARD - Every Friday at Miller Hall, southeast corner Grand and Western avenues; secretary, E. Cope, 125 Emerson avenue.

FIFTEENTH WARD - Meets every Friday evening at 371 Thomas st. Sec. M. Hull, 34 Thomas st.

SIXTEENTH WARD - Every 2nd and 4th Monday, Rhonhofen's Hall, Ashland and Milwaukee ave.; secretary, G. Beselack, 344 N. Wood st.

SEVENTEENTH WARD - Every 2nd and 4th Friday, Aurora Hall, Haron st. and Milwaukee ave.; secretary, A. Hork, 451 N. Wood st.

EIGHTEENTH WARD - First and third Wednesday at 477 W. Madison street; secretary John Gillespie, 477 W. Madison street.

NINETEENTH WARD - Every Tuesday evening at Hull House; secretary, Miss Mary Coleman, Hull House, corner Polk and Halsted streets.

TWENTIETH WARD - Every Thursday at Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western avenue; secretary, James S. Smith, 411 W. Madison street.

TWENTY-FIRST - Every Wednesday 8 p. m., 2nd floor, 45 N. Clark street, Sec. R. A. Morris, 25 N. Clark st.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD - Every second Tuesday in the month at 58 (Lybourn avenue); secretary, P. F. Schenberger, 331 N. Franklin street.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD - Every Friday at Garfield Turner Hall, Garfield and Larrabee streets; secretary, A. H. Schuler, 161 Dayton street.

TWENTY-FOURTH - Every first and third Friday at N. W. corner Southport avenue and Diversey Blvd.; secretary L. N. Wagner, 604 Southport avenue.

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD - Every second and fourth Tuesday, at 311 Sheffield av. Secretary, H. N. Daniels, 1440 Newport ave.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD - Every first and third Tuesday, cor. N. Leavitt and Belle Plaine av. A. Johnson; secretary, 233 Cuyler av.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 1 - Meets every Friday at 303 W. Wellington street; secretary, Wm. H. Leisingwell, 303 W. Wellington st.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 2 - Secretary, J. H. Bard, 713 W. Irving Park Blvd.

TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD, No. 3 - Every first and third Monday, Lind's Hall, 1515 First avenue and St. Paul road; secretary, J. Harris, 1515 W. Montana ave.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 4 - Secretary, A. Kleiman, 1116 Armitage avenue.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD NO. 5 - Secretary, Daniel Zatake, 1161 N. Fifty-seventh court.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD NO. 6 - Secretary, James Charbonneau, 316 N. Whipple street.

TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD - Every Wednesday at headquarters, Socialist Hall, Armitage and Milwaukee ave. Secretary, Inga Johnson, 1285 N. Washington ave.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD - Every Monday at 49 Bishop street; secretary, Nick Krump, 411 W. Forty-second street.

THIRTIETH WARD - Secretary, F. W. S. Sander, 1114 N. Albany ave.

THIRTY FIRST WARD - Every second and fourth Friday at Turner Hall, 16th and Aberdeen streets, 8 p. m.; Secretary, H. P. Newman, 674 Locust st.

THIRTY-SECOND WARD - Meets every Friday, 3 p. m., at 416 Halsted st. Sec. E. P. Lewis, 607 Union Ave.

THIRTY-THIRD WARD - Every second and fourth Wednesday evening at 1121st street and Michigan avenue; secretary, G. P. Danna, 1141 Perry st.

THIRTY-FOURTH WARD - Secretary, H. C. Johnson, 320 W. Monroe st.

THIRTY-FIFTH WARD, No. 1 - Secretary, J. M. Crook, 194 N. 32nd ave.

THIRTY-FIFTH WARD, No. 2 - Every first and third Friday evening, at Liberty Hall, corner Chicago and Hamilton Aves.; secretary, G. L. Simon, 133 Ridgeway Ave.

GERMAN BRANCHES.

KARL MARX CLUB - Every second and fourth Monday evening at 206 Larrabee street, near North avenue; secretary, John Vogt, 349 Garfield Av.

FREDERICK ENGELS CLUB - Meets every 1st and 3rd Monday at 4847 Bishop st.; secretary, J. Slevens, 2612 W. Sixty-sixth st.

EIGHTH WARD GERMAN CLUB - Every first and third Friday evenings at 9150 South Chicago avenue; secretary, Ferdinand Jahnke, 10513 Ave. K.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD GERMAN CLUB - Every first and third Thursday evenings at Social Turner Hall, Belmont and Paulina.

POLISH BRANCHES.

POLISH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE - Meets every Monday at Polish headquarters, 444 Noble street; secretary, P. Ciendiera, 444 Noble street.

SEVENTEENTH WARD BRANCH - Every Saturday at 444 Noble street; secretary, M. Piech, 444 Noble street.

EIGHTH WARD BRANCH - Every Sunday, 3 p. m., at Prokop's Hall, 14th street and Superior avenue; secretary, P. Rudzinski, 5757 Market Ave.

TENTH WARD BRANCH - Every Saturday evening at Putaski's Hall, 18th street and Ashland avenue; secretary, K. Kosturki, 217 W. 29th street.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD BRANCH - Every first and third evening, Kosciuszki Hall, 41st and Wood streets.

LADIES' BRANCH - Every first Sunday at 833 1/2 pike; secretary, Mrs. B. Felick, 953 1st pike.

EDUCATIONAL CLUBS.

SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL CLUB - Meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at 163 Milwaukee av. in rear.

LASALLE POLITICAL AND EDUCATIONAL CLUB - Lecture and reading rooms at 425 S. Halsted street; meetings every Friday night.

SOCIALIST BRICKLAYERS' EDUCATIONAL CLUB - Meets every Saturday, 2 p. m., at Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western Ave.; John Correll, secretary, 342 Warren Ave.; J. Langenberg, treasurer, 315 Sheffield Ave.

ILLINOIS

Locals affiliated with Social Democratic Party, headquarters at Springfield, Mass.

ILLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE meets every second and fourth Tuesday evening at 26 N. Clark street; secretary, R. A. Morris, 34 N. Clark street.

LOCAL ALTON - Secretary, Aug. Shipport, 204 Union street.

LOCAL HELLVILLE - Secretary, G. W. Hoyce, 114 N. Gold street.

LOCAL CENTRALIA - Secretary, Anton Baumgarten, Railroad No. 3.

LOCAL GLEN CARBON - Secretary, C. Demmech.

LOCAL GALESBURG - Secretary, Uno C. Sjodin, 194 E. North street.

LOCAL MERRIN - Secretary, F. R. Myers.

LOCAL MONMOUTH - Secretary, R. F. Watson, Box 1099.

LOCAL MOLINE - Secretary, Paul Pressell.

LOCAL NEW BURNside - Secretary, A. O. Miles.

LOCAL PEKIN - Secretary, G. F. Schmidt, 313 Court street.

LOCAL QUINCY - Secretary, William Heuman, 1120 State street.

LOCAL ROCK ISLAND - Secretary, H. Weyland, 1200 Fifth avenue.

LOCAL GLEN ELLYN - Secretary, Chas. H. Kerr.

LOCAL SPRINGFIELD - Secretary, A. von Behrens, 149 N. Grand avenue.

LOCAL FREEBURG - Secretary, Joe Sutton.

LOCAL TRENTON - Secretary J. J. Shuster.

LOCAL ALTOONA - Secretary, Carl Ellison, M. D.

LOCAL BISHOP HILL - Secretary, A. F. Lindwall.

LOCAL ROCKFORD - Secretary, Henry Neavitt, 405 Seventh street.

LOCAL MERWICK - Secretary, H. E. Allen.

LOCAL ABINGDON - Secretary, Theo Wallace.

LOCAL PANAMA - Secretary, Henry Wulser.

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Unflinching Advocate of Labor's Rights.

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THE WORKERS' CALL

THE WORKERS' CALL is published by the SOCIALIST PARTY of Chicago and has for its aim the education of the workers along the lines of scientific, class-conscious, revolutionary socialism. For this purpose only it appears.

Workingmen of all countries unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains; you have a world to gain.
THIRD YEAR.—WHOLE No. 120 CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1901. PRICE ONE CENT

A VACATION STUDY

Dedicated to Members of the I. A. M. Now on Strike.

FOR PERUSAL AT LEISURE.

Observations on College Competition and Sundry Other Matters Connected Therewith.

Brother Machinist: While you are enjoying your vacation, and wondering perhaps when it will come to an end, let us venture to call your attention to the fact that your dear, good, kind-hearted masters have, in consideration of the weather, and for sundry other reasons which will be mentioned hereafter, determined that your leisure shall be extended indefinitely if possible. To this end, they have, at no little expense to themselves, taken measures to provide substitutes who will carry on the work during your absence. And they have besides paid you a handsome compliment in the selection of these substitutes. They have not gone into the highways and byways endeavoring to pick up a scrub gang to take your places, but on the contrary they have been so keenly alive to the importance of the mysteries of your craft that only those who have been trained in the great seats of learning have been deemed worthy to supplant you.

Without any desire to flatter you we must nevertheless admit that never before has it come to our notice that any profession save your own has been accorded such recognition, and we sincerely hope that you will at the next election justify the esteem which your former employers have placed upon you, by demonstrating that you are quite equal both in brains and skill to those whom your sagacious masters have selected to keep the wheels of industry moving, while you are enjoying a temporary period of rest.

We have often heretofore alluded in rather disrespectful terms to what is known as the "dignity of labor," but the following extract from the daily papers having been brought to our notice, has induced us to reconsider to some extent at least, our previous opinions on the matter:

Ann Arbor, Mich., June 14.—The various manufacturing companies in Detroit which have suffered from the recent machinists' strikes are filling their VACATED POSITIONS with University of Michigan engineering students. Two junior students have gone into the employ of the Olds motor works and three more have been signed. The Northern engineering works of Detroit and the Chicago ship building company have each taken in Professor M. E. Cooley of the engineering department of the university as a student to fill the positions in their plants. Full machinists' wages are guaranteed and a large number of young men are ready to avail themselves of the offer made. The companies from which the offer comes promise to protect the student workers from any assault by the union men.

You will no doubt agree, brother machinist, that no higher compliment could possibly be paid to the importance of your craft than is set forth in the above dispatch. It has really so far removed you and your fellow workmen above the common herd of mechanics that it is to be hoped that you will not so far forget your dignity as to follow the vulgar cry of "scab." You stand upon an altogether different plane from that occupied by them, and both the press and your employers recognize the fact. You and your fellow workmen didn't "quit your jobs." Carpenters, painters, bricklayers and others might do so, but not you. Not at all. You simply "vacated your positions," which is an altogether different matter. And the students didn't take your jobs. Not at all. They merely "filled the vacated positions." Therefore you cannot consistently call them "scabs" and still preserve your dignity.

In any case, whatever you may think of the compliment your employers have paid you, you will doubtless appreciate the wisdom, foresight and business ability they have displayed in helping to create and maintain institutions from which they can obtain material for such emergencies as the present. And this gives us an opportunity to say a few words regarding education in general. For though it may not be apparent at first glance that you are being even now substituted to some extent by the students, it is none the less true. Although the advantages of a university education may have been denied you, still a considerable amount of valuable information may be acquired in that greater university known as the labor market, in which you now stand idle.

In the first place, these university students feel no compunction whatever in supplanting you. As a rule they belong to the same class as the masters against whom you have struck, and you therefore cannot judge them exactly as you would a body of non-union workmen. They cannot be with the same eyes as you, all of them without exception believing that they will be the future occupiers of the same relation to you as your present employers do now. They wish to "get in the world," to be-

come masters, of men—that is of workmen, and their sympathies are naturally with the class to which they belong. They did not learn engineering for the express purpose of supplanting you when on strike, in fact it is very doubtful if they ever thought anything whatever of being employed in this manner, but nevertheless they have no objection to getting some practice at your expense, it being, as was said before, their intention to become masters in turn.

For most of them believe thoroughly that by hard work they can all attain such positions, as great care has been taken to inculcate this belief in their minds. But of course you know that as the universities are turning them out by thousands every year it is an absolute impossibility that they can all become masters. However nothing can convince them of the truth of this until they have gone out into the world, where the most intelligent of them gradually learn by bitter experience, that instead of having a sure thing, they have been really engaged in a lottery where there are a thousand blanks to one prize. The fellow who gets the prize of course believes more firmly than ever in the capitalist gospel that has been inculcated, and constantly insists that had the other nine hundred and ninety-nine worked as hard as he did it would also have drawn the prize. It is apparently impossible for him to see that if they had done so he would not have drawn it.

The schools, colleges and universities in which these youths are trained are endowed, supported and maintained by the master class who own the tools and machinery with which you work, and the wealth necessary for this purpose was and is extracted from the product of your labor by your masters.

Therefore, before you condemn the action of these young men would it not be better to enquire how far your class is responsible for their existence. You should make sure that the working-class, of which you are a part, cannot be charged with fashioning a scourge to whip their own backs. Let us see.

Who constructed the universities? Architects, masons, bricklayers, carpenters, painters, plasterers, machinists etc.—all workmen.

Who produced and transported the materials from which they were constructed? Millwrights, iron and steel workers, gunsmiths, stone-cutters, railroad operators, millers, teamsters etc.—all workmen.

Who feeds, clothes and maintains the students, provides their equipment, prints and binds their books etc? Why a host of farmers, butchers, bakers, cooks, tailors, map makers, engravers, lithographers, scientific instrument makers of all kinds, printers, bookbinders, etc. etc., all as before—workmen!

Are the students the children of these workmen? No, in the vast majority of cases they are the children of the people who "employ" these workmen—the parties who own the tools and materials with and upon which the aforesaid workmen expend their labor, and without which they cannot labor.

Then it is the labor of the workmen of all kinds, that enables the owners of the means of production to have their children educated in the universities and colleges, while the children of the former are debased?

Exactly so.

What do the masters give in exchange for these benefits? Nothing whatever. They don't have to. They merely OWN the things, and that is all sufficient.

Don't they give the workmen wages? No, the workmen produce his own wages in the product which his labor creates.

Then it is merely because the workmen consent to the private ownership of the means of production that such a situation as this is possible? Nothing else whatever.

Then it is not rather silly to denounce the action of the children of your masters, brother machinist, when your own class support a system of society which brings these very results? You cannot deny it. But you may say, how is it to be changed? That is easy enough. Cease to support it and it will fall to pieces. It is only because of your acquiescence that it holds together. You have voted for it and your votes have been translated into law. Say by your votes that it shall be legal no longer; there are far more of your class than of the masters. Vote the system out of existence and in place of private ownership of the means of production, establish collective ownership by all the workers. Then everything created by labor shall belong to those who created it, for their full use and enjoyment. Mines, mills, workshops, the land, the tools, the machinery, the universities, the schools and colleges, everything necessary for the physical and mental development of the human race must be collectively owned by all the people for the benefit of all the people. Then goodbye for ever to rent, interest, profit, wages, strikes, lockouts and scabs, whether from the universities or elsewhere. That would be SOCIALISM.

This is a big program. It is. It is the biggest program that was ever mapped out for human achievement; the greatest social revolution that the world has ever known, but not too great for the

SOUTH SIDE ACTIVE

District Workers Still Display Unabated Energy.

NEW SPEAKERS ON THE LIST.

Press Circulation is Steadily Pushed and Many New Members Join the Party.

The South Side campaign was reinforced last week by another campaign speaker. Mrs. Davies and Mrs. Forberg are now regularly at work and are meeting with great success wherever they appear on the South Side soap box. Both were formerly school teachers, both are well-read in economics and history, both have the training which comes from long and active participation in the ordinary church work, and while the soap box is an entirely new experience, speaking of another sort and under other circumstances is not new to them. Mrs. Forberg's address at 111th street and Michigan ave. was highly appreciated by the West Pullman comrades as had been her address the week before in Englewood. She argues the question of socialism from woman's standpoint and does so with great effect. Mrs. Davies spoke at Thirty-first street and Fifth

who insisted on living a useless life, and again, he wanted socialism because under socialism all services would be mutual and whatever service he should render others he would always have the satisfaction of knowing that they too were helping the common welfare.

MORE ABOUT THE TRUSTS.
Sunday afternoon at Sixteenth street and Cottage Grove avenue was the largest meeting yet held at that corner. Comrade Mills discussed the trusts. He explained how they came into existence, not because of the wrong-headedness of the men who were in them, but showed how they were the necessary result of the great machinery of modern production and distribution. In answer to a question from the crowd, "What are you going to do about it?" he said, "We know better than to try to destroy them, because we know we are not able and we know better than to destroy them if we were able. The only way you can destroy the trusts is to destroy the machinery which makes the trusts inevitable, and we do not want to destroy the machinery for the want to use it." In answer to a question from the crowd, "How are you going to do it?" he said, "The trusts are a good thing for those that are in them. Those of us who have suffered because of the trusts should ourselves join the trusts." And then the question followed, "How are you going to do that, they won't let you in." Comrade Mills said, "We are going to get in the same way Rockefeller, Morgan and the rest of them got in and are able to stay in themselves. They

CONVENTION TOPICS

Attitude of the Socialist Party Towards "Public Ownership".

NO POLICY OF COMPROMISE.

Socialism Can Only Come Through the United and Intelligent Action of the Working Class.

Our coming convention will be called upon to define the attitude of the Socialist party toward the "public ownership" and "reform movements" of which we are at present hearing so much. This is the most important matter that will come before us. With our convention will begin a new era in the history of socialism in the United States. It is therefore essential that both Socialists and opponents shall know exactly for what our movement stands.

It need scarcely be said that we should not be guided by expediency; we should set forth clearly our aims, our conception of socialism. It must be admitted that there are many who regard themselves as Socialists who do not see clearly the difference between socialism and "public ownership." Even a pretended Socialist paper of wide circulation appears to regard the "pub-

lic ownership" as a safe and sound way of gaining our end. We do not want socialism to be brought about by people who are acting blindly. We do not want it except as it comes by the action of men who are conscious of what they are doing and are prepared to face the responsibilities which it will bring.

Furthermore, the point is well taken that a public ownership party is more likely to gain the "step" than is the Socialist party. We cannot hope to win on that platform.

How, then, will socialism be brought about? The position of the ruling class at the present time appears impregnable and it is steadily extending its power. When we consider that capitalism controls our schools and universities, that learned men are becoming the mere tools and mouthpieces of trust magnates; when we see a press utterly subservient, our venerated constitution and national traditions thrown aside when they would impede the onward march of capitalism; when we see the increase of armies and navies, and, perhaps most discouraging of all, the pages of our great reviews filled with discussions, not as to how society can be redeemed, but as to how the present system can be upheld and the working class retained in subjection; when we see all these, and yet other means of power in the hands of the ruling class, it would seem that our cause is hopeless and our efforts utterly vain. But we know that wealth has always been able to buy its defenders; that even among the learned have been found apologists for slavery and every form of oppression and tyranny; that principle, justice, powers cannot maintain the sway of decadent and afeble social systems.

For what do we hope? Surely not for a "reform" of the present system. But in the present darkness comes the promise of the dawn. The signs are at hand of a great international movement of the working class, the class which, says Marx, "holds the future in its hands." In the midst of the strife of nation against nation there is growing surely and rapidly a sense of the solidarity of the working class. As it appears to me there is only one possible way in which socialism can come. It can come only through the self-conscious action of the working class. Our work for the future must be largely the education of the working class, the deepening of the feeling of its solidarity. To unite and enroll the working class to the task for Socialists. We have, in the words of the Manifesto, "the advantage over the great mass of the working class of clearly understanding the line of march, the conditions and the ultimate general result of the movement." A distinct policy of no compromise with the present system is the only one that can be adopted by

I notice briefly two minor questions. The "immediate demands" contained in our last national platform seem to me to be misleading and not in keeping with our Socialist principles. In place of them we should set forth simply what Socialists would expect to do in legislative and administrative offices in which they may gain power, before a complete victory makes possible the inauguration of a co-operative commonwealth. Among the things to be gained, as far as is possible under the present system, would be education for all, without capitalistic bias, protection for the lives and health of workmen, employment for the unemployed and aid for organized labor in its contest with capitalists.

The second point is as to the name to be adopted by the united party. There is little to be said in favor of the name by which we are at present known nationally. The Chicago comrades have already taken a name which shows for what we stand and which needs no apology or explanation. The comrades of several states have done the same, and locals and members throughout the country have expressed their desire that the name SOCIALIST PARTY be the one by which the Socialists of America shall unite for the great advance which they are ready to begin.

MARCUS H. TAFT.
—Chicago, June 17, 1901.

The Right Hour Day.
This is how a capitalist manufacturer satiates himself that the machinists are on strike for something they don't really want. We quote from the "Shoe and Leather Reporter":

"We have made careful computation and have discovered that granting eight hours as a day's work and ten hours wages means \$30.00 less income for our men, and while we are compelled to meet the demands for the present, we, in common with other large concerns, cannot stand such a strain, and it will inevitably react on our workmen. The fallacy of the argument that has attended this general demand for a reduction in the hours of labor lies in the fact that not one man in the whole force would decline to work ten or fifteen hours daily if he could receive double pay, and so I say they are not sincere."

There are two reasons given by this gentleman for opposing the demand for eight hours. First, that it would reduce the annual income of the firm by \$30.00. Second that the men are not sincere. The reader will judge for himself which of these two reasons is likely to carry most weight with the employer.

ON THE WEST SIDE

Organizer Reports Progress of District Propaganda.

PUBLIC MEETINGS NUMEROUS

Local Agitation Now Systematized and Ward Branches are Actively Engaged.

The West Side workers are succeeding in their efforts to systematize their work. At the organizers meeting last Sunday the South West and North West Divisions were merged into one, to be known as the West Division.

On roll call the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th and 25th Wards responded. Absent 18th, 24th and 25th Wards. The Minutes of last meeting were approved. The organizers reported as follows: 9th, 10th and 18th held two meetings at O'Brien and Halsted Streets and Center and Blue Island Avenues. Sold 53 Calls; 2 subscribers.

11th Ward. Good business meeting, one new member.
13th Ward. One new member, 12 subscribers, 13 Calls.
14th Ward. Open air meeting postponed on account of rain.
15th Ward. One member, 4 subscribers, 123 Calls, collected \$3 back dues.
16th Ward. Five new members.
17th Ward. Sold 43 Calls; seven subscribers.
20th Ward. 24 Calls, two new members.

Temple committee reported collections as follows: Sunday school \$1.52. Turned in: Sunday school \$7.00. At Wednesday's debate \$1.75. Total \$7.63. Expended to organizers \$2.74. On hand \$4.89.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.
On hand from last meeting.....\$4.89
Temple Committee.....2.63
9th and 10th Ward. Collection at O'Brien and Halsted Streets......50
Donation......50
11th Ward. Donation......50
12th Ward. Donation......50
13th Ward. Collection at Humboldt Park......50
14th Ward. Collection at Carpenter and Milwaukee......50
20th Ward. Donation......50
Total \$12.00

Paid to organizer on account.....\$14.50
500 application cards.....1.00
Total \$11.00

Cash on hand.....\$12.00
During the week 10 open air meetings were held. The most interesting meeting took place at North and California Aves. The Single Taxers were out with a banner labelled "Single Tax will raise wages," and tried to capture the crowd, but soon the Socialists were pounding questions at them and making a laughing stock out of them. Next Sunday we hope they will be out again, so we will have some more fun, as Comrade Wilshire of Los Angeles will be there to speak.

On Saturday the first successful meeting was held at Carpenter and Milwaukee Avenues. Comrade Collins and B. Williams were the speakers. Seven Call Cards were sold by Comrade W. Chocky.

The meeting at Paulina and Milwaukee and Homer and Milwaukee were well attended, showing the growing interest in socialism on the West Side.

A deeply interested audience listened to Comrade W. H. Wise last Saturday evening at the Socialist Temple.

The debate between A. M. Skanes and Mr. Clemens on the subject: "Is Single Tax the solution of the Labor Problem?" was altogether too one-sided to stir up any interest. Mr. Clemens not being able to present his own ideas in a lucid manner.

The Women's meeting brought out a good many women to listen to Miss Lindstrom and Comrade Collins. Announcements for the week: The Sunday School is adjourned for the Summer.

Sunday, 10 a. m.—Organizers meeting.
Sunday, 10 a. m.—West Side Socialist Baseball team meet for practice at 6th and Lake Avenues.

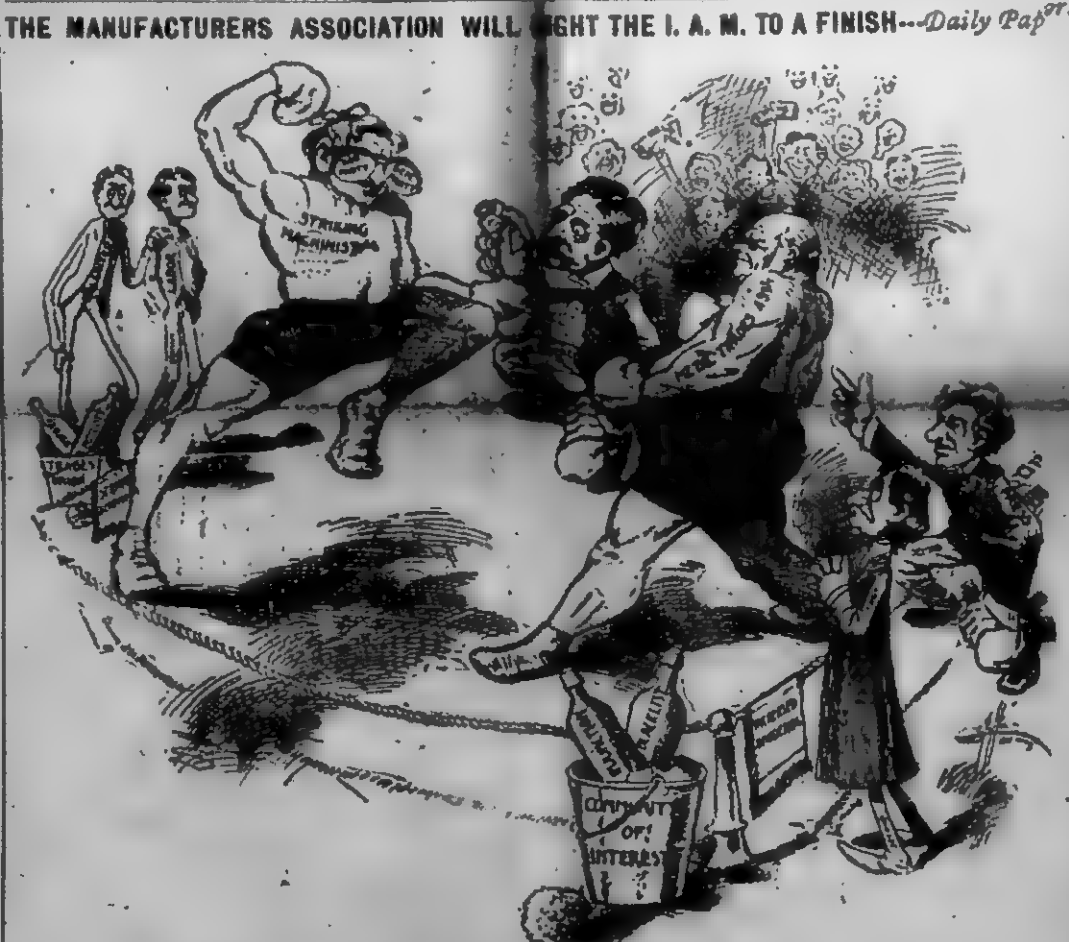
Sunday, 8 p. m.—Comrade Gaylord Wilshire of Los Angeles speaks at the Temple.

Don't forget the entertainment of the Socialist Orchestra at the Socialist Temple Saturday, June 23, 8 p. m. Tickets 25 cents.

On Sunday, July 7th, 3 p. m., there will be a parade of the German Socialist Singing Societies of the North Western States. In order to make this a socialist demonstration the party is invited to participate. The West Division will meet at the Temple at 11:30 p. m. and will form in line at 1 o'clock to meet the Main Division at Madison and Market Sts. Every Ward organization should take part in this parade.

AUG. KLENKE,
Organizer.

More subscribers are ALWAYS wanted.



THE WORKERS' CALL.

Owned, every Sunday, by J. M. Clark, Jr., Chicago, Ill., at 1111 North Dearborn street, at the corner of the Chicago River.

The Workers' Call is published for and under the control of the Chicago Federation of Labor, a corporation without capital stock, the whole ownership of which must be composed of workingmen.

Subscription rates: One year, \$1.00; Six months, \$0.60; Three months, \$0.30. Single copies, 10 cents. To European countries, per annum, \$2.00. Special rates if ordered by the hundred. Orders for current issues should reach the office by Tuesday evening.

Advertisements: A limited number of acceptable advertisements will be accepted. Rates will be made known upon application.

EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

To secure the return of names of contributors, please send the names of contributors to the office of the Workers' Call, 1111 North Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill., by Tuesday evening, June 22, 1901. The names of contributors will be published in the Workers' Call, and will be used as evidence of good faith.



National Metal Trades association has decided to introduce piecework. The I. A. M. has consistently opposed it upon the ground that it tends to reduce the rate. On the other hand, the employers state that they are only introducing it in order to enable the "best men" to earn "more money." To restore harmony they evidently consider that "piece at any price" is essential.

A French deputy named Laur is about to inaugurate a campaign against trusts in order to prevent their growth in France. He expects to be elected on an anti-trust platform. Somebody should send this misguided individual a few copies of the Commonsense as a "horrible example" of the fate that awaits those who devote their energies to fighting the "octopus."

Sunday baseball was prohibited by the authorities at Yonkers, N. Y., and the game was accordingly stopped. An attempt to deal similarly with golf was unsuccessful. In one instance a party of golfers started operations on the ground where a baseball team had just been dispersed and two of its members arrested by the police. They were not molested. The police force is intelligent enough to understand that the class who patronize golf are not to be trifled with. Even in sport the class line is distinctly marked.

Dispatches from Japan state that Socialist agitation has reached the point where the Japanese government, which like that of every other country, is the government of the capitalist class, has taken the alarm. As usual suppression of Socialist newspapers is the first step taken by the ruling class, and two journals which published the manifesto of the Socialist party have been suspended. One of them, however, defies the government, and still publishes the prohibited document. The authorities have refused to permit the organization of a Socialist party, but such refusal as a rule don't amount to much, as the organization will take place secretly, as it has in other countries in similar cases.

The international diplomatic corps in session at Pekin, rejected the proposal of the American Government, that the indemnity claims of the allied powers against China should be reduced in amount. It is not thought likely that the authorities in Washington will regard this rejection as an unfriendly act to be repaid to by a demonstration of force. The ingratitude displayed by the Chinese and Filipinos in return for the blessings bestowed upon them by our capitalist government has learned our rulers the lesson that philanthropy doesn't always pay, especially where other powerful capitalist communities are also entitled to bestow their bounty upon the victim.

Some weeks ago we called attention to the fact that the Standard Oil Co. was apparently taking no steps to secure property in the Beaumont Texas oil fields. They were directing their attention solely to the purchase of wharfage facilities in Port Arthur, the nearest and most convenient shipping port for the transportation of the oil. Already a line of Standard Oil tank steamers is being operated for this purpose while Rockefeller's agents are busily developing the South Eastern Texas oil fields, and the business manager of Rockefeller's Pittsburgh plant has been transferred to Beaumont and Port Arthur. In about two or three weeks at most we may expect to hear that the Standard Oil Co. is in complete control, while the collective fortunes

of the "small investors" will go to compose part of a "magnificent donation" to one or other of the numerous Rockefeller's pet educational institutions.

One Joseph Marobec has been recently censured in Justice Gable's court for attempting to support himself, wife and two children on a sum of three cents per day. This misfortune is due to the fact that the thrifty Marobec doesn't read the daily papers. Had he done so, he would have learned that reformer Gossard, who is an undoubted authority on thrift, has stated explicitly that the task he set himself required at the lowest possible estimate, a daily expenditure of at least four cents. It is only necessary to add that the fact that Marobec is the owner of two farms worth several thousand dollars, proves clearly that thrift, even if carried to excess, is still a virtue. Now if every workman were to follow his example (of course not so closely as to invite the intervention of the law) would it not be certain that they could eventually become property owners? What one man can do all can do if they only try. But it is necessary to take at least one capitalist daily paper as a guide to the proper degree of thrift, as by neglecting this precaution Marobec has been condemned to pay a sum of \$3 weekly to his wife and children, an item which will no doubt severely handicap him in his future efforts to accumulate property. Penny wise and pound foolish is undoubtedly a losing policy, but nevertheless thrift is still a virtue.

GLAD TO KNOW IT.

The Paris Figaro has been kind enough to "warn the tyrannical French Socialists that they are becoming intolerable," a warning which will doubtless be received as an unsolicited tribute to the growth of the class conscious movement, by the so-called "tyrants." The Figaro is correct. Socialism is intolerable to capitalism, and conversely, capitalism is intolerable to Socialism. Socialist activity in breaking up "political reunions" of the exploiting class is given as the reason for this "warning" in question, and just because these "reunions" cannot be carried out, the French capitalists can no longer invest their capital with safety in France, having been compelled to "place" three billion francs abroad during the past few weeks. This is the situation that the Figaro rightly describes as "intolerable." And what is still worse the capitalists can find no spot on earth for their investments where they are not threatened with the same danger from socialism. In a very few years the leading capitalist journals of many other countries, besides France will be compelled to re-echo the complaint of the Figaro, and recognize that an ever increasing number of "tyrants" do not regard the world as being merely a happy hunting ground for the capitalist class.

GRIEVED AND ASTONISHED.

Not a week goes by, that some worthy citizens are "startled" or "shocked" or "thrilled with horror" by some individual who is indiscreet enough to tell them facts which they cannot but know, but which they don't like to hear. The delegates to the Y. M. C. A. convention in Boston have been the latest victims of this objectionable practice and have not yet recovered from the "sensation" produced by a speaker who stated that the Darwinian theory is now accepted as a working basis by every reputable biologist and sociologist throughout the world. At once a lively discussion ensued over this, to them, exceedingly novel proposition, one of these modern Hipp Van Winkles wanting to know from the speaker, how it was possible for God to make an ape with a soul or develop a man from a soulless ape. There was no reply, however, to this very lucid inquiry.

It is hardly possible to conceive the magnitude of the humbug, cant and hypocrisy with which modern religious societies such as the Y. M. C. A. are saturated. It might seem almost incredible that a body of men claiming an ordinary acquaintance with the scientific thought of the world, should be utterly ignorant of the plain and simple facts which were laid before them regarding the universally accepted hypotheses of organic evolution. Had it been one of the most recent scientific theories their surprise and indignation would have at least been natural. But that a theory which has been announced more than forty years ago, that has met and conquered all opposition, should evoke at this day exclamations of surprise and dissent leads inevitably to either of two alternative conclusions, viz: that the parties in question are either fossilized ignoramus or consummate hypocrites, with

the odds in this case in favor of the latter.

The lecturer who declared that "marking had descended from apes and probably had not come very far" must have had in mind a body of individuals bearing a strong mental resemblance to the delegates of the Y. M. C. A. convention in Boston.

THE ONE THING MINDFUL.

Less than four weeks intervene before the date set for the annual Workers' Call picnic falls due, and under these circumstances we feel again obliged to call the attention of the comrades to the necessity of disposing of the largest possible amount of tickets for the occasion. The financial success of the picnic will be to a very large extent reflected in the vigor with which the summer and fall campaign will be carried on, and the disposal of the tickets is in this sense, as important a method of propaganda as any other.

While money for direct Socialist propaganda must as a rule be supplied by those interested in socialism, the sale of these tickets need not be confined to Socialists alone, and therefore there should be less difficulty in their disposal. A buyer who may be a non-Socialist will receive the full value of his money in the pleasure provided, and will also have an opportunity to observe for himself what manner of people the Socialists really are, and such observation often opens the way to securing new converts by dispelling prejudice, where perhaps direct methods of propaganda might fail.

All that can possibly be done to make the day as enjoyable as possible is being arranged for by the management committee, who may be depended upon to see that nothing is neglected in that respect. It remains therefore with the party members who have undertaken the sale of tickets to assure the complete success of the event, by sending a crowd larger than ever before through the gates of Gardner's Park picnic grounds on the 14th of July next.

CAPITALISM A BURDEN.

There is scarcely a corner of the industrial field where the solidarity of capital is not being shown. Everywhere the bosses are living up in solid phalanxes to secure the continued slavery of the workers. It is announced that the employers of the striking machinists stand ready to expend \$500,000 to break up the I. A. M. All the powers of the state are being whipped into line at a rate never before attempted. As capitalist organs and employers had for years denied the existence of a black-list, the Chicago packing houses have at last not only boldly avowed its existence but have had a judge declare it legal. At the same time an Ohio judge shows whose dog he is, by giving the logical mate to this decision, by enjoining the workmen from either enforcing a boycott or in any way assisting each other while out on strike.

At first sight some silly laborers thought these decisions contradictory, but they overlooked the fact that it is one of the great and fundamental principles of the law that it is always consistent. The only trouble was they did not look in the proper direction for the consistency. The decisions were in absolute accord with each other, and the basis of all our present laws and institutions, on the point that the present relation of wage slavery and exploitation must be maintained at all hazards. In exact accord with both of these is the decision of the courts in Columbia, S. C., that the system of negro slavery in that state is perfectly legal. It will be recalled that this is the system under which the negroes are shut up in stockades, run down by bloodhounds and whipped for not obeying the master's whip. When this was first discovered there were barrets of "indignation" shed over it in the capitalist press and whole hymns of thanks rose that it had at last been "discovered" and would now be "slamped out." The judge, (who was then powerless to affect the system), indulged in some high-sounding rhetorical denunciation which sounded fine in the columns of the daily press. Now the case has been actually tried and the published reports tell us that "There were cases of fathers sending their sons and daughters to these stockades to work out their debt. There were also several instances of men being kidnapped, captured in one county and even in Georgia, and taken to the convict camps." But it was hoped that all these negroes had signed contracts giving their masters the right to look them up and fog them, and as the "incredulous of free contract" even when that contract was the only alternative to death, must not be infringed, the system was declared to be legal.

Meanwhile the great example of the "union of capital and labor," the Dayton Cash Register company, is branding every energy to insist on the complete enslavement of its men. It is willing to be a good boss and see that its slaves are well washed and fed and amused, (in consideration of millions of dollars of free advertising), but it insists that the fact of their slavery be recognized. Another straw floating in the same direction is seen in the fact that the places of striking machinists are being taken by students just from the mechanical colleges. The I. A. M. has forwarded a communication to President Angell of Ann Arbor university declaring that they "protest most strenuously that the funds of the state should be used to educate the sons of well-to-do families to take our place when we are making an effort to place labor in a position to have and use more of the leisure which the modern industrial system, if properly adjusted, provides that it should enjoy." But while all the powers of government are in the control of the bosses, and the members of the I. A. M. declare by their votes that they think these powers ought to remain there, they should not while these powers are used to educate scabs, declare injunctions, legalize blacklists, shoot strikers or re-establish chattel slavery, or do whatever will advance the cause of profits.

DON'T MISS THIS!

Comrade H. Gaylord Wilshire of Los Angeles, Cal., editor of the "Challenge" will speak at North and California, av., on Sunday June 23 at 3 p. m., and at the Socialist Temple 120 S. Western av., same evening at 8. Also at Clark st. and Walton place on the following day at 8 p. m.

From International Bureau.

The following letter is addressed to the members of the International Socialist Bureau:

Brussels, May 20, 1901.

Dear Comrade! Your friends of the executive committee have been delighted with some propositions made by some of you, among them a suggestion to hold in the near future a meeting of the International Bureau in Brussels. They suggest that this meeting be held at the end of July, and request that you inform them of your opinion on this point.

This meeting is indispensable. The question should be settled in a precise manner, as to what the secretariat is authorized to do without having recourse to a referendum or to a meeting of the members of the bureau; the question what the bureau can do on short notice.

The order of the day will be: 1. Report of the secretary. 2. The English delegation. 3. Collection of dues. 4. Creation of an International Bulletin. 5. Organization of traveling funds to Belgian Socialists. 6. International Socialist meetings for protection against militarism (France). 7. Communications.

If you think that other questions could be useful objects of consideration for your colleagues, please inform us immediately.

We beg the delegates of the different nationalities to remit by postal money order, their quota to the expenses of the bureau to Comrade H. Ansele, Rue du Jambon, Genet. Only Germany and Belgium have so far remitted their dues.

We inform you that while waiting for a possibility to publish an international bulletin, we shall publish in "Le Peuple," the organ of the PARTI OUVRIER BELGE, the most important communications received by us, the knowledge of which we shall regard as useful to the socialist world. We shall send you a copy of this bulletin.

With the expression of fraternal feelings.

EMILE VANDERVELDE.

EDOUARD ANSELE, Treas.

VICTOR SERVY, Sec'y.

Prove Their Competency.

That the "better classes" amongst the Cubans have acquired a few valuable pointers on government from their association with the U. S. is very evident from the manner in which they are discussing the question of universal suffrage. One of the delegates favors it and gives as a reason, that he knows that the local bosses will control in any case, and that "by having universal suffrage the people will be content but they will exercise no real power." Another, a so-called "Radical," gives his opinion as follows:

"Better leave that question alone, as ways can be found to prevent the negroes and other illiterate portions of the population from voting."

SNAP SHOTS BY THE WAYSIDE.

This "daily hint from Paris," on June 12th announces that the council general of the Seine for the first time, elected a socialist as president of the body. Many "hints" of a similar nature may be looked for in the "near future."

Another local record has been broken. The roll of delinquent tax payers for Cook county exceeds by 2,900 the largest previous list, but this of course by no means indicates that "prosperity" is a fiction. It is "prosperity"—in the hands of the petty capitalist—that more justly deserves that appellation.

And now it is the king of Italy who is whistling to keep his courage up. He doesn't think that the socialists would be mean enough to put him out of the royalty business in the event of their coming into control and tries to square himself by declaring that he appreciates the values of their social and economic policy. Even if this illusion must be dispelled, the socialists will in any event guarantee him a steady job and let him have all he produces by his labor. The young man should be able to see that this is considerably better than allowing him to pose as a king on the same terms. The socialists know he would starve to death in such case.

An excellent illustration of "reform" may be seen in a recent incident connected with the "leaves." Several business houses having located in an unwholesome street on the borders of that district, have been successful in having the name of the street in question changed. They did not want to print the name "Pacific Avenue" on their business stationery and in consequence it will through their efforts be known in future as La Salle Street. Commenting upon this, the celebrated local statesman Hinky Dink is quoted as asserting that "changing the name of a street is the biggest kind of a reform measure," and as it was no less a person than himself that was employed by the aforesaid "business men" to get the name of the City Council in changing the name, he may justly claim a prominent place in the ranks of the "reformers."

The papers report that wholesale frauds, whose extent will probably reach into hundreds of thousands of dollars, have been discovered in the Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments in San Francisco. Army stores intended for the extermination of the Philippine insurgents, have been looted in enormous quantities and in many cases have been advertised for sale in the daily papers of that city. Some members of the usual "investigating committee" declare that they are on the "track of a great scandal" while others assert that the entire matter is merely a series of petty thefts which have been going on for over a year. There is after all nothing strange in the fact that materials intended for purposes of plunder should be subjected to the same process before reaching their destination.

It is evident that the sale of political and economic gold bricks to the farmers of this country is becoming increasingly difficult. Last week "Corn King" Phillips, the successful Board of Trade "operator" visited Minneapolis for the purpose of impressing his views upon a national convention of farmers which was in session in that city. His idea was to propound a scheme by which the farmers themselves could manipulate a "perpetual corner" in wheat for their own interests. There "are about thirty in the audience instead of the thousands that were expected. It seems pretty safe to assert that the farmers are possessed of sufficient brains to understand that a successful speculator in corn could hardly be expected to suggest any scheme which would make fortunes for Board of Trade "operators" impossible. When the time comes that the farmer receives the full product of his toil "Corn Kings" of the Phillips type will be as scarce as hen's teeth.

Another "startling" discovery has been made by the Board of Assessors. They have unearthed an awful discrepancy in the personal property schedule of a "prominent citizen" which set forth that the figure of \$11,000 covered his entire worldly possessions. It has now come to their knowledge that the said prominent citizen has nearly \$100,000, deposited in a New York bank, of which no mention was made in the modest schedule, and which has escaped taxation up to the present. This instance, the assessors say, is only one of many similar cases, and they claim that it is not the poor taxpayers against whom precautions must be taken, but the men of reputed wealth who will not make a fair return on their holdings. It is worthy of notice however that the name of the delinquent has not been made public, but the assessors have long ago learned the value of discretion in dealing with men of "reputed wealth" especially those who have several millions to conceal.

West Side Socialists should not fail to attend the Grand Concert and Ball which will be given in the Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western Avenue, on Saturday evening, June 22nd, at 8 p. m. Tickets 25 cents. Refreshments served.

Subsiders for a place tract comprising twenty-eight manufacturing in New York City, One Brunenberg, a New York promoter, has arrived in Chicago to secure the co-operation of local manufacturers. He says the combination will go through all right and he doubtless knows where he speaks.

"HONORARIUM"

Two Want Ads. Illustrating the Value Placed Upon Productive and Unproductive Labor.

Press dispatches from London report the appearance of the following advertisement in the London Times of June 12th.

"An American gentleman desires the services of an English lady of title as chaperon for his daughter during a three months' visit to England. Honorarium, \$25,000."

It is very probable that most of the wage slaves who supplied the wherewithal to enable this "gentleman" to make the above offer, have a hearty contempt for aristocratic titles, which is not shared by their employer. There must be something radically wrong with the idea that the members of a titled aristocracy are useless parasites, when a shrewd American capitalist values the "services" of one of them (and a woman at that) for 3 months only, at \$25,000. A great deal also depends upon the wording of an advertisement. It would be rather difficult to imagine the "gentleman" in question putting an advertisement in an American newspaper, running something like this:

WANTED—300 laborers immediately to produce by their labor, wealth amounting to \$25,000 so that the advertiser may secure the services of an English lady of title as chaperon for his daughter for a term of three months. Job will last at least until the above sum has been produced. No mental qualifications required from applicants, but muscle indispensable. Usual honorarium, \$1.50 per diem. Come early and avoid the rush.

Apply E. T. E. Never saw an advertisement worded in this manner, did you? No. Well try a pair of socialist spectacles and you will discover not only many ads similar to the above, but also the fact that you were not able to read before procuring these valuable glasses. Make a start by subscribing for a socialist paper. You can have one delivered regularly every week for a period of one year for the small "honorarium" of 50 cents.

BOOK REVIEWS.

KARL MARX: BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS, by Wilhelm Liebknecht. Translated by E. Untermyer. Cloth 125 p. 50 cents. Chas. H. Kerr & Co. Publishers, 16-5th Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

As a general rule Socialists have been and still are more concerned with the productions of those who have made lasting contributions to the literature of the movement, than with the personality of the writer, and there is little doubt but that this is as it should be. Nevertheless it cannot be denied that to those who have made themselves to some measure familiar with the political and economic views of Marx, this biographical sketch will prove highly interesting. It is impossible for the student of the "Communist Manifesto" and "Das Kapital" to avoid the conclusion that he has been brought in contact with an exceedingly powerful intellect, and further curiosity as to the manner of man the writer was, is inadequately excusable. The name of Liebknecht appearing as the author of these memoirs is to the Socialist a sufficient guarantee both of a faithful portrayal of the subject and literary excellence combined, and a perusal of the work will fully justify these expectations. Up till the present time comparatively little of Marx as an individual has been accessible to the English speaking and reading public, but Professor Untermyer's excellent translation has at length placed such information within reach of all. Curious glimpses of the mode of life pursued by the little band of German exiles in London between 46 and 50 years ago, are given. The domestic life of Marx and his family, his peculiarities, likes and dislikes, his capacity for work, his amusements, his ability as a teacher etc. are sketched with an impartial hand by his old friend and comrade Liebknecht, who spent many years of the London exile in the closest intimacy with the subject of his biography. The book itself is the first of a series issued by Kerr & Co., to be known as the Standard Socialist Series, a different number appearing quarterly. Binding and typographical work are of good quality and there is little doubt but that the series will be a valuable addition to socialist literature in the English language though it is questionable if the succeeding numbers will surpass the first as interesting and entertaining reading matter.

Women's Meetings.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Socialist party held a very successful meeting in Veit's Hall on last Saturday, a very large audience being present, mostly women. The speakers were Miss Ellen Lindstrom and Comrade T. J. Morgan, the former of whom took for subject, "What Unionism Has Done for Women," and handled the theme in a remarkably interesting manner. The next speaker gave a discourse on "Women's Position in Society," which was listened to with great attention by those present. A lively discussion followed the address, in which a large number of the audience participated. The question of the necessity for a union amongst domestic female servants received a good deal of attention, most of these present approving heartily of the idea.

Why don't the members of the Reformed Presbyterian Synod set workmen as an example by not holding meetings on Sunday?—The Worker.

Socialist Pointers

Less than a month is left in which to sell picnic tickets.

The times are so prosperous that the Buffalo exposition threatens not to pay expenses.

The king of Italy is the latest convert to socialism but it is probably a most harmless kind.

No matter how much Mr. Bryan might wish to reform things what could he do with such a party as the democratic?

Trade union leaders are not going to make capitalists feel bad, no matter what they may so long as they do not talk socialism.

Socialists are said to be driving capital out of France, but as brains and muscle remain, there is no danger that the people will starve.

The rich gamblers will probably notify the governor in some way that the law against pool selling is not to be enforced as to them.

Socialism believes in vested rights, but it argues that each man who is born has a vested right in the earth and the fullness thereof.

In all the list of suicides you never read of one that happened because the victim of his hands had too much money or too desirable a job.

Porto Rico has become Americanized to the extent that what the rich think constitutes public sentiment, and what the poor think doesn't count.

It is part of the program to make the college graduate think that by starting at \$4 a week and working faithfully he can develop into a Rockefeller.

"Bobbie" Burke is getting ready to make the workmen of Chicago a part of the Carter Harrison presidential boom. Will they stand for it?

Scenes around Fort Sheridan on pay day show that it is not an altogether self-respecting set of men who take up the trade of war as a profession.

Just because a man does not know what class he belongs to is not proof there are no classes. Just let him try to break into another class and see.

Of course John D. Rockefeller would not meet the representatives of union labor, if he paid out all of his money for wages he could not endow colleges.

The Kansas farmers are again howling for farm hands. Why don't we all drop out that way at an expense of about \$30 to get 16 hours a day work for a few days?

The manager of the telephone company has provided a lunch for the central girls. If they think he is not going to get it back out of them let them just watch him.

John D. Rockefeller did not write out a check for the Workers' Call while in Chicago and as in the past the paper must depend on those who believe in socialism.

The opposition can always be depended on to supply enough "immediate demands" to do the entire country, so we can afford to pass them up and make socialism our immediate demand.

Rockefeller has too much money to pay any attention to labor unions. When he can call on the United States troops to protect his scabs why should he bother with wailing delegates?

The theologians should not be in such haste to abolish hell. Some places should be provided for stockholders of the cotton mills in the South where little girls work 14 hours for ten cents.

It is surprising how many papers that formerly ignored socialism now take an occasional whack at it. Just how much good they are doing by advising the cases they don't know, or they would keep still.

It is too bad about the troubles of the rich which the Chicago American is picturing from day to day. Does it expect the poor man to take pity on the rich man and offer to trade places?

The capitalist press has warned the socialists of France that they have grown intolerable. This is very sad considering the fact that the only thing France can do is to tolerate them.

The inventor who assisted Elias Howe to perfect the sewing machine has just died in the poorhouse. One of the stock arguments is that socialism would not protect inventors in the fruits of their inventions.

How very immaterial the council traction committee considers the proposition which it is claimed will enable immediate municipal ownership? There would only be glory in settling the question that way.

When the servant girls' union is well organized the servant girl problem will be one for the female economist. Herebefore from the talk one would have thought there was but one side to the question.

Socialist party in Sydney, Australia, signalled their entrance into the political field by polling over 2,000 votes.

Unity Proposals Criticized.

Comrades Harriman and Moilly Give Their Views on the Plan Advocated by Comrade Strobel of New Jersey.

Editor of the Worker.

A circular letter entitled, "Real Socialist Unity Suited to American Conditions," and signed by Comrade G. H. Strobel, was brought to my notice today. In looking over the file of The Worker I find the same propositions accompanied by more elaborate comments, with same signature attached. It is most important that this proposed plan for unity should be carefully considered, inasmuch as it may prepare the way for real division, instead of "real unity." However worthy the intentions of the author may have been, I am persuaded that his "real unity" plan, if adopted, would develop a war between the existing factions that would end only with the death of the organizations themselves.

Stripping the plan of all the good wishes, employed both to introduce and to gloss it, we will not find it difficult to discern why discord would follow its adoption. The plan is as follows:

"1. That the respective Socialist organizations elect a national committee to consist of one member from each state and territory, except as hereinafter provided."

"2. Where in any given state there shall be two or more independent Socialist parties, they shall each be entitled to one member upon said national committee."

"3. Each state shall have one vote."

"4. Where there are more than one representative from any given state, the one vote of that state shall be cast in a fractional part by each representative, based upon the number of members in the organization represented by him."

"5. Upon the election of such representative their names and addresses shall be forwarded to ———, and upon twenty or more states complying herewith a meeting of the said national committee shall be called at such time and place as the committee may determine."

"6. The said Socialist parties so represented shall cease to exist as independent national organizations, and become merged into this organization, representing the Socialist movement in the United States."

"7. Complete state autonomy is hereby guaranteed."

It will be observed that Paragraph 1 provides "that the respective Socialist organizations shall elect one national committee." Is it not clear that this committee shall be composed of members from the different Socialist organizations? This proposition merges the national committees, but it does not merge the state organizations; nor does the author intend by his "real unity" plan to merge the existing factions into one party.

This fact is made clear in Paragraph 2, by the following language: "Where in any given state there shall be TWO OR MORE INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST PARTIES they shall be ENTITLED TO ONE MEMBER EACH." etc. Here we have a plan for two or more independent Socialist political parties in each state.

Paragraph 6 provides for continuing these separate state organizations, as follows: "The said Socialist parties so represented shall cease to exist as independent NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS and become merged into one organization." The reader will perceive that the Socialist parties shall cease to exist as independent NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS but NOT A WORD is breathed about their ceasing to exist as state organizations, but provision is actually made for the continuation of "independent" state organizations.

This fact is brought out in Paragraphs 3 and 4 as follows: "Each state shall have one vote." This looks like "real unity," but Paragraph 4 dispels the illusion: "Where there is more than one representative from any given state, the one vote of that state shall be cast in a fractional part by each representative, based upon the number of members in the organization represented by him." Thus we have as many representatives from each state as there are Socialist factions in that state, each with a different voting power. There is not one word, however, suggesting the intention, in this "real unity" plan, providing for merging the state organizations. Paragraph 1 provides that "Complete state autonomy is hereby guaranteed." Permanent state division is the foundation for discord and not unity. It is "real unity" to have one national executive committee in the nation. But it is not "real unity" to have one state committee in each state! Union nationally and factions locally—this is "Real Socialist Unity" on the American plan! There being no further doubt that the plan provides for the continuation of the several factions in the states, let us inquire into the logical and inevitable results of such a plan.

Political parties are creatures of the laws of each state. There is so much thing as a national political party in the eyes of the law. Official standing is gained in each state as a state party and never in the nation as a national party. Hence, if we maintain separate organizations in each state, we maintain the struggle in each state. Each separate organization would, in most cases, put up its own candidates, for this would be the prime reason for their separate existence. Imagine the "real Socialist unity" that would arise, inasmuch as each organization would represent its own state. They could not combine on this office, because official standing

goes with the vote cast for the head of the ticket.

Instead of working harmoniously, each would fight the other. Final supremacy in most cases would be determined by prior official standing. The first to gain official standing would have every advantage both in argument and in general work. One faction would gain official standing in some states, while the other faction would dominate in other states.

The weaker faction in each state would be urged to maintain its separate existence, and thus lend its moral and financial support to the corresponding faction in such states when the fight was bitter and where they had gained official standing; or vice versa, the organization which had gained official standing, if the state fight was easy to handle, would encourage the weaker organizations in such states when the fight was close. Thus a permanent split would develop and the temper would wax hotter and the feelings more bitter, and the chasm between the two organizations would grow wider as the years passed by and their respective power increased.

Having maintained a split in the state organizations, how long would it take to develop a split in this proposed national committee? Would each state not withdraw its delegates from this merged committee and send them to a national committee of its own making. Especially when bitter feelings were aroused?

Are not all national committees merely the outgrowth of state organizations? By maintaining the present state organizations, do we not lay the foundation for a later building of a national organization or committee of the same kind? Witness the split in the French movement, arising out of the same plan. What is a united committee worth when the party is divided? Would not the same interests manifest themselves in the national committee that develop in the separate state organizations? Would not the committee voice the fight as it develops in the several states? Such a committee would be only an area for real socialist pugilism instead of real Socialist unity."

Are we to rob our propaganda fund of thousands of dollars and expend it on a convention, in order to maintain factions in the different states? Shall the delegates take the hard earned money of the members and pay their expenses to a unity convention, and return with a plan for division? Could we not remain at home and maintain division?

The author of this plan for "Real Socialist Unity Suited to American Conditions" says, in The Worker of March 21, 1901 (then The People), commenting on his plan:

"If the plan does not at once do away with the divisions in some states we may congratulate ourselves that under it two sets of national candidates are impossible, and then the tendency to unification and economy is there to work out out redemption in the years to come."

Is it possible that the author thinks we are holding the Indianapolis convention of July 29 in order to effect union "in years to come." That is not the feeling, the wish, the hope, nor the purpose of the membership. They do not want a plan that promises union "IN years to come." They want a constitution uniting them now and for years to come. UNION NOW AND FOREVER of all Socialists, against the capitalist class and for the working class is the battle cry resounding from the voice of the multitude, and ply be unto those whose ears are deaf to the calling.

JOE HARRIMAN.
New York, June 2.

II.

G. H. Strobel, 44 Hill St., Newark, N.J.

Dear Comrade:—Some time ago you visited me and spoke of your plan to effect Socialist unity. As I had not given the subject any special attention, I could not express an opinion at that time. Since then, however, I have looked up your plan and was about to write you when I received your circular headed, "Real Socialist Unity Suited to American Conditions." This has served to strengthen the opinion I had previously formed and in view of your apparent activity in the matter and its importance to the general movement, I take the liberty to write you as clearly as I can the objection I have to your plan.

It was a surprise to me to see your plan defined as "The New Jersey Plan for National Organization." So far as I know it is nothing of the kind. I have been in an exceptional position to note actions of the various state organizations upon the matter of unity and I have no knowledge of the New Jersey state organization endorsing your plan either in convention or otherwise. The fact that you, as a delegate from Newark to the Chicago convention last March, or as a member of the New Jersey state committee, advocated the plan does not commit the state to the proposition by any means.

It is true that the present method of organization in use in New Jersey serves to unite the Social Democrats of that state, but I was present when the state convention voted to continue the method, and you know as well as I that the convention's action was based more upon a desire to effect a temporary truce, pending a national unity convention, than upon any belief that the present method could be made permanent. There were three factions

Springfield and Chicago adherents and the Independents. All were disgusted with the divisions in the national movement; yet each faction wished to retain their several positions. The vote to continue the plan of organization in use during the previous six months was a compromise measure—the hope of an early consolidation of all the factions into one national party the reason for its adoption.

In view of this your assumption that the plan you advocate is also "the New Jersey plan" is one calculated to prejudice the case, if not a direct misrepresentation which no amount of zeal or sincerity can wholly extenuate. The plan is your individual one and New Jersey is not committed to it at this writing, no matter what may occur hereafter.

Now, what is your plan? Briefly, it provides that there shall be a national committee composed of one member from each state, except where there are two or more "independent Socialist parties" in any state, when each of these parties shall be entitled to one member each upon the national committee. Each state shall have one vote, but where there are more than one representative from any state, the vote of the state shall be cast in fractional proportion to the number of members in each "independent Socialist party." Therefore you propose that there shall be one national party based upon separate or independent parties, where these should exist, in any or all states.

My opinion of your plan is that it not only provides for a continuance of our present troubles, but that it proposes to continue them indefinitely. It would cause further disruption and disorder, instead of curing present division and antagonism. It would perpetuate factional strife and multiply factional reorganizations. And it would place the Socialist movement completely at the mercy of its one great enemy—the capitalist.

In the first place, a proposition for Socialist unity that admits the possibility of existing independent parties in any or all states is an admission that party division is not only justifiable but desirable. It is an acknowledgment that it is better to remain divided than united, and that the propaganda of socialism requires a waste of effort, energy, and money, instead of economy in expenditure and direction. In one word, a national committee composed of distinct and separate factions in any or all states is a negation of all Socialist economic and social unity, built upon shifting sand.

Do you not see, Comrade Strobel, that while we have had separate national organizations, all our troubles arose from conflicts occurring within each state? Our national presidential election occurs only every four years. Our state and municipal elections mostly occur annually and biennially. With your plan in operation what is to prevent each faction in each state from putting up separate candidates for governor and state office, as well as for congressmen? Nothing at all. Great that these factions have a right to exist and your plan does this, and you grant each faction the right to do as it pleases—to run its own candidates, conduct its own campaign, yes, even to adopt a platform of its own. Is this the sort of "unity" we want?

Your statement that our American political organization is different from that of other countries is the one great reason why unity cannot be effected under your plan. There are no national parties recognized by law in America. There are national committees, but they only represent the existing state parties. In order to have official recognition as a party the political organizations have to meet the requirements of various state laws. It is just as essential therefore to have one united party within each state as it is to have one national organization representing the Socialist movement. One does not build a house by beginning with the roof. There must be a foundation, and a solid one, if any permanent kind of structure is desired, and in order to have a national Socialist movement you must lay the foundation in a united party in each state, acting harmoniously in conformity with reason and the laws.

You have also apparently overlooked the probability that the capitalist state administrations would take advantage of our divisions and pit the factions against each other, by recognizing one in one state and an opposing faction in another, a policy that would lead the Socialists to ruin and self-annihilation.

What is the most glaring and marked feature about your plan is that it does not propose to abolish the several factions in different states, but instead proposes to continue them in existence. This is the plan basis and its own condemnation. We do not want any factions at all, whether local, state or national. Neither reason, nor our political institutions, nor expediency, nor socialism can offer cause why people agreeing upon one set of principles, having one end in view, one mission to perform, should carry on their work in separate organizations, either in the nation or in different states. Such an idea is suicidal and absurd; it is the one unfortunately we have been following, and which you suggest we should continue to follow in the future.

Could anything so weaken the Socialist movement and place it completely at the mercy of the capitalist parties as a plan of organization that would guarantee Socialist division in every state, which is the real battle ground for conquest of the national administration? Why do the capitalist politicians attach so much importance to state politics? Because out of state politics grows national politics, just as municipal control must precede state control. The outstanding capitalist par-

ties fight to "capture states," because with each state captured the surety becomes national victory. And yet you would have us maintain separate organizations in each state, fight one another as well as the capitalist parties for state control, and carry on the semblance of national unity by the maintenance of a national committee based upon a constitutionally divided among themselves. The perpetuation of such a committee would depend solely upon the length of time necessary for each faction to devour each other. The proposition would be fit only for ridicule if it were not presented in such sober earnest and apparent good faith.

There has been a great deal said and written of late about the best way in which Socialists should be united. Our experiences in the past with national executive boards and official organs have been so discouraging and disheartening that all sorts of propositions have been presented relative to the future form and details of the national organizations. Some people, with more energy than knowledge, have proposed that all national committees, all official organs, all "red tapes," etc., etc., be abolished. We are told that Germany has no national executive boards, and for that reason the movement has been very successful there. Now you come along and tell us that our form of socialist organization is copied from Germany, and we need a more Democratic form! Somebody seems to be badly mixed.

The fact is that Germany has a strong national executive board with very far reaching authority. The political conditions there demand it, and those who write otherwise are ignorant alike of the German movement and German conditions. It is true we do not need a board with such power, here, nor on the other hand do we require either separate state organizations without any national board. One proposition is as foolish and extreme as the other. In America one is absolutism, the other is anarchy. I believe a happy mean can be struck, if we only try hard and conscientiously enough to find it.

I have not attempted to figure out an exact plan upon which permanent union shall be effected. I have an idea that the coming convention composed, as it undoubtedly will be, of men and women who want a united movement, and many of these men and women new to the movement, and with little of past bitterness and with much of present ardor and devotion within them, I say I have an idea that a convention made up like this, will hit upon the right plan. I also have an idea that the right plan will be one that will ensure one committee in each state, and one national committee whose duties shall be wholly administrative and devoted chiefly to the supervision and direction of all inter-state agitation and organization work. Not a national campaign committee, but a national agitation committee, selected by the representatives of a united party in each state. This would guarantee national unity and state autonomy, I believe, but it is presented not as a definite plan, but as a crude idea that can be developed with thought and time.

I notice that you propose that a national official organ shall be maintained. The day of direct official organs representing national committees or boards is past, but even if this were not so, please explain how you will conduct the national organ so that each "independent Socialist party" in each state shall be represented. Do you intend that the different factions in each state shall have a department to themselves?

This letter is already over long, but the further I went the more I found I had to say. I have not attempted to question the sincerity of your declaration that you have heart the welfare of the movement, or that you have been deeply grieved over the divisions of the past. But what you say of yourself can also be said of all but a very few (and we can hardly judge even these) of the Socialists of America. This is the reason why I say that the Socialists of America will not, cannot, endorse now or hereafter such a plan as you propose.

No, Comrade Strobel, the terms of your proposition are not what we have worked for, longed for, these many weary months. This is not the plan that would consummate the hopes lingering in the hearts of American Socialists. This is not what the coming important convention must deliver to the membership at large as the results of the dreary negotiations and vast expense incident upon holding that convention. The patience of months deserves better reward than that. We want unity, Comrade Strobel, permanent, indissoluble unity, and your plan would not effect that kind of unity. Far from it. In my opinion it would, by recognizing division, perpetuate and maintain it to our own discouragement, disintegration and discomfort, and the hindrance of the Socialist cause.

Fraternally yours,
WILLIAM MAHLEY.

New York, June 6, 1901.

Dutch Pastor Speaks Out.

The "Nederlander," Chicago, June 7.—Rev. A. de Koe, pastor of the Herv. church in Heider (Holland), who at his request was permitted to resign, said in his parting address to his congregation: "I cannot hold my office any longer, because the church as it is organized at present, is unable to fulfill the longed-for of humanity's brother life. For it administers exclusively to the warfare of the capitalists and not of the proletarians, and the church is being hampered too much by church regulations. All this is opposed to my conception of life, and therefore I resolved to leave the church."

The valiant pastor is now a member of the socialist camp in Rotterdam.

NORTH SIDE REPORT.

Organizer Talks of Prevailing Local Activity in His District.

A 4th Organization district, comprising the 25th and 27th Wards, is now well in the bud with no prospective frosts in sight.

The 4th District held their first meeting at 265 W. Wellington Street, Friday, June 14th, and was well attended. Judging from the expressions of the comrades, the new district is fully determined to stand second to none in aggressive propaganda work.

The meeting was enthusiastic and one of the hopeful signs was, that the animated discussion was not carried on by one or two individuals, but was decidedly general throughout.

Comrade Sam. Robbins was elected Chairman, Comrade Wm. Leffingwell, Secretary, Comrade Schilcock, Treasurer and Comrade J. H. Bard District Organizer. The organization committee consisting of one member from each branch meet every Friday evening of each week at 265 West Wellington St.

The committee recommended that the branches practice some socialist songs and that as soon as possible the outdoor meetings be opened by singing socialist songs.

The following meetings were arranged: Saturday, June 23—Grace and Whipple Street. Speakers: Chas. Johnson and J. H. Bard.

Sunday, 3 p. m.—31st and Armitage Av. Speakers: Sam. Robbins and J. H. Bard.

Tuesday, 7:30 p. m.—Armitage and Tripp Av. Speakers: Wm. Leffingwell and J. H. Bard.

Wednesday, 7:30 p. m.—Belmont and Lincoln Avenue. Speakers: Sam. Robbins and J. H. Bard.

Thursday, 7:30 p. m.—Diversey and Milwaukee Avenue. Speakers: Wm. Leffingwell, Sam. Robbins and J. H. Bard.

Friday, 7:30 p. m.—Organization Committee at 305 West Wellington Street.

Saturday, June 23, 7:30 p. m.—Grace and Whipple Street. Speaker: J. H. Bard.

Law Making and Breaking.

How closely political and economic power are allied may be judged from the following story regarding Henry M. Flagler, Standard Oil magnate residing in Florida. This gentleman had the misfortune to be married to a woman who subsequently became insane. The laws of Florida do not or rather did not, allow divorce proceedings upon this plea, but the undaunted Flagler soon repaired this omission. He engineered a bill through the state legislature making insanity a legal cause for divorce, and two days afterward entered suit, going in a special train with his attorneys to file the necessary papers in the courthouses at Miami. It is said that Flagler will marry again just as soon as he is free. He is one of the heaviest stockholders in the Standard Oil company and ranks among the wealthiest of New York capitalists, which is sufficient reason for assuming that there will be no barking or yelping heard from New York clerical benches over the matter, as everything connected with the sexual relations of the capitalist class is strictly tabooed by the well-trained animals who inhabit those quarters.

By a curious coincidence a lady of the same potential name was married last week. She had distinguished herself about five years ago by shooting a little negro boy who was engaged in stealing pears from her father's garden in Washington. Although two shots were fired, both of which took effect, the coroner (who was onto his job), acquitted the lady of intentional killing and discharged her. The acquittal aroused much "popular indignation" and Miss Flagler was subsequently indicted by the grand jury and held in \$10,000 bail. At the trial, (which was conducted secretly), the defendant pleaded guilty to "involuntary manslaughter," and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$250 and imprisonment for THREE MONTHS, the shortest term ever known in the district. It was expected that at her marriage (which occurred in Washington), the regents of the city would attempt some hostile demonstration just to show their dissatisfaction, but they didn't. They have been educated to know better. It would seem from the above instances that any member of the Flagler family may with perfect propriety apply to himself or herself the introductory lines of the Lord Chancellor's song in the comic opera of "Iolanthe":

"The law is the true embodiment of everything that's excellent. It has no kind of fault or flaw. And I myself embody the law."

She Was Quite Upset.

"I wonder whether we rich people have a right to eat these extravagant dinners and revel in luxurious homes, when with what we waste every day a hundred miserable creatures might be prevented from suicide. The memory will haunt me forever."

The above rather commonplace remarks are recorded as the impressions of the daughter of an American millionaire, after visiting the slums of Paris. "They are not particularly original, but nevertheless were thought worthy of being incorporated in a special cable to the Chicago American, in which the important information was imparted that American women had started the newest fad in Paris, which consists in 'slumming,' as it is called. The party to which the young lady in question belonged had exhausted all the usual pleasures to be found in the French metropolis, and at last turned their attention to contemplating the abject ends of the system through which they derived their wealth. Accompanied by an armed policeman hired for the pur-

pose, they penetrated into the under world and "investigated" the human wreckage with which it was populated, visited the den of a "notorious Anarchist" who recanted their intrusion in forcible language, and spurned the gift of money which one of the well dressed visitors proffered, and passed on to a cellar in which an old woman lay dying of consumption, while her daughter who was suffering from the same disease was occupied in ironing. Here again the party was repulsed, the heiress observing that she couldn't understand how people could live in such a place, a remark which seems rather vague when that the occupants were dying as fast as possible. The night before, amongst whom were Mrs. Orden, Mrs. Armour, Bradley Martin, Jr., then departed, and the young woman who was the "leading spirit of the party" has not yet recovered from the effects of her experience, as the cable dispatch states. Probably her appetite is somewhat affected, but it is not likely that the affliction will be permanent. If she can only devise a scheme of "social reform" by which the refuse from the tables of the wealthy may be utilized to prevent hundreds of miserable creatures from getting rid of their misery through suicide, the remembrance of the visit may perhaps become less troublesome and in time disappear altogether, even if the slums continue to exist as usual. There's nothing to equal "charity" as a salve for the capitalist conscience.

Labor unions throughout the country are about to set on foot an agitation to extend the Chinese Exclusion Act for a further period of ten years as the act in question expires in eleven months.

Weekly Subscription Report.

For week ending June 18

South Side District			
Wards	Subscriptions	Papers	Total
1 & 2	375	375	750
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7	75	75	150
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The number with which your subscription expires will be found on your wrapper. This number is No. 221. If the number on your wrapper corresponds with this number your subscription expires.

THE WORKERS' CALL.

THE WORKERS' CALL is published by the SOCIALIST PARTY of Chicago and has for its aim the education of the workingmen in the lines of scientific, class-conscious, revolutionary socialism. For this purpose only it appears.

"Workingmen of all countries unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains; you have a world to gain."

THIRD YEAR.—WHOLE No. 121

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1901.

PRICE ONE CENT

SOCIALISM AND REFORM.

Well known party members give their views on the Detroit Convention. Impossibility of unity on any other basis than that of Revolutionary Socialism. Lack of a common factor, fatal to "reform" measures. Socialism neither makes nor asks "concessions." The class struggle must be accepted as the sole foundation of any practical platform for social betterment.

I. The Detroit Conference is confessedly a meeting of men with various minds and with this admission it may seem presumptuous on my part to ask them to agree with my mind, that of a revolutionary socialist. However I am of a hopeful disposition, and when the argument which I bring to bear upon a man is simply one of admitted facts and inevitable conclusions drawn from such admitted facts, I really cannot understand how it is possible for sane and honest men to disagree with me.

In the first place nobody is supposed to go to that Conference unless he is convinced that existing social conditions are bad and that a change for the better should be made. Not only must he think that a change should be made but he must think that a change can be made. As a corollary it follows that whatever proposal he makes is one that he thinks probable the American voter will consider favorably, as otherwise it is useless to make the proposal. The first thing to be decided upon is the cause of our economic ills. I place at the bottom the competitive wage system which must keep wages at the subsistence point, owing to the fact that the unemployed man fixes the rate paid to the employed man.

I can see no getting around this, no matter from what standpoint one looks at the case. That there must always be a certain amount of surplus labor as long as the capitalist finds more goods on his hands than he can dispose of at a profit, would seem of necessity admitted by every investigator.

Modern labor says machinery is constantly displacing hand labor and the men so displaced compete with the men in employment. It is said by some economists that such displacement is simply a temporary matter, a necessary and that it only requires time to finally settle affairs so that the displaced workmen will not only find work again but will find work at increased wages. That the increase represents to the worker his share of the increased product the result of the improved machinery which originally effected his temporary displacement.

This is all beautiful enough in theory, but does it work out in practice? The economists who give this cheerful explanation of the working of our economic system are very careful to muddle up their theory so that nobody can follow them in the steps by which they arrive at the theory that machinery does not really displace labor, and it may be well to show how there is an apparent basis for such a theory. Shortly the explanation of the matter is simply that hitherto whenever a machine has been invented to displace labor, the capitalist has set the displaced laborer at work making a new machine. It naturally follows that as long as there was a demand for new machinery sufficient to absorb in the making thereof, all the labor displaced by the introduction of the existing machinery, there would be no unemployed problem to solve. And in fact such a condition has actually prevailed in America up to the present day but the trust is the sign that such demand for new machinery is practically satisfied and that the displacement of labor by the existing machinery can no longer be met by the construction of more machinery as of old.

The trust is admittedly the result of over-production of industrial machinery, and if it is hopeless to look for relief to the labor market by setting labor at work producing unnecessary machinery.

Hence while it was possible for the competitive wage system to endure as long as we were in an undeveloped industrial condition, as soon as the machinery of production is finished its further continuance becomes an absolute economic impossibility owing to the wage system so limiting consumption that it places an irreducible surplus of goods in the hands of the capitalists, and thus necessarily making as a corollary an irreducible unemployed problem.

If then it is admitted that the competitive wage system must go, I would like to ask what other substitute can be offered for a competitive system except a co-operative system?

With industry conducted on the existing scale of national scope it seems to me to follow that the simplest means to handle such industry is to let it fall to the national political government as already organized by the people. That is that the nation must take over the operation of our industrial functions as well as our political functions.

With such views of our economic condition it is evident that I look with impatience at any plan of reform that does not contemplate the abolition of the competitive wage-system.

As socialism is the only method of effecting such abolition I feel that not only the "reformers" but the avowed "revolutionists" are logically forced to the same conclusion, namely that the only

change worth working for is that of socialism—socialism at once without any tentative steps.

It is not only the only remedy that can effect any amelioration of existing ills but it is at the same time the only measure that presents an ideal that can excite the enthusiasm of the voters to a sufficient degree that they will turn out and work for it.

From this I conclude that both from the economic as well as from the political standpoint revolutionary socialism is the only practical program of the political party of the future.

H. GAYLORD WILSHIRE.

II.

The Social and Economic Conference which is to meet in Detroit this week gives as its main reason for existence the hope that some means may be found to unite all those who are seeking for social betterment. In the abstract this is an aim which all will desire to see realized. The only question is as to the methods and means of realization. As a revolutionary socialist, I too believe in the overwhelming necessity of a union for the purpose of accomplishing this change. The battle cry of socialists for the last half century has been "Workingmen of the world, unite." But unlike the so-called reformers they have not shut their eyes to the essentials of such unity. The revolutionary socialist has put utopianism behind him in more senses than one. He does not first picture a beautiful society, then advocate its adoption, and then finally look to see whether it is possible of realization. In the same way he does not preach the necessity of unity without first carefully examining the facts of American economic and political life, to ascertain what are the fundamental requisites to render such a union possible.

He looks across the history of the last half century in all the lands that have the same form of social organization as exists in America, and he sees a mighty movement for unity of social forces taking place. He sees battalions after battalions of the army of discontented swinging into line beneath the same flag and with the same rallying cries. He sees other standards rise and little groups gather round them, varying in different lands according to the peculiarities of economic development. He sees these groups one by one disintegrate and fall in with the great international army of socialism. The conclusion is as unavoidable as that of a geometric theorem that the social unity of the future must have that army for its center.

Let us look at this point again. Unity presupposes agreement. It presupposes the existence of a common denominator. Down anyone of the thoroughfares of a great city there sweeps every day a mighty mass of men. They are pressed close together. They make up a compact physical mass crowded into close proximity. But who will say that there is any unity there. In the same way some artificial program might be set before the American people that because of its inclusiveness and perhaps contradictions, would cause a great number of men to rally momentarily to its support. Each one would be advocating a different measure. Each would wish to see society go in a different direction and would only remain with the party because his particular hobby was included in a paper declaration of principles. The moment that there came to be any prospect of victory, and promises of the realization of the various and contradictory planks of the platform of such an organization, there would be a splitting up like that of a crowd which has been pressed together upon a bridge, when the bridge has been passed and their various destinations are at hand.

The socialist on the other hand seeks rather a point of common interest than a measure of physical compression and attachment. He looks into the course of economic evolution of the last century and sees that the tendency of that evolution has been to bring two great facts to the front. The first of these has been the essentially co-operative nature of modern production with the great complex machinery of the modern factory system. The second is the growing and overwhelming importance of the wage-working and producing classes. He puts these two together and it follows as logically as from the premises of a mathematical theorem that he who would accomplish anything must work in accord with these two facts. He must seek to overthrow the present class government of the wage-producers and to replace it with a government of the producers (widened to include all members of society), who will operate the tools of production co-operatively.

This is the central point in the great economic and social movement of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

This is the great lesson which that development is teaching. This is the focus of the social discontent and the point around which ultimately all efforts for social betterment must unite.

Why longer deny these facts? For a half-century, in a hundred different nations "reform" parties have risen, fallen, disintegrated, and finally been gradually absorbed into the socialist movement. Slowly, steadily and surely the fact has grown more evident that here was the common factor, the central unifying thought which must constitute the basis of any really unified movement. It is not about time that we began to recognize the logic of these facts? Have we not brains enough to read their lesson without waiting for a half dozen more fruitless attempts to "unite" on some other basis? Have we not the intellectual comprehension enough to grasp the tendency of this evolution before it crushes us beneath its relentless advance and forces us to mutely onward, mere instruments in the hands of industrial development. Can we not make this political unity a conscious intelligent unity at once instead of quarrelling among ourselves and playing with silly

exactly the same of yours, then you are a hypocrite and should at once recognize the fact and adopt the program and philosophy which you do believe to be wholly true.

The socialist points to the fact of the international nature of his movement to show that it contains the largest common factor that has ever entered into any social philosophy the world has ever known. He asks you if the position which is wide enough for the German and the Frenchman and the Russian with the Dane, the Jap and the Australian to unite upon is not wide enough for the few who are met at Detroit to stand upon, and if it would not be better to accept that philosophy as it stands as a basis of union than to attempt to change it to meet the interests, prejudices or whims of some small sect in America and by so doing throw it out of accord with all the remainder of the world. This is even granting the possibility of such alteration, which in reality is out of the question, for the socialist would consent for a moment to even consider such a proposition. "If then you are to unite at all you must unite on that basis. Upon any other you at once

a new political party at this conference, which party it is said is "to support all of the best features of Socialism."

Socialism proposes the collective ownership and the co-operative use of the means of production and distribution as well as an equal opportunity for all in the use and benefit of the means of production and distribution. Here are not many features to pick from, but here is Socialism,—both its good features and its bad ones if it has

If the new party is to support the best features of socialism which of these will it pick?

Is it to stand for collective ownership without co-operative use or is it to stand for co-operative use without collective ownership, or is it to stand for both collective ownership and co-operative use and deny equal opportunity for all in the use and benefit of the collective ownership and co-operative use of the means of production and distribution?

If the new party is to support "all of the best features of Socialism" what else will it support?

If it supports nothing else it would



KEEP TO THE RIGHT!

individual schemes and social utopias until we are physically forced into a solid body by the process of exploitation and economic concentration?

Practically every member of the Detroit Conference will admit that each year the conference is "growing more socialist." This simply means that every year it is being forced nearer to a point of actual unity. But why wait the slow operation of physical forces? Given time enough, erosion will level the mountains, but the civil engineer about to build a railroad does not defer tunnelling on that account. Given time enough, and economic development will compel unity in accord with the socialist position. But because the socialist believes that human intelligence can grasp the course of economic development and learn to work in accord with it, and to anticipate its mere physical results, he seeks to persuade thinking people to unite in support of a program in accordance with social advance.

Do not let this position be misunderstood. The socialist does not ask you to unite upon the ground of mutual concession. He does not agree to give up half of his program on condition of a similar surrender on your part. He knows that anyone who makes such a proposition thereby only testifies to his own ignorance of the facts of social life and growth. Divergent social programs cannot be joined together as a carpenter fits boards by sawing a bit off there and planing away a roughness here. They either are or are not true and possible of realization, and the only possible basis of unity is to join in support of the one which is true. With no assumption of false modesty the socialist comes forward in support of the claim that he alone, of all those who offer social theories and programs for consideration has the true one. And if you do not believe

what out from your communion all the great host of those who have grasped and adapted the truths of international socialism and your unity becomes a force. You shut yourselves out from the influence, assistance and esprit de corps of the world-wide movement, and instead of being a great united organized army condemn yourself to become an isolated fraction of a disintegrating mob.

A. M. SIMONS.

III.

The Detroit Conference has been called to discuss the question "What to do about it?"

At this meeting of dissatisfied people there will not be one representative of the present order there and prepared to defend things as they are.

All will be agreed that wrongs as serious as to call for some action different from any heretofore taken by our government ought to be undertaken now.

The Single Tax, the Referendum, Municipal ownership, Anti-Imperialism and the Success Club will all be there with proposals which can be undertaken and carried out within the wage system, and the Socialist will be there to insist that the trouble is not with the ones who are running the wage system, and that no sufficient remedy can be found for the wrongs of the wage system so long as the wage system exists and that to abolish the wage system and inaugurate the co-operative commonwealth is not only the best but the easiest, quickest, simplest, surest way out.

A new collar for the capitalist dog will not improve the character of the dog itself. It is not a new collar that is wanted. It is a dead dog.

It has been given out confidentially to the general public that an effort will be made to organize and launch

lose no strength by supporting Socialism outright.

If it is to support any thing less than Socialism it cannot hope for the support of any one who wants Socialism and wants it now.

Such a new party must be made up of shirkers and those whom the shirkers control, or of workers and those whom the workers control, or it must be made up of part workers and part shirkers, and within its ranks the same old battle of the workers and the shirkers, fighting for the mastery, must be fought over again.

If it is to be made up of the shirkers and those whom they control it will not be worth the trouble of making it. Any one of the capitalist parties now in existence will answer such a purpose and will save the cost of making a new machine of the same old kind.

If it is to be made up of the workers and those whom they may be able to control, then that is the Socialist objective pure and simple, and the Detroit shirkers should vote to take a recess and finish their work at the unity convention at Indianapolis.

If it is to be made up of part shirkers and part workers each struggling for control within the new party, then the party will be biggest on its birthday and its friends would save the doctors' bills and the funeral expenses by having it never born at all.

If it is to be made up of part workers and part shirkers, each faction expecting to get control, then if the workers get control the shirkers will desert it and here will simply be another Socialist faction in the field, with its headquarters penniless and homeless and its headquarters confined, befogged and doing nothing.

If the shirkers should get control, as they doubtless would in such a party, then the workers would be obliged to

support the very men who compel them "to divide up daily" the products of their toil and so, at last, as the only way out they would be obliged to bolt again and join the Socialists.

Better join us now, Comrades, we are taking in members.

If you are a shirker and in the reform business for entertainment there are a good many things which could be said in defense of the proposal to organize a new party as a source of amusement for yourselves and others.

If you are a worker and tired of the motto that "to the victors belong the spoils" and really believe that to the producers belong the products, come then to the Socialists. Unite now and help them to get together and get to work.

WALTER THOMAS MILLS.

WOULD NOT PUBLISH IT?

Hearts' Paper Ignores Article Referring to Bernstein's Misconception of Scientific Socialism.

In answer to the editorial which recently appeared in the Chicago American advocating (though in a confused manner) the ideas of Edward Bernstein on scientific socialism, the following reply was sent to the office of that paper, by a comrade. As was expected it was not published and therefore appears in our columns.—ED.]

The editorial in the Monday evening issue (of June 17th) of the Chicago American involves a misapprehension.

What Bernstein really said was that socialism was not scientific in the sense of his own individual definition of science, i. e., purely empirical recognition without speculation. He was careful to add that socialism was scientific in that respect that it strove to fix the laws of economic evolution and utopian only in so far as it referred to the unknown future.

Bernstein, moreover, is by no means an accepted authority on economic questions. His criticisms are more remarkable for their dialectic cleverness than for their scientific value. He may style Marx's and Engels' works "half truths"; the majority of socialists prefer the half truths of Marx and Engels to the quarter truths of Bernstein and to the utopian dreams of Fourier. In questioning the scientific value of Marxian doctrine, he deprecates the men he attacks. The unsoundness and superficiality of Bernstein's statements were exposed more than once by Kautsky, Vandervelde and others, whose claims to scientific distinction are at least as well founded as Bernstein's.

He who eagerly grasps and extols Bernstein's ideas and ignores the men who by their painstaking and fundamental work gave him an opportunity to gain a cheap notoriety at their expense, shows too plainly that his wishes are stronger than his discretion.

Whether Marx's law of surplus value, his economic conception of history and of the class struggle are scientific in the sense of Bernstein's individual definition or not—socialism is the next logical and inevitable step in economic evolution.

Orthodox and academic science, the official science of a ruling minority, does not and cannot dare to be true. The moment it does so, it inevitably comes into conflict with the class interests that support it. What avails the criticism of such a pseudo science? The science of the despised proletarian alone can do and dare. It alone can investigate free from selfish considerations and boldly state all the truths it may discover. For it does not seek to defend the privileges of a few, but to establish JUSTICE FOR ALL.

ERNEST UNTERMANN, Assistant Editor of the "Chicago Socialist Review."

A Literary Treasure.

Messrs. Chan. H. Kerr & Co., 34-36th Avenue, are now in a position to furnish bound volumes of the International Socialist Review containing the first twelve monthly numbers from June 1896 to June 1898 inclusive, at the price of \$1.00 each. The book is handsomely and solidly bound in red cloth with gilt lettering and will make an important addition to the library of Socialist literature, consisting as it does of a choice collection of essays from many of the ablest Socialist writers of Europe and America. As the number of these volumes is strictly limited and cannot be increased, intending purchasers should supply themselves as speedily as possible while the volumes are still on sale.

A match game of Baseball for the benefit of the striking Machinists of District No. 2 will be played at Ogden Avenue and Rockwell Street Sunday July 7th, 2 p. m. Teams from the Building, Material Trades Council and the 1st Area of Machinists will compete. Full base band in attendance. Tickets 25 cents.

Comrade Jos. Wanhope, editor of the Workers' Call, will deliver a lecture on "The Evolution of Property," at the Socialist Temple, on Sunday evening, June 24th at 8 p. m. As this will be the first appearance of Comrade Wanhope as a speaker at the Temple, we hope for a large attendance. All welcome.

FOR COMMITTEE.

A MIGHTY HUNTER

Wilshire Takes in Chicago While on the War-Path.

BRYAN FLIES BEFORE HIM.

Local Comrades Install the "Challenge" Editor on the Public Roster and Keep Him There.

The Chicago comrades know a good thing when they see it, and as this knowledge leads them in every case to put the aforesaid good thing into operation, so when H. Gaylord Wilshire, the notorious editor of the still more notorious "Challenges" of Los Angeles, Cal., drifted into the city on last Saturday night, the comrades at once determined to place him in circulation forthwith. Comrade Wilshire was by no means disinclined, and promptly cleared his decks for action. Within less than half an hour after he stepped from the train, he was installed on a soap box at the corner of State and Congress Streets and was telling an audience of several hundred people, a few things that they really ought to have known, but didn't. On the afternoon of the following day he repeated the performance at North and California Avenues, and the same evening addressed another very large audience at the Socialist Temple, as reported in another column of this paper.

As these preliminaries didn't seem to weary the indefatigable Wilshire, and it was evident that he was quite ready to deliver his challenge any old place where a crowd could be collected, the local party members determined to gratify him (and themselves) to the full in this direction, so Monday evening found the Los Angeles man confronting a crowd of between three and four hundred people under the shadow of the Newberry Library on North Clark Street and Walton place. He was introduced by Comrade Simons who told the crowd something of the personality of the man who was about to address them, and the Wilshire batteries opened again for the space of an hour. If there were any hostiles in the audience, they evidently didn't know it, for they reserved their fire, as so opposition whatever was dispensed. On the following evening the speaker in the neighborhood of Third and Halsted Streets had the same gospel preached to them by the same untiring missionary. They also displayed a commendable reticence in questioning the accuracy of the speaker's views, and Comrade Wilshire resumed his journey eastward next morning, no doubt carrying with him the impression that there are at least 5,000 people in Chicago, who, like Mr. Bryan, have developed the faculty of observing a discreet silence when confronted with an unanswerable argument.

As a rule Socialist speakers encourage discussion and invite hostile criticism from their audience, but Comrade Wilshire is undoubtedly the exception to this rule. Not indeed that he did not strongly urge and even dare any of those present to step up and controvert his argument, but it would seem that after he had spoken his piece, there was not sufficient "incentive" left amongst the audience to induce any of them accept the invitation. It is rather a compliment anyhow to the intelligence of his Chicago audience to be able to state that amongst them not one fool could be found to rush in where Bryan, Tom Johnson, Professor Langhille and W. E. Hearst feared to tread.

And yet H. Gaylord Wilshire is no "peerless orator" who deals in "words of learned length and thunderous sound." Nor is there anything particularly impressive, awe inspiring, or dominating in his personal appearance, or persuasive and fascinating in his speech. He is merely an ordinary individual that has something to say and knows how to say it, and knows also that when it is said, the possibility of an opposing view vanishes into thin air. And the audience agrees with him. If there is any truth in the saying that "silence gives consent."

Comrade Wilshire is out on an intellectual scalp hunting expedition, but the game although numerous is extremely wary, and as a hunter, he has so far not been remarkably successful. Even the stalking of the big game preserve in Lincoln, Neb., produced no results, the principal quarry taking the alarm and departing stealthily from his lair. Comrade Wilshire came here with no trophies dangling from his belt and has departed as he came. But perhaps the City of Detroit, to which he is bound, may afford better sport, as it is reported that a covey of "reformers" will shortly congregate in that locality, and who knows but he may bag a specimen or two before the usual stampedede occurs and the third creature scurry to cover? At any rate the Chicago comrades wish the bold hunterman all possible success, and proffer as parting advice the suggestion that heavier game bag might be realized if Comrade Wilshire were but to open fire with reduced charges, and thus possibly tempt the game within practicable range.

THE WORKERS' CALL

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 Always in advance.
 Special rates if ordered by the hundred. Orders for current issues should reach the office by Tuesday.

ADVERTISEMENTS
 A limited number of complete ad-vertisements will be inserted.
 Rates will be made known upon application.

EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS
 To insure the receipt of news communications, contributors should be notified by Monday evening preceding the issue in which they are to appear.

The fact that a signed article is published does not mean that the Workers' Call is in any way responsible for the views expressed. Contributors are requested to send their contributions to the editor, not to the publisher, and to state the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.



Again the capitalist press resurrects the old falsehood that the views of Edward Bernstein are about to produce a serious split in the ranks of the German Socialist party, from which it may be reasonably inferred that socialism is producing a few "retrograde splits" in the ranks of the capitalist parties. These reports, like dreams, generally go by contraries.

The city council of Galesburg, Ill., having repealed the local eight-hour law, Chicago labor men will send several representatives to that city to protest against their action. The mayor and the city attorney it seems have given it as their opinion that the eight-hour law is "unconstitutional," which is the stereotyped way of describing anything that doesn't suit the interests of the ruling class. Now if the protest only took the form of advancing the workmen of Galesburg to vote these gentlemen out of their offices and put in people of their own class, who don't regard eight-hour laws as "unconstitutional," the money expended upon the transportation of the aforesaid labor men might be considered as well spent. Much advice if acted upon would be vastly more effective than this "the strong telegram of protest" which President Compton is said to have sent to Galesburg.

The thousands of workmen who voted for Alderman Hector, will doubtless be delighted to hear that this gentleman, as Chairman of the Council Police Committee, advocates the establishment of a mounted police force because he was impressed with the efficiency displayed by mounted men in terrorizing the St. Louis Street car strikers last year, stating that when one of these mounted "cops" dashed up with a Winchester and a sword, he looked pretty big and was in some places worth fifty men on foot. Another alderman in the committee, with somewhat more political discrimination, suggested that this was an aspect of the question which it would be better to avoid, to which Hector rejoined that "a good bluff was better than nothing," a remark which indicates that he considers striking workmen as both cowards and fools. The next time that this "good bluff" runs on an aldermanic ticket, the workmen will have an opportunity to disprove or substantiate his opinion of their courage and good sense.

It is now reported that the government is making investigations that may end in wiping out the trust—or something else. The officials of the attorney general's office are going to determine whether certain great corporations are operating in contravention of the Sherman anti-trust law. If it is discovered that this is the case, something is going to drop with a dull sickening thud, though whether the something in question will be the "certain great corporations" or the law which they contravene is yet a matter of conjecture. It is said that the officials in question hope to make out a strong case against the corporations, but as the information to be collected and arranged secretly, it is very reasonable to suppose that they don't hope to make the case strong enough to imperil their positions. At any rate, if this does actually happen it is easy enough to bring up the question of the "constitutionality" of the Sherman anti-trust law. As a general rule a law is easier knocked out than a trust, and it is probable that in this as in similar cases the line of least resistance will

Your slavery rests on your neighbors' ignorance. Give him a Workers' Call to help break your fetters.

A FRUITLESS CAPTURE

Striking workers in the railroad shops at Columbia, S. C., organized into a body last week and succeeded in capturing a gang of forty-two "scabs" who had taken their places and were sleeping in two box cars on the premises of the railroad company. The report of the affair doesn't say that the strikers got their places back on account of this feat, but it does say that the "scabs" here at work again, except a few who were badly beaten in the conflict. It further states that the mayor of the city has detailed a strong squad of city police to reinforce the guards of the company and that they are now on duty. Now if the strikers were only to organize and capture the mayor's seat and fill it with one of their own number, and also capture every political office in the city for their own class, might not better results be reasonably expected from this method of procedure than from the mere capture of forty-two "scabs," who had to be let go as soon as they were captured? The striking workmen had all of their number shot in the attempt, and then accomplished nothing, while with their votes properly placed they could have attained infinitely better results with no danger whatever to themselves. But while workmen prefer to be shot, black-listed and jailed rather than vote their masters out of power the latter will naturally remain perfectly satisfied with the arrangement. They can stand it as long as the strikers, and most probably longer.

THE DETROIT CONVENTION.

As most Socialists will doubtless watch with some curiosity the proceedings of the Detroit convention, the symposium upon that subject which appears on the front page of this issue of the Workers' Call, will perhaps interest our readers to some extent. The writers, who are well-known members of the Socialist party will attend this convention for the purpose of observing its drift, and advancing the Socialist position for the consideration of the heterogeneous body of "reformers" of which the convention is composed.

It is perhaps unnecessary to observe that these comrades will be present merely in an individual capacity and with no thought whatever that they represent the organized forces of socialism as duly accredited spokesmen, and a perusal of their respective articles will at once dispense any suspicion that they are liable to compromise or limit the full demands of revolutionary Socialism.

A large number of this issue will be sent to Detroit and every member of the conference supplied with a copy. While this in itself may perhaps not be productive of immediate results, it will at any rate destroy the possibility of any "reformers" pleading ignorance of the Socialist position as an excuse for requesting action on a basis of "mutual concession" or compromise.

We venture to say in conclusion that the position taken by the writers of these articles will meet with the unanimous approval of all class-conscious Socialists.

The French journal "L'Illustration" gives the "score" of the recent great automobile race, in a pictorial representation of the victims killed and injured by the competing homicidal machines. In addition to hundreds of dogs, cats, chickens, sheep, etc., it seems that fifty-six children were also included in the "loss". There, "L'Illustration" depicts as being hung up on hooks amidst a large number of the so-called "lower" animals, and as a testimony to the artists' accuracy of perception he has correctly clothed the bodies of the suspended infants in the garments usually favored by the working class, coarse blouses and petticoats, string suspenders, and wooden shoes, etc. It is safe to assert however that the "bag" of human victims secured during the automobile race is considerably less than that scored by the factories throughout France in an equal time. A casual glance at the illustration will irresistibly remind the reader of the vast progress made in the last century. "Monsieur" driving from Paris to his chateau in the country, behind four spirited horses, as described by Dickens in the "Tale of two Cities," was only able to bag one proletarian infant during his journey, and eventually paid with his life for the "sport" so obtained; while the modern "Monsieur" is enabled (thanks to improved methods of transportation) to not only discount his score fifty-six times over but to avoid the consequences also. However it has been observed with truth that slavery has a habit of repeating itself and it may very well be apprehended that this dangerous

"sport" may possibly be interrupted with unpleasant results for Monsieur and the capitalist also.

A FURTHER EXAMINATION

Perhaps the most reliable method of ascertaining the power and importance of the Socialist movement in any foreign country can be found in placing together the various opinions of the different capitalist parties, of such country and making a generalization therefrom. It will be found if things political in France are judged from this standpoint that a consensus of capitalist opinions leads unmistakably to the conclusion that all political factors socialism is universally conceded to be the most important, in spite of the dissensions within the party, which, whenever they occur, are invariably heralded throughout the capitalist press of the world as being certain proof of the decadence of the Socialist movement. And although these opinions are mostly given from the standpoint of one or other capitalist factions, they nevertheless, without exception, point to the same conclusion, viz: that socialism is certainly the coming power if not already so.

Looking over last week's budget of political news from France, as it is given by the press correspondents, the above-mentioned facts may be easily discovered. For instance, on June 22d, the second anniversary of the present Waldeck-Rousseau ministry was celebrated as a "record-breaking" event, having lasted longer than any other, with one exception, since the third republic was established. M. Waddington, a politician attached to the present office-holding faction, in a conversation with a press correspondent, asserts that the country has never been quieter and business never better than at present. There is, according to M. Waddington, no cloud upon the political horizon save one. The present ministry he says, owes its prolonged existence to the fact that the Socialist party is divided, and that when this division ceases to exist, the cabinet is certain to be overthrown, a complete admission that the political destinies of France are in the power of the Socialists whenever the latter may see fit to lay hands upon them.

The governor of the Bank of France then adds his testimony to the importance of socialism as a factor in French politics, although he contradicts M. Waddington's complacent assertion that "business was never better," by pointing out that French capital to the amount of \$121,000,000 has within the last five months been invested chiefly in Russia, Germany and Switzerland. This "alarming exodus" is stated in the reactionary press to be due solely to the fact that French capitalists dread expropriation through socialism, and are therefore investing their capital in countries where they consider that less danger is to be apprehended from a revolutionary working class. One of these journals asserts that under the third republic the capitalist is to occupy a similar position to the nobility under the first. The latter lost their heads, the former are in danger of losing their property, through the "financial folly" of the present cabinet, which is declared to be paving the way for an "era of socialism."

Nor does the outlook for the forthcoming general elections, which are scheduled for May of the coming year, promise to relieve the situation in the slightest degree but actually intensifies it, from the capitalist point of view. It is sorrowfully admitted that in spite of the dissensions existing between the different Socialist factions, an enormous gain in their votes, at the expense of the reactionary elements, is almost certain, and to make this still more certain the representatives of the Socialist parties are working with the utmost energy to remove any obstacles which might in any way prevent this consummation. That this forecast is thoroughly accepted by those who make it, may be seen in the efforts to consolidate the Clerical, Royalist and Imperialist forces into one homogeneous body for the purpose of coping with the coming revolution; and the attempts to resurrect the spirit of "Chauvinism" as it is called, a political term which implies in French something similar to the "Jingoism" of England or the aggressive capitalist "nationalism" which has been rampant in this country since just before the late war with Spain.

It will be seen from the above, that while a thoroughly united Socialist movement may be highly desirable at present, and absolutely indispensable in the near future, it is nevertheless certain that the social revolution cannot be arrested even if perfect Socialist unity is not immediately attainable. And it is not altogether certain that if such unity did exist at present the

France that the realization of socialism would be unduly nearer. While all Socialists should recognize that dissensions as to tactics spring from imperfect conceptions of socialism which are in turn reflexes of an imperfect capitalist development, it is nevertheless obligatory upon them to work constantly for party solidarity, which will eventually be accomplished by keeping pace with the economic evolution which tends always to array modern society into two distinct classes with distinct hostile interests. The fact that the properties of socialism in spite of their different shades of political beliefs are fast uniting to defend their common interests against socialism will act as a powerful agent in compelling a similar solidarity on the part of the working class. When the advocates of capitalist exploitation in France thus confess their recognition of the situation, we may reasonably infer that they have not overrated the case and feel that as the whole movement is in a satisfactory condition, although complete union has yet to be accomplished.

Funds Urgently Needed.

To the Branches of the Socialist Party. Comrades:—There has been sent to you in a separate envelope a clipping from the paper which is a call for funds to send the delegates to the national convention.

We have no other people to call upon for funds except the Socialists, their friends and sympathizers. Therefore we ask you comrades to do your best and let us hear from you a healthy response, accompanied by money. We need quite a large sum to pay the expenses.

Yours fraternally,
 THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
 per W. Kennedy.

English Labor Notes.

The peculiar and promising system of elementary instruction, containing the beginnings of a modern solution of the great problem of education, is becoming known to the reactionary pillars of society. The possibility of poor children acquiring a higher education in the Higher Grade Schools and Evening Continuation Schools is endangering the chance of the bourgeois children for the exploitation of proletarian ignorance. The respectable classes cling to the coat tails of progress and want the old exclusive endowed and grammar schools back. They have a valiant knight in armor Etonian who strikes the expenses for the other schools from the budget of the London school board and receives the support of the courts against the protestants.

According to the seventh official report of the Board of Trade the number of trade union members had increased from 1,649,221 in the beginning of 1899 to 1,942,515 at the end of the same year. This number represents one fifth of the male and one tenth of the female working population. The unions have a surplus of \$2,721,500 and a total wealth of \$1,530,000. Unemployed members received \$65,000, victims of sickness and accidents \$1,131,330 and aged and invalids \$714,764.

The international congress of miners in London discussed means for avoiding disaster; an international of wages; an invitation to American miners to unite with their European comrades for the purpose of stopping competition among themselves and increasing the chances of their emancipation; the question of flags day for an annual international miners' holiday.

Weekly Subscription Report.

For week ending June 22			
South Side District			
Wards	Subscriptions	Papers	Total
1 & 2.....	25	30	55
3.....	25	30	55
4.....	25	30	55
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Total City	\$19.24	\$4.70	\$23.94
Donations			
17 W. R.			61
18 W. R.			1.05
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Always remember that the main bulwark of capitalism is the ignorance of the workers. They are in darkness only because they do not know the way out. Are you doing all you can to show them the path?

SNAP SHOTS BY THE WAYSIDE.

The Austrian consul in Chicago is going home on a three month's vacation and will report to his masters that in all probability the United States will own Europe in a few years. How much worse off the European laborer will be if this prediction comes true he does not state, neither does he give the impression that the American laborer will benefit to any extent by the perpetration of this.

Another "slow" is being aimed at Dowd. An alderman has just conceived a measure which will practically give the right to close Zion when ever they see fit. That is how the papers put the matter, which translated into English, means that Dowd's establishment has been entered upon the list of sources from whence capitalist political campaign funds can be derived when occasion, (in the form of a parolman), demands.

John D. Rockefeller attended service at the Fourth Presbyterian church last Sunday, where he was informed by the pastor that "worldly things are not true possessions but that religion is the only worthy aim of life," and John D. winked the other eye. He appreciates the soundness of the doctrine, knowing that if the fellows who have no worldly possessions can be induced to accept it without reserve, so much the better for their souls and his body—and incidentally that of the gentlemen who preached it.

So far Mrs. Nancy B. Irving has not discovered the "honest business man" for which she offered \$1,000, but then that is not the fault of the multitudes of candidates who have claimed the reward. They may have discovered themselves to Mrs. Irving all right, but if they will look closely into the proposition they will find that they have not complied with the terms. They forget that Mrs. Irving is to decide for herself as to what constitutes honesty, and that her conception may be and most probably is decidedly different from theirs.

A handful of "owners of blooded horses" have requested the South Park commissioners to "make a discrimination between the class of horses and vehicles that can be used on the Washington Park roadway," claiming that plowhorses and vehicles with iron tires are spoiling the drive for the purpose for which it was originally constructed, which of course was solely for the gratification of owners of fast horses and expensive rubber tired sulks. The latter should strengthen their request by asserting that as "the streets belong to the people" there is plenty of room for the aforesaid people to drive their plugs upon them without intruding upon "public" property that is intended only for the use of some of the people.

The former assistant secretary of the treasury, Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip, has just returned from a trip to Europe, and brings back information to the effect that the nations on the continent, with, in 1901, when most of the commercial treaties expire, open up a tariff war upon American commerce. Mr. Vanderlip thinks that the war will result in a victory for the U. S. by which term he correctly designates the capitalists of the United States. He says they cannot fight off our factories and our industries with old castles and oil paintings, all of which is doubtless very true, although Mr. Vanderlip is probably mistaken in believing that these weapons are the only means of defence which the European capitalists can wield. However, he evidently has not the slightest idea that the working people of those countries will be forced to take a hand in the game when they discover that they cannot compete with the cheap labor of the United States, and perhaps it is as well that this contingency is disregarded or ignored by the class for which he speaks. "Whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad."

One Garland Wilson, a patriot, who patriotically assisted in the benevolent assimilation of the Philippines now writes to the Chicago American soliciting the powerful aid of that paper

A SOCIALIST CO-OPERATIVE.

Comrades who are interested, asked to meet for the discussion at the Social Temple.

Last Sunday afternoon at the Social Temple there was an informal meeting of comrades interested in the idea of a Socialist Co-operative, and plans for practical work were thoroughly discussed. Suggestions were made by Comrades Richter, Higgins, Stangland, Brennan, Kerr and others, and Comrade Kerr was requested to put into writing for the Workers' Call the plans agreed upon. In order that the comrades of the city may give them consideration. A meeting is to be held at the Social Temple next Monday evening to consider these plans and form a working organization.

The object is to form a Co-operative modeled after those of our French and Belgian comrades, designed primarily to raise funds for socialist propaganda, and incidentally to enable the comrades co-operating to obtain the necessities of life at less than competitive retail prices.

The form of organization proposed is that of a "society not for pecuniary profit" under the laws of Illinois, with life memberships at \$10.00 and annual memberships at \$1.00. This form of organization is much less expensive than a corporation, and is also much more flexible, as there is no limit to the number of members, which can grow indefinitely as the work of the Co-operative enlarges.

It is proposed to begin with the sale of staple groceries, not including perishable goods and not including articles like sugar and flour, which are usually sold at about cost, but taking in such articles as coffee, tea, cereal foods, canned goods, spices, dried fruits, butterine, etc., which are usually retailed at a profit of from 25 to 100 per cent.

Our plan would be to fix our selling prices low enough to give a substantial benefit to the comrades making purchases, but high enough to leave a safe margin over the cost of handling. Goods should be bought and sold for cash only, no exception to this rule being allowed, and reports should be made of all receipts and expenses at frequent intervals. The profits should be divided in such proportions as the Co-operative might decide by vote of the membership, into two parts, one of which should be appropriated to aid the propaganda work of the party in such manner as seems best and the other used to increase the work of the Co-operative, to which latter purpose all membership fees should also be set apart.

It is suggested that the first sales depot of the Co-operative be located at the Social Temple, for the double reason that this would avoid any new outlay for rent and that it would be easy to have some one in charge of the goods before and after every propaganda meeting, so that comrades from all parts of the city could make their purchases at such times without waste of time and outlay.

It is hoped that as soon as permanent North and South side headquarters are established, branches of the Co-operative can be opened, the purchasing being done in common in order to get the lowest rates.

We cannot emphasize too strongly the fact that every one of the comrades thus far interested is firmly opposed to the idea of incurring any debt or asking for donations in starting this movement. We believe the experience of our European comrades and a sober view of economic conditions in Chicago make it evident that there are more than enough Socialists in the city to make co-operation a success if ordinary judgment is used in the choice of methods.

We have attempted as a start to outline the work only so far as the supply of staple groceries is concerned. When this department is in running order and a small surplus is accumulated, it will be easy to add other departments, such as tailoring, shoes, cigars, men's furnishings and other non-perishable goods, while as soon as a large proportion of the Chicago wage workers become Socialists we can establish delivery routes for bread, milk and other perishable products.

We mention these last merely to show why they are left out of our present program. It is simply because prompt daily delivery is a necessity in these cases. We have a probable customer about 1,000 Chicago families reached by the Workers' Call, but these are scattered over too wide a territory to be reached economically, with perishable goods. However, with the goods we propose to handle, there are probably 1,000 socialist families that can easily help themselves and help the cause by making their purchases at the Temple.

Don't forget the meeting at the Social Temple, Monday evening, July 1. There will be no oratory but a lot of planning to do. Don't stay away and criticize the idea; bring your criticism to the place where it can do some good. If you can't come but want to be counted in, write a postal card to the Workers' Call, saying that you will pledge \$1.00 for an annual membership to be paid when the Co-operative is ready to begin work.

CHAS. H. KERR.

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50 copies 25 cents.
25 copies 10 cents.

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SOCIALIST PARTY

OF CHICAGO.

Branch Directory.

COMMITTEES.

GENERAL COMMITTEE meets first Saturday of every month at Schiller Hall, 312 N. Dearborn St. Sec. 1, Randolph St. A. W. Librigen, Secretary, 1677 Roscoe St.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meets every Monday at Workers' Call office, 24 N. Clark St. Sec. 1, Secretary, C. A. W. Lindgren, 1677 Roscoe St.

BRANCHES.

The following directory announces only the business meetings of the various branches. All agitation meetings will be announced in the "List of Meetings," which will be found on the first page of every issue of The Workers' Call.

ORGANIZATION DIVISION NO. 1. THE SOUTH SIDE.

SOUTH SIDE COMMITTEE meets Sunday Morning, 9 o'clock, at 1215 W. Washington St. Sec. 1, Secretary, J. M. Higgins, 1125 Emerald Ave. Walter Thomas Mills, Division Organizer, 4418 Ellis Ave.

FIRST AND SECOND WARDS—Meet every Friday, 8th p. m., at 2114 Wabash Ave. (store). Sec. 1, Secretary, Alice Washburn, 175 East 22nd St. Organizer, Peter Rast, 1786 Wabash Ave.

THIRD WARD—Headquarters, 338 E. State St. Sec. 1, Secretary, S. E. Yeomans, 3380 State St. Organizer, Louis Duhaime, 338 State St.

FOURTH WARD—Meets every first and third Monday night at 1110 South Halsted St. Sec. 1, Secretary, Joe Trenta, 230 E. Twenty-fourth St. Organizer, H. Drisvold, 310 Halsted St.

FIFTH WARD—Every second and fourth Tuesday at 2740 E. Halsted St. Sec. 1, Secretary, Mitchell, 1323 15th St. Organizer, A. Beck.

SIXTH WARD—Meets first and third Thursday nights at 10 E. 53d St. Sec. 1, Secretary, M. Kleininger, 434 Lake Ave. Organizer, A. J. Nelson, 315-E. 43d St.

SEVENTH WARD—Meets at Foresters' Hall, 611 Cottage Grove Ave., every Thursday at 8 p. m. Sec. 1, Secretary, Stanley Kleindienst, 23 E. 15th St.

EIGHTH WARD—Every Saturday 3 p. m. at Sherman Hall, 714 Commercial Ave. Sec. 1, Secretary, H. T. 3306 Commercial Ave. Organizer, Theo. J. Ind, 125-35th St.

NINTH AND TENTH WARDS—Meet every first and third Monday at 1448 Halsted St. Sec. 1, Secretary, Geo. L. Rosenberg, 523 W. Taylor St.

ELEVENTH WARD—Every first and third Thursday at Jusevitch Hall, cor. 21st St. and Paulina St. Sec. 1, Secretary, Robert Plotter, 400 Washington Ave.

TWELFTH WARD—Secretary G. J. Bindler, 1125 E. Albany Ave.

THIRTEENTH WARD—Every Wednesday evening, 8 p. m., at Socialist Temple, 130 E. Western Ave. Sec. 1, Secretary, Jas. Lambert, 1012 Washington Blvd.

FOURTEENTH WARD—Every Friday at Miller Hall, southeast corner Grand and Western avenues; Sec. 1, Secretary, E. Cope, 125 Emerson Ave.

FIFTEENTH WARD—Meets every Friday evening at 571 Thomas St. Sec. 1, Secretary, M. Hall, 24 Thomas St.

SIXTEENTH WARD—Every 2nd and 4th Monday, Shonhofen's Hall, Ashland and Milwaukee Aves.; Sec. 1, Secretary, C. Boudack, 305 N. Wood St.

SEVENTEENTH WARD—Every 2nd and 4th Friday, Aurora Hall, Huron St. and Milwaukee Ave.; Sec. 1, Secretary, A. Mork, 431 N. Wood St.

EIGHTEENTH WARD—First and third Wednesday at 47 W. Madison St. Sec. 1, Secretary, John Gillespie, 47 W. Madison St.

NINETEENTH WARD—Every Tuesday evening at Hull House; Sec. 1, Secretary, Miss Mary Colson, Hull House, corner Polk and Halsted streets.

TWENTIETH WARD—Every Thursday at Socialist Temple, 130 E. Western Ave.; Sec. 1, Secretary, James S. Smith, 411 W. Madison St.

SEVENTH-SECOND WARD—Every second Tuesday in the month at 14 E. Cuyabern, 322 N. Franklin St.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD—Every Friday at Garfield Turner Hall, Garfield and Larrabee streets, Sec. 1, A. H. Schuler, 145 Dayton St.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD—Every first and third Friday at N. W. corner Southport Avenue and Diversey Blvd.; Sec. 1, Secretary, L. N. Wagner, 626 Southport Ave.

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD—Every second and fourth Tuesday at Fridheim Hall, 1406 Diversey Boulevard; Sec. 1, Secretary, H. N. Daniels, 1406 Newport Avenue.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD—Every first and third Tuesday, cor. N. Dearborn and Belle Plaine Ave. A. Johnson, Secretary, 23 Cuyler Av.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD—No. 1—Meetings every Friday at 35 W. Wellington St. Sec. 1, Secretary, Wm. H. Leffingwell, 42 W. Wellington St.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD—No. 2—Secretary, J. H. Bard, 713 W. Irving Park Blvd.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD—No. 3—Every first and third Monday, Lindstrom's Hall, 315 N. 51st St. Sec. 1, Secretary, J. Harris, 180 W. Montana Av.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD—No. 4—Secretary, A. Elsmann, 1115 Armitage Avenue.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD—No. 5—Secretary, Daniel Zatska, 1121 N. Fifty-seventh court.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD—No. 6—Secretary, James Charbunneau, 2164 N. Whipple street.

TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD—Every Wednesday at headquarters, Socialist Hall, Armitage and Milwaukee Aves. Sec. 1, Secretary, Ioga Johnson, 1285 N. Washington Ave.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD—Meets on call at 444 Ashland Ave. Organizer, Wm. A. Ellis, 444 Ashland Av.

THIRTIETH WARD—Secretary, F. W. Fisher, 325 Westworth Avenue.

THIRTY-FIRST WARD—Every Friday at Terine Hall, 16th and Aberdeen streets, S. E. Sec. 1, Secretary, H. P. Newman, 714 Loomis street. Organizer, P. Harslev, 1935 Aberdeen St.

THIRTY-SECOND WARD—Meets every Friday, 8 p. m., at 4310 Halsted St. Sec. 1, Secretary, P. Loeis, 697 Union Ave. Organizer, G. Anderson, 1182 Emerald Avenue.

THIRTY-THIRD WARD—Every second fourth Wednesday evening at 1128 Street and Michigan Avenue; Sec. 1, Secretary, G. F. Denne, 11427 Perry St. Organizer, H. DeBor, 44 West 119th Street.

THIRTY-FOURTH WARD—Secretary, H. C. Johnson, 2230 W. Monroe St.

THIRTY-FIFTH WARD—No. 1—Secretary, J. M. Crook, 186 N. 53rd Ave.

GERMAN BRANCHES.

KARL MARX CLUB—Every second and fourth Monday evenings at 338 Larrabee street, near North Avenue; Secretary, John Vogt, 160 Garfield Av.

FREDERICK ENGELS CLUB—Meets every 1st and 3rd Monday at 4167 Halsted St.; Secretary, J. Stevens, 3512 W. Sixty-sixth St.

EIGHTH WARD GERMAN CLUB—Every first and third Friday evenings at 2125 Chicago Avenue; Secretary, Ferdinand Jahnke, 1012 E. K.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD GERMAN CLUB—Every 1st and 3rd Thursday evenings at Socialist Turner Hall, Belmont and Paulina.

POLISH BRANCHES.

POLISH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Meets every Monday at Polish headquarters, 424 Noble street; Secretary, F. Ciendars, 424 Noble street.

SEVENTEENTH WARD BRANCH—Every Saturday at 424 Noble street; Secretary, M. Fleck, 424 Noble street.

EIGHTH WARD BRANCH—Every Sunday, 8 p. m., at Prokops' Hall, 54th street and Superior Avenue; Secretary, F. Rudinski, 577 Market Ave.

TENTH WARD BRANCH—Every Saturday evening at Polanski's Hall, 12th street and Ashland Avenue; Secretary, K. Kosturki, 57 W. 29th street.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD BRANCH—Every first and third evenings, Kosciuszki Hall, 4th and Wood streets.

LADIES' BRANCH—Every first Sunday at 823 2nd place; Secretary, Mrs. R. Falch, 332 2nd place.

EDUCATIONAL CLUBS.

SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. at 1233 Milwaukee St. in rear.

LABORER POLITICAL AND EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Lectures and reading rooms at 426 E. Halsted street; meetings every Friday night.

SOCIALIST BRICKLAYERS' EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Meets every Saturday, 8 p. m., at Socialist Temple, 130 E. Western Ave.; John Cottrell, Secretary, 24 Warren Ave.; J. Labenberg, treasurer, 315 Sheffield Ave.

LOCAL ALTON—Secretary, Aug. Ship- port, 24 Union street.

LOCAL BELLEVILLE—Secretary, G. W. Boyce, 714 N. Gold street.

LOCAL CENTRALIA—Secretary, Anton Baumgarten, Railroad No. 3.

LOCAL GLEN CARBON—Secretary, C. Demmerich.

LOCAL GALESBURG—Secretary, Joe C. Sjodin, 107 E. North street.

LOCAL HERRIN—Secretary, F. R. Myers.

LOCAL MONMOUTH—Secretary, R. S. Watson, Box 1000.

LOCAL MOLINE—Secretary, Paul Pressell.

LOCAL NEW BURNSIDE—Secretary, A. O. Miles.

LOCAL PEKIN—Secretary, G. F. Schmidt, 313 Court street.

LOCAL QUINCY—Secretary, William Heumas, 1229 State street.

LOCAL ROCK ISLAND—Secretary, H. Weyland, 1205 Fifth Avenue.

LOCAL GLEN ELLYN—Secretary, Chas. H. Kerr.

LOCAL SPRINGFIELD—Secretary, A. von Behrens, 1240 N. Grand Avenue.

LOCAL FREEBURG—Secretary, Joe Sutton.

LOCAL TRENTON—Secretary, J. J.

LOCAL ALTOONA—Secretary, Carl Elmer, M. E.

LOCAL BISHOP HILL—Secretary, A. F. Lindvall.

LOCAL ROCKFORD—Secretary, Henry Neumann, 203 Seventh street.

LOCAL BERWICK—Secretary, H. E. Allen.

LOCAL ABINGDON—Secretary, Thos. Wallace.

LOCAL PANAMA—Secretary, Henry Wul-

LOCAL LINCOLN—Sec. J. N. Ball.

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and public events from the socialist stand-

point.

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THOS JOHNSON, Secretary.

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"Workingmen of all countries unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains; you have a world to gain."

RD YEAR.—WHOLE No. 122

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1901.

PRICE ONE CENT

CAPITAL AND LABOR

Ex U. S. Attorney General Foresees Future Conflict.

RECOGNIZES CLASS STRUGGLE

Capitalist From "Common Front" Admits the Correctness of His Observation.

Is there a revolution coming? Ex United States Attorney General Wayne McVeagh says there is, and thus gives what may be taken as a sort of official recognition of the fact. But the importance of his utterance on this matter does not lie in the simple assertion of a coming revolution, but rather in the specification of its nature. Mr. McVeagh predicts not simply a revolution (which is at best a vague term capable of many interpretations) but a SOCIAL revolution, a revolution which is the outcome of "obedience to the law of social evolution"—a revolution which has for its object a more equitable distribution of wealth, a revolution in short which is based, frankly, clearly, and completely, upon the recognition of a struggle between economic classes—inevitable, because "in obedience to the law of social evolution."

Wayne McVeagh, Ex United States Attorney General, has publicly recognized the central truth of the Socialist philosophy—the existence of a CLASS STRUGGLE, "in obedience to the law of social evolution."

Wayne McVeagh, Ex United States Attorney General, is not alone in his recognition. He has made no original discovery. He merely thinks upon this question as millions of men think now and as tens of millions will in the near future. What he has said upon this subject has been repeated innumerable times from thousands of socialist platforms in every country in the "civilized" world, and rarely has it been stated more concisely, distinctly, and unreservedly. It is worth repeating.

"Now, if it is at least possible that in the not distant future America will be a Socialist Republic, Webster's warning into history, for our electorate is already beginning to be divided and MUST, IN OBEDIENCE TO THE LAW OF SOCIAL EVOLUTION, continue more and more to be divided by that sharp cleavage which separates those who are contented with their lot from those who are discontented with their lot."

"Under whatever disguise, called by whatever names, inheriting or existing whatever parties organizations, the alignment of the two great political divisions of American voters who will sooner or later struggle against each other for the possession of the government will INEVITABLY be upon the basis I have named."

The party of the contented will be ranged under one banner and the party of the discontented will be ranged under the other, and that alignment will steadily develop increasing sharpness of division, until the party of the discontented, being the majority, has obtained the control of the government, to which under our system they are entitled, and then they will be sure to remodel the present system for the distribution of wealth, unless we have previously done so, upon a basis wiser and more equitable than those now existing."

"The one party will be, under whatever name, the party of CAPITAL, and the other party will be, under whatever name, the party of LABOR."

As may well be imagined, the expression of this opinion has created considerable interest in the editorial rooms of capitalist newspapers. Now it is ever managed to slip unperceived into the columns of the daily press is a mystery which yet remains unsolved. Why it was not garbled, mutilated, and distorted, after the usual method is equally unexplainable. At any rate its appearance rendered an attempt at resistance unavoidable and the paid editors of the *Chicago Tribune*, *Chicago Herald* and *Chicago Chronicle* have had to face a task for which they were about as well equipped as the savage who with bow and arrow confronts a workman armed with a modern repeating rifle—the task of demonstrating the fallacy of the class struggle.

That these writers perceived the fallacy of attempting this feat, may be gathered from a perusal of the petty editorials which they produced in alleged rebuttal.

The *Tribune* scribe conveniently assumes that Mr. McVeagh finds that "sharp cleavage" alluded to in the attitude of the Democratic party, and then asserts that the Democratic party in 1894 will find some other issue than discontent. He is of course aware that discontent will play some part in the future but he "cannot possibly admit" that it will grow more rapidly than contentment, and become so acute that it will obtain political power and thus remodel the present system of wealth distribution. All of which means that whether McVeagh's prediction comes any truth or not the political battle will be on the same ground as in 1894.

in any case. He is wise enough to know that if he did, the *Tribune* would quickly find another literary decoy duck to take his place, so he prudently contented himself with denouncing premises which he himself assumed were the basis of McVeagh's contention, asserting the eternity of the Republican and Democratic parties, and assuring Mr. McVeagh that he will never live to see his prognostications realized.

The *Record-Herald* man then declares that the real line of cleavage is between the "conservative and radical elements of society" and not at all between content and discontent. The struggle is only between those who wish to conserve things as they are and those who are always proposing something new. This gentleman like the other, "cannot possibly admit" that Mr. McVeagh is correct, and for the same reason. Neither can he possibly admit that what he has written in rebuttal, proves, (if it really proves anything) that he agrees with McVeagh. Only call the opposing forces "conservative and radical" instead of contented and discontented, and all will be well. The difference lies altogether in the name.

Last and least the imbecile *Chronicle*'s literary hack enters a feeble denial by asserting that the distribution of wealth is governed by "natural economic law" whatever that abstract phrase may mean. He thinks that it was "extremely unwise" in Mr. McVeagh to speak as he did but he knows positively that it would be still more "extremely unwise" upon his own part to attempt anything more than a general denial. So there isn't going to be any revolution. Mr. McVeagh to the contrary notwithstanding.

It will be observed that not one of these mercenary champions of capitalist robbery, feels competent to discuss the question of the line of cleavage being "in obedience to the law of social evolution," as Mr. McVeagh asserts, for in fairness it must be said that the latter merely asserts the existence of the class struggle instead of demonstrating it. That he can demonstrate it if necessary by an appeal to past history, is altogether probable, but if not, Socialists most assuredly can. That the political writers on the capitalist journals cannot demonstrate the fallacy of his assertions is equally true, BUT it should be borne in mind that their inability to disprove the existence of the class struggle is not due to their limited knowledge but to the impossibility of the task. A socialist who might be on the staff of any of these papers, writing for a livelihood, (and there are many such) could do no better than they.

The best that can possibly be done by writers on the capitalist press, on the rare occasions when they are confronted by the fact of the class struggle, is, after a general denial, to lead their readers to suppose that outside the two political expressions of capitalism no other factors of any importance can exist; that if any change of the nature spoken of is to come about, it must necessarily be the work of one or other of them, and to studiously avoid any mention whatever of the fact that the struggle between two distinctly hostile economic classes is the cardinal principle underlying Socialism.

If it be pleaded that an assertion can be fully answered by a simple negative, it might be as well to say that there is no capitalist journal in existence to day, that dare throw its columns open to socialists for the purpose of demonstrating the reality of the class struggle. Were such opportunity given, there would be no lack of socialist writers ready to take advantage of it, and it is not even unreasonable to suppose that some of the literary slaves who out such a pitiful figure in attempts to refute the irrefutable, might also take part in the far easier task of demonstrating a fact for which the entire past history of the race stands as witness.

But it is useless to expect this, while the world remains under the economic supremacy of the capitalist class, and when that stage has passed no demonstration will be needed. But at least the satisfaction remains with us, of knowing that when confronted with the facts of the class struggle, the apologists of capitalism are forced to adopt the ridiculous tactics of the ostrich by sticking their heads in the mire of ignorance and asserting they "cannot possibly admit" the reality of something which they will not and dare not look upon.

A Chicago board of trade man makes the announcement that he has retired from business because having reached the age of 54 he thinks he should give way to younger men. The "workingman" also retires about that age but it is because no one will hire him. Under socialism he as well as the "rich man" could retire without retiring to the poor house.

Speaking of the life of a harvest hand out West a Chicago "boke" is reported as saying: "Out here, day treats you just like you was a workman—its horrible," from which it is evident that "Weary Willie" and "Dusty Rhodes" have used their powers of observation to escape purposes during their wanderings.

Your clumsy runs on your neighbors' business. Give him a Workers' Call to help break your chains.

IN-BRYAN'S COUNTRY

Wilshire in the Oliver Theater Lincoln, Nebraska.

LOCAL PAPER MAKES REPORT

Socialist Editor Explains Challenge to Bryan and Lectures on the "Trusts."

The Nebraska State Journal, of Lincoln, Neb., gives the following account of Comrade Wilshire's speech at the Oliver Theater in that city, on June 21st:

"H. Gaylord Wilshire spoke last night at the Oliver Theater before a good sized audience on socialism. He admitted to his hearers that he did not expect Mr. Bryan to be present when he challenged him, but he said that all things were possible in advertising oneself. He wanted an audience to listen to his talk on socialism and he took what he considered his best plan."

that a trust is a conspiracy of capitalists. The Socialist view a trust as the natural evolution of industry. He reviewed conditions at present. Though the industrial systems are good apparently, it is plain that such conditions are ephemeral. The laborers' wages are fixed by the unemployed and what they are willing to work for. The present state of affairs will not permit the laborer to share in an increased production no matter how large this production may be. There are claps of the times indicating that the process has come to a point where it will not have smooth sailing longer.

In the case of oil refineries, too many such institutions grew up and the demand for oil was not sufficient to support all. Mr. Rockefeller devised the oil trust to obviate this condition. The combination he organized is, however, simply the thermometer to indicate that competition in this line of business reached that point where it was natural to make of it a monopoly.

As a result of the formation of trusts, the capitalists will reach that point where they must deny employment to labor. There are two classes of labor, those operating existing machinery of production and those building new machinery of production. Each depends on the other. The operation of the



TRADES UNIONIST.—"These scales are not properly adjusted." SOCIALIST WORKINGMAN.—"These scales are all right, but how about yours? Step up here and take them off and you'll get a better view."

to get one together. He said he expected to be called a blatherer, a mountebank, and other anonymous terms for his actions, but he did not care what he was called. He regarded it justifiable to do any trick he might get before the public. He admitted he invited Mr. Bryan, but he did not care, for with the insult to Mr. Bryan came an advertisement to himself, and that was what he was after. He said, too, all along that it was not himself but his subject that he desired to place before the people, but in getting it before them he found it difficult to make his opponents defend themselves. He therefore took an attitude that by stringing remarks he might drive them to say something. He admitted, however, that no person had ever accepted his offer to debate with him. He had the assurance to say this was because his arguments were so irresistibly logical that no one not possessed with the power of hypnosis ever an audience could successfully compete with him on the platform. He admitted that if Mr. Bryan were there he might prove the better orator, but when it came down to logic Mr. Wilshire thought he would be ahead many laps. He said he wanted to meet Mr. Bryan in debate because if he were only able to do this once, he was confident he could win an argument, which would be a big advertisement for one Wilshire.

In opening, Mr. Wilshire said frankly that he had taken occasion to use the name of Lincoln's distinguished citizen, which he was quoted, knowing that whether Mr. Bryan accepted the challenge or not, the fact of Mr. Bryan's connection with the speaker's presence would advertise the cause for which he was working. Mr. Wilshire said there was no personal animus against Mr. Bryan in his presence in Lincoln. The speaker first outlined Mr. Bryan's theory of trusts, which he said was

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of the political correspondence, supervises the accounts and regulates the expenses incident to political activity. Comrade J. Jensen has similar functions as the head of the united co-operatives. Both sections have their seat in Copenhagen.

The principal organ of the party is the *Social-Demokraten*, published in Copenhagen, with a daily circulation of more than 41,000 copies. It is the largest socialist paper.

The party has seven dailies in the provinces. Each of these papers has its own editor and press. 1. The *Sydjyllands Social-Demokrat*, published in Naarsted, southern Sealand. 2. The *Fyns Social-Demokrat*, in Odense, island of Fynen. 3. The *Danmark*, in Aarhus, Jutland. 4. The *Randers Arbejderblad* in Randers, Jutland. 5. The *Nordjyllands Arbejderblad* in Aalborg. 6. The *Hornens Social-Demokrat* in Hovore, Jutland. 7. The *Vestjyllands Social-Demokrat* in Esbjerg.

Nor is this all. Six other dailies are published in the province with the assistance of the editors and presses of the above-named papers. The *Ostjyllands Social-Demokrat* in Koge, Sealand. The *Vestjyllands Social-Demokrat* in Slagelse, Sealand. The *Silkeborg Social-Demokrat* in Silkeborg. The *Vejle Social-Demokrat* in Vejle, Jutland. The *Fredericia Social-Demokrat* in Fredericia, Jutland. The *Kolding Social-Demokrat* in Kolding, Jutland.

The Danish socialist party, then, publishes fourteen political dailies. Besides it publishes a weekly trade review, *Samarbejdet*, and an illustrated comic paper, *Ravnen*. Finally, several of the great trade unions have their own organ.

The two delegates to the international bureau are: P. Knudsen, deputy, Himmerstage 22, Copenhagen K., and J. Jensen, deputy, Nørrefarmagade 47, Copenhagen K. The former was chosen as corresponding member. Both of them also act as members of the interparliamentary socialist committees.

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More contributions are ALWAYS needed.

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few years ago, and against which he daily "warned" the "public". It might determine him to relinquish the "warning" business for good. His warning against socialism was neglected by those to whom it was addressed, simply because it was impossible for them to do otherwise, and if he lives long enough he will see his latest effort in that direction fare similarly, and for the same reason. But no one can deprive the old philosopher of the satisfaction of saying "I told you so". If he wants to get even with the "public" that way.

SALE OF TICKETS.

By far the most important local matter now before the comrades is undoubtedly the work of making the approaching annual Socialist picnic a success in every sense of the word. The Committee of Management are busily engaged in perfecting all arrangements which will conduce to the pleasure and comfort of the day, and if those who have taken upon themselves the sale of tickets will exert their utmost energy to disposing of as many as possible, only one more condition is necessary to assure the success of the enterprise, viz., favorable weather, a factor over which we have no control, though a pleasant day may be confidently expected at this period of the year.

We know beforehand exactly what amount of work those in charge of the details of arrangement have done and are doing, but have no guide whatever, more than conjecture as to the progress of the sale of tickets. Therefore we would once more call attention to the necessity of renewed efforts for their disposal. Let those who have sold many not desist from their work, while those that have sold few should use every effort to make up for lost time in the short period which yet remains. Five thousand tickets presented at the gates on the 14th July next, would set a new record for the local Socialist movement. It is in the power of the comrades to accomplish this if they put to work to attain it.

THE ANCHOR MARKET.

Into whatever branches of industry American commercial enterprise may extend in the future to the detriment of Great Britain, there is at least one such that not only seems destined to remain unconquered by our enterprising exporters, but which actually promises to exploit them indefinitely. This industry cannot be fostered by protective tariffs or protected by a trust, or transplanted to American soil with any hope of success. Its product must always remain an import, for although it has been boastfully stated that American manufacturers have not yet of product better than any European competitor it is nevertheless undeniable that in the manufacture of anchors we are hopelessly outclassed, and must depend upon our rivals, principally Great Britain, to furnish much supplies as are needed, or thought to be needed—which is after all the same thing.

One of our correspondents has furnished us with a prospectus setting forth the fact that an enterprising Britisher has just completed the compilation of an "American Anchor and Blue Book," which can be procured for the trifling sum of 15¢ or thereabouts, and which aims "to record the Arms and Lineage of American Citizens and Register the Landmarks of Family History," to quote the words of the prospectus.

The author will also, for a monetary consideration, supply Coats of Arms, Crests, etc., according to the rules of the College of Heraldry. To any American citizen who feels that he won't be happy till he gets them, and who is prepared to put up sufficient filthy lucre to defray the expenses of research or invention regarding the ancestry that he thinks he should have, a skilled Heraldic artist is also employed who will construct the Coats of Arms, genealogical tree, and other similar appendages pertaining to the manufacture of anchors.

The American citizen—the progeny of the robber barons of the sixteenth century—now has an opportunity of preclaiming to the world through this valuable medium, the fact or falsehood, as the case may be, that his ancestors in the middle ages also displayed the same parasitical characteristics to which their descendants owe their social and economic position in the modern world of capitalism.

IS THERE A CLASS STRUGGLE?

It is not very likely that Mr. Wayne McVeagh will be asked by the capitalists to contribute an article explaining the reasons for assuming that the party of capital and the party of labor would ultimately meet in a final

struggle for the possession of the law-making power. Such a task would be easy in fact, but easy of demonstration. One has only to look over the present labor situation to see innumerable signs of this tendency. There is hardly a city of any magnitude in the nation today that has not one or more strikes involving from 50 to 30,000 men on its hands. A multitude of machinists in every industrial centre from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Lakes to the Gulf, are in open revolt against their conditions of life, while another strike of metal workers involving 10,000 men is less than two days, and which may very probably bring out 100,000 more in less than a week, has been declared against a handful of capitalists who own and control means of production amounting to more than one billion dollars, a combination that compels solidarity upon the part of the workers, as may be seen by the fact that the majority of the men on strike are not fighting directly for increased wages for themselves—but for an increase of wages for ALL UNION MEN.

In spite of the alleged prosperity it is plain that never was the spirit of revolt and discontent more ripe than today, and never was the tendency towards solidarity on the part of the working class more marked than at present—a phenomenon which is the reflex of capitalist combination wholly and solely. The significance of this state of affairs is also reflected in the activity of "reformers" and other friends of capitalism, who are now busy disfranchising the negro as a prelude to similar treatment for the white man, advocating old age pensions, single tax, municipal ownership, "Christian" trade unions, "turning the rascals out"—suppression of the saloon evil, the Golden Rule, and a thousand and one panaceas which they assert if adopted would bring peace and harmony between capitalists and laborer.

And in the meantime the two classes drift farther and farther apart, and every day sees thousands of men line up on either side, while socialism, which definitely takes its position as the party of the working class and insists upon the reality of the struggle between the classes, continually gains recruits at the expense of the enemy. If the capitalist press is to be believed, these things mean nothing that is beyond the power of the Republican or Democratic parties to reconcile. Mr. McVeagh sees in them the formulation of hostile economic interests that will eventually meet in a struggle for the control of the country. Our readers can judge for themselves which of these two opinions has the greatest weight of evidence in its support.

A glance at European countries will show that in many places the same situation exists in a still more intensified form. "Never," says a press dispatch from Rome last week, "never has socialism in Italy been so formidable and menacing to existing industrial and political regimes, as at the present moment." While the same dispatch admits that the workers and peasantry are in an extremely dangerous and embittered state of mind; that the revolutionary spirit cannot be stayed; that at any moment a spark may kindle the expected conflagration.

In France the fate of the ministry is completely in the power of the socialists, while in Germany the movement is so powerful numerically that the pretense of the non-existence of a class struggle has long ago been given up by the German capitalists. In Belgium the Socialists are even now in the majority and seeking to further secure their position through universal suffrage, while in every other European country the struggle between the parties of capital and labor becomes ever more distinct and menacing.

Is there a class struggle? Ten thousand capitalist journals all over the world make, a feeble shifty apologetic denial, which is its own refutation. Ten million workmen all over the world by their votes have registered an affirmative, and the logic of events, every day in every shape and form, testifies to their correctness.

Always remember that the main bulwark of capitalism is the ignorance of the workers. They are in darkness only because they do not know the way out. Are you doing all you can to show them the path?

The secretaries of all Ward Branches have been provided with a supply of tickets for the Workers' Call picnic. Along with them is a separate envelope a receipt for the same has been sent, which the recipients will sign and return to this office, 25 N. Clark street, Chicago, which have already received tickets and have not yet returned signed receipts for same are requested to do so at once, as it is necessary that the Executive Committee possess a full account of all tickets that are sent out.

SHAPED BY THE WAY.

If the statements concerning the decadence of socialism in Europe, which appear in the daily press from time to time were as reliable as the reports of new trusts in contemplation, how happy the capitalist exploiter would feel.

The Chicago American, in an editorial attempting to show the value of poverty to the world, states that those who wish to be placed securely beyond the reach of poverty merely crave THE OPPORTUNITY TO BE USELESS. If this is true, how about the successful capitalists? And does it not follow that the highest ideal of capitalist society is the production of useless persons?

The "philanthropy" which induced Mr. Yerkes to improve the passenger transportation facilities of London, is not sufficiently broad to tempt him to invade Paris for the same purpose. He has no doubt heard that French capitalists through fear of socialism were seeking investments in other countries and has concluded that people who don't appreciate their own exploiters are unworthy of help.

The boy orator of the "Fratie" has been warning his "followers" against the "reorganizing element," which he asserts is seeking to control the Democratic party while concealing their hostility to the "Kansas City Platform." Mr. Bryan evidently thinks that the latter crass structure is not yet "sufficiently decayed." In his mind there, seemingly yet exists "a fascination for a ruin that is romantic," as a popular comic opera declares.

The Supreme Court of Ohio has decided that there shall be no prosecution for failure to mark goods made by convict labor, in order to show that fact. There was a law to the effect that such goods should be so marked, but it was held that it didn't apply—at least to goods made in Ohio prisons. In such cases, the fact that the producer is marked instead of the product, seems all sufficient. Labor legislation is always an easy mark for a Supreme Court, anyhow.

A press dispatch from London gives the information that the state robe of the Dowager Empress of China hangs in the window of a tailor's shop in Fenchurch street, waiting for a buyer at \$2,500, while a firm in another part of the city, advertising itself as "expert appraisers of loot," which has become a drug on the London market. From which it would appear that modern society can avail itself of facilities for the disposal of this peculiar form of "property," which were utterly unknown in the days of Captain Kidd.

A news item from the Record-Herald on the Detroit Conference says: Walter Thomas Mills of Chicago spoke on "Socialism" and urged the support of reform movements by the workingmen. If teachers would live on the same scale as workmen, he said, the latter would support them without a murmur.

It will be seen from the above that the Record-Herald has thus disqualified itself from entering as a competitor for the \$1,000 which Mrs. Nancy B. Irving offered to the business man who could demonstrate that his business was conducted without the assistance of lying.

As an example of class-consciousness we may mention that one of the comrades sent a short item concerning the arrival of St. Gaylord Wilshire of Los Angeles, in this city, to the office of every Chicago daily. The notice referred to the fact that Wilshire had for months used every effort to induce W. J. Bryan to meet him in a debate on the question of trusts, and had offered the latter \$5,000 to appear on the platform and \$5,000 more if the audience decided that he (Bryan) had the best of the debate. In every office the item was accepted for publication, but it never appeared. Press censorship is not altogether confined to Russia.

Another "reformer," a medical one this time, has come forward with a scheme for changing a negro into a white man by inoculation with a certain germ which it is claimed will eliminate the black pigment in the skin. If this idea materializes it will destroy the occupations of many worthy persons who have devoted their lives to various ways, such as by disfranchisement, lynching, colonization, at Liberia and similar purposes for which it is supposed the negro is eminently fitted. However there is one peculiarity about this "reform" which characterizes it as a genuine and differentiates it from other "reforms." Its inventor declares frankly that it is only skin deep.

A BICYCLE MAILBOX.

Proposed to Party Members Visiting the Indianapolis Convention as Individuals.

A great many of the comrades have expressed a desire to have a bicycle brigade of individual delegates to the Indianapolis convention, which in addition to showing the importance of our organization on the convention floor, can be made a delightful outing and an excellent means of Socialist propaganda in the town between here and Indianapolis.

Already about fifteen comrades have expressed a desire to join such a brigade, and doubtless we can muster from 50 to 75 wheelmen and women who would like to make the trip.

With colors flying, and small banners displayed, a procession of this kind and dimensions would create a sensation, and we could form in the center of each of the towns we entered and hold a successful meeting of a half hour or longer, during which time the less sturdy of the party could put up for the ride to the next town.

Action must be taken at once, and all who think they would like to join the brigade should at once send their name and address to Comrade J. H. Bard, at 713 W. Irving Park boulevard.

Get in Line!

On next Sunday every Socialist in Chicago should make it his special business to attend the parade of the Arbeiter-Sängerbund, which will form at Madison Street and Market Square at 1 P. M. The Federated Singing Societies of the Northwest will give a Monster Concert on that day in the hall of the First Regiment, 15th Street and Michigan Avenue, and the parade in question will march there from the place of assembly. A massed choir of 500 singers will be one of the features of the entertainment.

Many hundreds of sturdy German comrades are enrolled in these societies, which are very strongly permeated with the atmosphere of Socialism, and in requesting the organized Socialists of the city to attend and help out by their presence the parade and entertainment given by these Workingmen's Singing societies, we feel that we are merely asking for a manifestation of working class solidarity which is eminently fitting and proper to Socialist organizations.

No one need be told how during the years in which socialism was despised and ridiculed, when to openly profess socialism was to be looked upon as a cross between a murderer and a lunatic, the German comrades manfully in these societies kept its spirit alive and clung stubbornly to the truths which are now beginning to be admitted by hundreds of thousands of the American people. Let us manifest our appreciation of their services for the common cause of socialism by adding our numerical strength to their marching ranks on next Sunday, July 7th.

A UNIVERSAL OWNER.

I came to a mill by the river side. A half mile long and nearly as wide. With a forest of stacks and an army of men. Tilling at furnace and shovel and pen. "What a most magnificent plant!" I cried. And a man with a smudge on his face replied, "It's Morgan's."

I entered a train and rode all day. On a royal coach and a right of way. Which reached its arms all over the land. In a system too large to understand. "A splendid property this!" I cried. And the man with a plate on his hat replied, "It's Morgan's."

I dived in a nation filled with pride. Her people were many, her lands were wide. Her record in war and science and art. Proved greatness of muscle and mind and heart. "What a grand old country it is!" I cried. And a man with his chest in the air replied, "It's Morgan's."

I went to heaven. The Jasper walls. Towered high and wide and the golden halls. Shone bright beyond. But a strange new light. "What's the meaning of this?" I cried. And a Saint with a livery on replied, "It's Morgan's."

I went to the only place left. "I'll take a chance in the boat on the limestone lake. Or perhaps I may be allowed to sit On the griddled floor of the bottomless sea. But a being lost with horns on his face. Cried out, as he fished me off the place, "It's Morgan's."

Organizers and Comrades holding tickets for the entertainment for the Socialist Orchestra are requested to settle for same by next Sunday.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To Square Accounts.

Comrades:—As the time of the convention is drawing near, the N. E. C. is anxious to close up all its accounts so as to make a complete report as possible to the convention, and in order to do this the comrades are requested to see to it that their Local settles at once for all indebtedness if any for last. Don't stamps for the assessments of 15c. per member levied by the N. E. C. last February, and all comrades are also requested to pay up their dues in date. COMRADES, DON'T FAIL TO ATTEND TO THESE MATTERS AT ONCE.

All secretaries of Locals and State Committees are notified to forward to the National Secretary the names of the delegates elected to represent them at the National Convention immediately after their election, so that a complete list may be on file if needed at the convention.

The attention of all secretaries is also called to the semi-annual reports which they are requested to fill out and forward to the national secretary before July 15th, so that the membership of the party at the present time may be included in our report to the convention.

Prompt attention in all of the above matters will oblige.

Yours fraternally,
 W. BUTSCHER,
 N. E. C.

BOOK REVIEWS.

WOMEN, HER QUALITY, HER ENVIRONMENT, HER POSSIBILITY. By Martha Moore Avery. Boston Socialist Press, 21 Maywood St., Boston, Mass. Paper, single copies 10 cents; 51 per dozen. This eloquent little essay, addressed to members of her own sex, is one of the best things which Comrade Avery has produced up to the present. The position of woman under present economic conditions is truthfully portrayed and an able exposition of those conditions, which forms the chapter on "Environment," follows, the whole concluding with an excellent sketch of the possibilities which socialism will open for women, and an earnest appeal to them to join in the struggle for the complete emancipation of the race from the curse of capitalism and wage slavery. If it were possible to place Comrade Avery's essay in the hands of a million wage working women a strong impetus to the Socialist movement might be confidently looked for. So far as we know the appearance of this book marks the first attempt to bring the truths of socialism directly before the attention of women, and it must be admitted that the essay in question sets an example of strength and clearness that might be used to advantage as a pattern for similar productions in the future.

Explanations Needed.

Speaking of the difficulty of procuring laborers for the Northwest a "business" man, who runs an employment agency, is reported as follows: "I had an order this morning for four men to go to Dakota, free five both ways, \$1.5 a day. Not a man could I find willing to go. We've been posted with 'bums' hanging around pretending to look for work, and getting their living by robbing men who had just come in from a few weeks of work out West."

It is very evident that this "business" man doesn't like outside competition in robbing laborers, an occupation for which "employment agencies" as a rule are specially established, judging from the numerous complaints about these institutions which have been continually registered for years back. Hasn't the "bum" as much "right" to rob the laborer that comes into town, as the employment agency has to rob the one that goes out? If it is merely a question of robbery it is rather immaterial as to the personality of the robber whether he be a "bum" on the street or a "bum" in an employment agency. And isn't it rather strange, by the bye, that there should be so many men coming in from the West after a "few weeks work," when the harvests are yet ungathered and wages amounting to \$150 per day can be secured? May it not be that the number of laborers coming into the city from the West after a "few weeks work" might explain to some extent the reason why so few can be induced to go out? May it not be that the newcomers are telling stories of their experience which won't at all coincide with the flattering tales of work and wages published in the daily press. "Far off hills are green," but the fellows that have returned from visiting them are not, and they are probably able to unfold a tale which discourages their listeners from attempting to follow their example.

A Necessary "Device."

The inventor of a patent voting machine in San Francisco invents an advertising leaflet recounting its points of superiority over the old methods. The fact that the circular is intended primarily for the use of politicians and capitalists rather than voters, is attested by the enumeration of one "advantage" which appears in a list of nine others. It runs as follows: "A device is attached for locking any number of candidates out of use, as desired in some states."

There is little doubt that the inventor had in mind the necessities of the political situation in some of the Southern States, in calling attention to this "device," and the capitalist politicians will not be slow to see the possibility of its usefulness in suppressing the socialist vote. Such suppression is comparatively easy, but unfortunately for the ruling classes Socialism and the Socialist vote are not exactly one and the same thing. If this inventor would only figure out a device that would suppress the former, his fortune would be assured, but as that

Local Party Progress.

Reports of Organizers of the South, West and 4th District Divisions, on public meetings, party press, financial returns, and general activities for the past week.

A record of growing activity.

SOUTH SIDE.

Comrade Mills, the division organizer, has been attending the reform convention at Detroit since June 26th, and this in connection with the extremely hot weather, has caused a slight falling off in the amount of work done in the district, the boys are very enthusiastic however, and promise to put their shoulders to the wheel and make a record, that will terrify the capitalists from now on. Comrade Cassidy of Roseland, is making a set of handsome banners that will add color and interest to the different ward meetings in the near future.

Our two lady speakers Meedams Forberg and Davies, are building enviable reputations for themselves, and it is becoming quite the usual thing for the organizers to specify that if possible one of these favorites be sent to their own particular street meetings.

THE WEEK'S MEETINGS.
At the close of Comrade Withers' address at Sixty-third and Halsted streets, on the evening of June 25th, the crowd showed no disposition to disperse but remained to listen to a still further exposition of the doctrines of socialism at the hands of Comrade Mills. In the midst of his discourse the fire department dashed by—a fact the speaker took instant advantage of to point out the promptness and efficiency of the public service and to ask why the public saw fit to take the matter of protection against fire out of the hands of private parties yet left the more important business of protecting the public against hunger and cold to irresponsible individuals? The meeting was so interesting that scarcely a person left to go to the fire which was only a short distance away.

Comrade Andersen and Berlyn held another splendid meeting at this same place on June 26th. The crowd was scarcely as large as when Comrade Withers spoke but was very attentive and satisfactory.

One of the best meetings of the week was held at the corner of Thirty-ninth and Cottage Grove on June 26th. Mrs. Davies and Comrade Berlyn and Backus held forth for nearly three hours to a large and attentive audience. Mrs. Davies' accounts of some of the suffering that had come under her observation in the tenement house districts were enough to stir the hardest hearts to resentment. At the close of the meeting a man who had been a very attentive listener came forward with the remark that "I've been a Republican all my life, but from now on I am a Socialist. You have opened my eyes," and in fact it is thought that several others had their eyes opened at several other meetings.

Comrade Saunders delivered an address before the Woodworkers' Union at 63rd and Halsted streets on June 25th that was highly appreciated by all present. The members of the labor unions are beginning to discover that in their contests with capital it is a bad policy to use capitalists' favorite weapon—starvation, for the capitalist can get along without his profits but the workman must have bread. The place to measure strength with the capitalist is where he is weak and the workman is strong—at the ballot box.

Comrades Pierce and Backus rode down to South Chicago on their wheels on June 22nd and held a meeting at the corner of 22nd and Commercial Ave. Comrade McDermott assisted them in expounding the gospel of industrial freedom to an attentive audience.

The Saturday night meetings at 11th and Michigan Avenue are becoming known all among the best in the city and the last one was no exception. Comrades Backus, Kleininger and Taft were the speakers and many were the telling points that they made. One of the audience was anxious to know what sort of homes could be supplied to the people under the new system, as he was tired of paying \$25 a month (or 10%) on a home that he could not live in.

On June 26th, Mrs. Davies, Paul Pierce and W. B. Pierce, 4, Horvath, 2, Anderson, 2, Saunders, 1, Nelson, 1, Mrs. Lowrie, 1, Washburn, 1.

New members: Ellis, 4, De Boer, 4, Harper, 4, Raab, 1, Vind, 1, Lowrie, 1, Washburn, 1, Nelson, 1.

FINANCIAL REPORT.
Total previous receipts.....\$106.85
Total previous expenses.....137.87
Deficit June 25.....6.00

THE WEEK'S RECEIPTS:
Organization Fund—
7th Ward.....\$2.00
39th Ward......00
1st Ward......00

Total.....\$2.00

Party Stamps—
1st Ward.....\$2.00
2nd Ward......00
3rd Ward......00
4th Ward......00
5th Ward......00
6th Ward......00
7th Ward......00
8th Ward......00
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WEST SIDE.

West Side Organizers met last Sunday at the Temple. Every organizer answered to the roll call except those from the 4th and 5th Ward Branches. Reports showed that every ward has held an open air meeting during the week, except the 19th which will be organized next Saturday at Comrade Dr. Kamlin's office, 373 E. Halsted St., corner Torqueur Street.

Committee on By Laws was given further time. Meeting of organizers was arranged for to discuss best methods of agitation and exchange ideas on the subject.

Officers were elected for a term of six months, thus—Rec. Sec., J. P. Larsen, Fin. Sec. G. D. Evans, Treas. J. McMill, Division Organizer A. Klenke with salary of \$12 per week.

Secretary was instructed to appear before General Committee and recommend the re-consideration of the payment of \$2 per week to each Division.

Comrade Hechtman (7th Ward) reported having secured 7 ads for the Workers' Call in the last two weeks, and recommended that other branches do likewise.

FINANCIAL REPORT:
9th and 10th Wards, Collection.....\$0.44
9th and 10th Wards, Donation......50
11th Ward, Collection......00
12th Ward, Donation......00
13th Ward, Donation......00
14th Ward, Donation......00
15th Ward, Donation......00
16th Ward, Collection......00
17th Ward, Collection......00
18th Ward, Collection......00
19th Ward, Collection......00
20th Ward, Donation......00

Total.....\$17.04
On hand from last meeting.....\$16.81
Collection at Organizers meeting......00

Grand Total.....\$33.85

Expenses:
To Temple Com. Bal. on Rent.....\$7.00
To F.O. Strickland Bal. for services.....12.00
To Division Organizer on acct.....12.00
To Workers' Call employees to apply on wages.....15.00

Total.....\$36.00
On hand......00
Total.....\$36.00

For sale of Workers' Call Cards etc., see "Weekly Subscription Report" on other page.

AGITATION.
Fourteen out door meetings and one indoor (at the Temple) were held during the week. On Tuesday Comrades Kiangland, Untermyer and Goodspeed spoke at 48th and Lake, and Comrade Huggins at Centre and Blue Island Avenue. On Wednesday the 12th Ward held its open air meeting at 24th and Oakley Avenue, where Huggins and Breppan spoke to a large audience. Same evening, 14th Ward held a large meeting on Roby and Chicago Avenue.

On Thursday Comrade Fox spoke at Paulina Street and Milwaukee Avenue. On Friday a "property owner" endeavored to break up a meeting at the corner of O'Brien and Halsted streets on the plea that "nobody" was sick. The bluff (an old one) didn't go and neither did the comrades (Klenke and Goodspeed and Morris) who made a few more people sick of capitalism—through their addresses.

Same day at the corner of 19th and Paulina, Comrades Robbins and Evans opened fire. There was a "Democratic Headquarters" (saloon) on one side and a "Republican Headquarters" (ditto) on the other, which gave the speakers an opportunity to expose the rottenness of both old parties.

Saturday, no less than five open-air meetings were held, thus establishing a record. The locations were Hoyne and Madison, 42nd Ave. and 24th St., West Ave. and Homer St., Paulina and Milwaukee, and Carpenter and Milwaukee. The speakers were Comrades Robbins, Fox, Goodspeed, Huggins, Klenke, Bartels, Brennan, Collins, Morris, Knox and Evans.

Sunday afternoon saw a large audience at North and California Ave. to listen to the debate between Mueller (Single Tax) and Caplan (Socialist). Many questions were asked from both speakers after the debate had closed, and then Comrade Klenke opened the regular Socialist meeting which lasted from 4 p. m. to 11. The proceedings were enlivened by a Single Taxer who asked to address the crowd from the stand. It was given him and he amused the crowd by futile attempts to expose the "fallacies" of Socialism. A collection of \$4.20 was taken. Comrade Collins, Brennan and Ballard spoke at Collins and Madison Ave. on the same day, while at the Temple the usual Sunday evening meeting was held.

ANNOUNCEMENTS:
Saturday 10 p. m. Organizers meeting at the Temple. Organizers are requested to be present on time as at 1 p. m. the

comrades will start for the down-town parade.

Temple meeting 3 p. m.—Speaker, M. Caplan.

Baseball team meets for practice Sunday 10 p. m. at Western and Chicago Avenue instead of as formerly at 48th and Lake.

West Side comrades are requested to hustle the sale of pic-nic tickets. The West Side must positively send 2,000 people through the gates on the 14th July. Every man must work might and main towards this important end as we are bound to lead all other divisions of the city in this respect. It is the greatest day of the year, so let us work that through our efforts the grounds may be taxed to their utmost capacity.

NORTH SIDE.

The North Division Agitation District is now in complete working order and thoroughly organized.

The following officers were elected: Recording Secretary, R. A. Morris; Fin. Secretary and Treasurer, F. W. Knox. Report on open air meetings was as follows: 21st Ward Branch holds public meetings every Thursday, 8 p. m. at N. Clark Street and Walton Place. 22nd Ward—Orchard Street and North Avenue on Tuesday evenings. 23rd Ward—Shoemaker and Wrightwood Avenue Sunday evenings. The 22nd and 23rd Ward Branches hold no meetings as yet.

Comrades Knox and Morris were instructed to visit the branches at their business meetings and speak on the need of a strong organization and a working membership. Comrade Morris was elected to represent the North Division at the meetings of the organizers and arrange for speakers.

Arrangements were made to secure permits for the following new meetings: North Clark street and North Avenue, Sundays at 4 p. m., in charge of Twenty-third Ward; Division street and bedwidge court, Wednesdays, 8 p. m., in charge of Twenty-second Ward branch; Belmont and Lincoln avenues, Fridays, 8 p. m., in charge of Twenty-fourth Ward branch.

Branches have arranged to secure due stamps, application and subscription cards through the division secretary, and will give special attention to the circulation of the Workers' Call. Secretary was authorized to secure 50 Call subscription postals and a supply of due stamps. Collections are to be taken up at all public meetings. Question of hiring organizer was not decided, but it was arranged that in case one was hired, the \$2 per week from the party was to be waived by this district.

AGITATION MEETINGS.
Very successful open air meetings have been held during the week, and less disappointment has arisen from the failure of speakers to appear than formerly. The supply of speakers is now tolerably well assured. Our best meetings were held at Clark street and Walton place, and Orchard street and North Avenue. At these meetings collections amounting to \$3.75 were taken up, over 300 Calls sold and 7 postal subscription cards for the party organ. On Sunday the meetings at Lincoln Park attracted 300 people, who listened most attentively to the speakers. Over 100 Workers' Calls were sold, with 4 subscription cards, and a collection of 75 cents was taken up. This meeting will be continued regularly.

The meeting at Sheffield and Wrightwood avenues, in charge of the Twenty-fifth Ward, was well attended, although the weather was rather too warm to hold the crowd. A collection of 35 cents was taken and literature to the amount of 10 cents was sold.

Comrades should at present devote every energy to the sale of Workers' Call picnic tickets, as funds are urgently needed by the paper. Convention delegates' fund should also be attended to.

FINANCIAL REPORT.
21st Ward Branch for Calls.....\$1.50
21st Ward Branch for Calls sub. 1.75
22nd Ward Branch for Calls......00
23rd Ward Branch for Calls......00

Stamps Account—
21st Ward Branch, 30.....\$4.50
On Credit—
22nd Ward Branch, 18.....\$1.50

Assessments—
21st Ward Branch.....\$2.25 Pd.
22nd Ward Br. Miscellaneous 2.87 Pd.
23rd Ward Br. Old stamps.....1.00 Pd.

Total.....\$17.29
Number of new members: 21st Ward Branch 3, 22nd Ward Branch 2.

DISTRICT NO. 4.

At the organization meeting last Friday, roll call showed all the branches.

Branch 1 of the 27th ward reported 40 house delivery subscribers to Workers' Call; branch 2 reported 39 subscribers, and branch 3, 16 subscribers.

Five hundred additional regular readers of the Workers' Call on the house delivery plan, is our mark for the next sixty days. Drop in line comrades and do some hustling; a big addition to the regular readers of the Call means a big addition to the Socialist vote next election.

In addition to our five regular weekly meetings, the organizer was instructed to establish regular monthly meetings as soon as possible at the following towns: Hanson Park, Mayfield, Irving Park, Jefferson Park, Norwood Park, Mt. Clare and Rossmore.

The organizer stated that the total receipts since the spring election were about \$12,000; total expenses about \$7,000, cash on hand \$3,000. Organizer was instructed to present a complete financial report at the next meeting, and to open a set of double entry books in which to keep the accounts of the organization.

Saturday evening the meeting at Grace and Whipple was highly attended, hence the hustlers in branch 3 are going to evaluate and set up their rapid fire guns on the corner of Belmont and Elston avenues, fully determined to exterminate the competitive idols erected in the hearts of the people of that locality, and plant in its stead the co-operative germ, which will eventually develop the human machine into human men and women capable and with leisure, to further develop all that is good, true and noble within them.

Tuesday evening the meeting at Armitage and Tripp was well attended and a complete success. Collection \$7.00, in addition to discovering a \$7.00 interest manifest for socialism in this locality. We also discovered some good speaker timber, which is badly needed by our district. Those further meetings may uncover more prospective speakers. That's the way boys, don't be afraid of the soap box. While its only a soap box it beats the average college for fitting a man to be of real and permanent benefit to himself and his fellow, and our district is just asking to give out a few more diplomas.

Wednesday evening our first meeting at Belmont and Lincoln avenues turned out all right, although this is more than we can say for the comrades that didn't turn out. But all will be forgiven if you make it hot, around that corner each Wednesday evening hereafter. The speaker was asked many questions, which in most cases seemed to have been satisfactorily answered. Much interest was manifest throughout. This will doubtless prove a valuable corner to roll up your sleeves (comrades), and get these people setting in their own interests for a change.

The meeting at Milwaukee and Diversey Thursday evening was a lively one. There seemed to be an unusual number of inquisitive persons present, which added materially to the interest of the meeting. Comrade Robbins, the principal speaker of the evening, handled the inquirers without gloves, and some of them learned more about socialism in a slightly few minutes (than they had been able to acquire during the whole of their past lives).

LABOR ITEMS.

And Notes From Trades Union Journals and Exchange, Throughout the United States.

Trade unions in this country, it is calculated, have increased 100 per cent during the past 15 months.

International Salt Trust is in process of formation, which will practically control the world's supply.

Social Democrat elected to city council in Rich Hill, Mo., making two out of four now controlled by the R. P. P.

Goss Printing Co. of Chicago contended the demands of the striking machinists, of whom 150 have returned to work, on the basis of a nine-hour day and 10 per cent increase in wages.

Non-union carpenters to the number of 135, employed by packinghouse firms of Armour and Nelson-Morris, are striking for an increase of wages. They had been receiving 25 to 30 cents per hour.

The binder twine trust in protesting against the convict-made twine turned out by the Kansas penitentiary. Trust says it is unable to compete with the prison-made products. Is this a case of robbers robbing robbers?

There is no class struggle, of course, but just the same 50,000 workmen of the Amalgamated Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Association are now standing face to face with half a dozen trust owners, each declaring that they will fight to a finish.

Standard Oil Co. has erected a petroleum store house with a capacity of 250,000 barrels in a river port in Southern Manchuria. Russian capitalists controlling all fields of Alaska are alarmed at the invasion and announce their intention to fight the invaders.

A scheme to combine all the cop combinations in one combine, is reported as waiting the return of J. P. Morgan from Europe. A scheme to combine all the coal miners at the ballot box will eventually result when the latter discover that combination is a good thing for them also.

Strikes and boycotts continue to rage in nearly every city of the country, and reports from everywhere are in effect that hundreds of recruits are joining the ranks of organized labor for the purpose of moving up several more steps in securing better social conditions.

Chicago Trades Unions have been busily engaged last week in electing officials. Lathers, Plumbers, Electrical workers, Cigar-makers, Carpenters, Steam Fitters, Bookbinders, Bridge and Structural Iron workers, Engineers, Gunsmiths and Painters are amongst those who have been so employed.

There is no official confirmation of the report that the two principal candidates have joined Morgan's billion dollar steel combination, but as Mr. Morgan says that "no one of the public's business," official confirmation is by no means indispensable at the present stage of affairs. Only when Morgan has exhausted the possibilities of trustification, will it become "the public's business"—through Socialism.

The statement of Congressman Taylor, Rep. of Ohio, before the Industrial Commission, in Washington, is causing much comment. Mr. Taylor said he didn't know the remedy for trusts, but that they "will lead to socialism because the people represented by the government will arise and take into their own hands the work operated

for the few and operate them for the benefit of the many." Such thoughts are growing nicely.—Cleveland Citizen.

The Social Democrats have three speakers in Oregon. In Portland, according to the Daily Times, "a man who attracted such a crowd as to blockad a street Sunday by talking socialism was hustled off to jail. Other street harangues are immune from arrest, though they are so common and numerous that perhaps they are not able to commit the offense of blockading the street."

THE CO-OPERATIVE.

Party Members Meet and Propose Plans for a Co-Operative Grocery for Socialists.

Pursuant to an invitation published in last week's Call, about forty comrades met Monday evening, (July 1st), in the Socialist Temple, for the purpose of discussing the proposed plan of a co-operative grocery for Socialists.

Comrade Huggins was nominated chairman, and stated in a short and lucid introduction the origin, purpose and chances of success of such a venture.

Comrade Kerr then outlined the plan of organization, and recommended adoption of the following preliminary by-laws:

1. Name. The name of the association shall be the "Socialist Co-operative of Chicago."

2. Object. The object shall be to advance the principles of international socialism, by the circulation of literature and the contribution of funds to the Socialist party, and incidentally to benefit mutually the members of the Socialist Co-operative by supplying them with necessary goods at less than current prices.

3. Membership. Any member, or the wife of any member of the Socialist party, may become a member of the Socialist Co-operative by payment of a membership fee of five dollars. At least 50 cents of this amount must be paid in cash at the time each member is enrolled; the remainder shall be deducted from the rebates on purchases as provided in Section 5.

4. Meetings. The annual meeting of the Socialist Co-operative shall be on the 1st Monday of September of each year. Special meetings shall be called by the Board of Directors whenever petitioned by ten per cent of the membership, notice of such special meeting to be published in two successive issues of a Socialist newspaper published in the city of Chicago.

5. Directors. The control of the Socialist Co-operative shall be vested in a board of nine directors, to be elected by ballot at the annual meeting. Each member shall vote for nine candidates and the nine persons receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected. They shall hold office for one year, but any director may be removed by a majority vote of the members present at any special meeting.

6. Officers. The directors shall choose from among their number at each meeting a chairman to preside over the deliberations of such meeting. They shall also at their first meeting elect from among their number a secretary and a treasurer, and shall elect a manager, who need not necessarily be one of the Directors. All officers except the chairman shall hold office until a new Board of Directors is chosen, but may be removed by an affirmative vote of not less than five Directors.

7. Duties of Secretary. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep a record of the proceedings of the annual meeting and special meetings of the membership and of the meetings of the Directors, and to perform such other duties as usually pertain to this office.

8. Duties of Treasurer. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive all moneys belonging to the Socialist Co-operative, and to pay out the same upon vouchers signed by the manager, and to make a weekly report of receipts and payments to the Directors and a quarterly report in printed form to the membership.

9. Duties of Manager. It shall be the duty of the Manager to make purchases and arrange for the sale of merchandise, subject to the general instructions of the Directors, to employ and discharge such employees as may be required, and to have a general supervision of the whole work of the Socialist Co-operative. He shall be present at each meeting of the Board of Directors and shall, whenever requested, give full details regarding the work, in his charge.

10. Rebates. The manager shall fix the prices of goods at approximately the same as charged at retail stores, and shall not purchase such goods as are customarily sold at a profit less than ten per cent. Every member shall have a card or pass book on which his purchases shall be entered. At the end of each quarter the Directors shall issue a statement showing the gross receipts, the amount paid for goods and for expenses, and the net profit. Of the net profit one-eighth shall be devoted to Socialist propaganda, in such manner as the Directors shall determine; one-eighth shall be set aside for the increase of the stock of goods of the Socialist Co-operative and the remaining three quarters shall be returned to the members in proportion to the amount of their purchases, not however in the form of cash, but in the form of credit.

In the ensuing discussion the following points were brought out: The majority is in favor of such a co-operative. There shall be no rebates. The co-operative is to be organized in order to prevent the possibility of capitalist elements gaining control of the venture. No comrades should be eligible as man-

ber of the Board of Directors or as any other officer, unless he belongs at least six months to the party. The chances for the success of the venture are guaranteed by the present condition of the grocery business.

A motion to nominate a charter committee of three was carried, but no action was taken. It had become rather late and about half of the comrades had left, when the following final motion was carried:

The minutes of this meeting shall be published in The Call, and a meeting shall be called on Monday, July 15th, 8 p. m., at the Socialist Temple, for the purpose of constituting the corporation. No discussions to be in order, but action for immediate organization be taken. ALL WARDS ARE INVITED TO SEND DELEGATES WITH INSTRUCTIONS. Comrades are requested to discuss the matter at their ward meetings.

Signed,
W. I. Goodspeed, 15th ward.
C. O. Overland, 17th ward.
Jas. Lambert, 13th ward.
J. M. Crook, 15th ward.
W. J. Kitson, 15th ward.
Theo. Williams, 14th ward.
Fr. Mumenthaler, 1st ward.
A. Kracht, 12th ward.
Ja. Johnston, 5th ward.
M. Jacker, 15th ward.
Chas. H. Kerr, Local Gen. Elynn.
Wm. C. Rossmann, 11th ward.
J. Henriksen, 14th ward.
W. Huggins, 15th ward.
S. J. Sandelin, 15th ward.
John Muncke, 1st ward.
A. P. Baker, 15th ward.
Sam Robbins, 7th ward, Br. 1.
ERNEST UTERMANN, Secretary.

"Freedom of Contract."

A story comes from Burlington, Kansas, to the effect that the farmers of Ogemaw county, driven desperate by the sight of their wheat crops being ruined for want of harvesters, held up a train on the Santa Fe road, and at the muzzle of revolvers compelled the crew to cut loose from the train two emigrant cars containing harvest hands bound for the western fields.

The latter resented this action and a fierce conflict ensued between the two hundred harvesters and the armed farmers. After several had been injured on both sides a "compromise" was effected by which the two hundred, agreed to work for the farmers at \$3.50 per day. It is said that great excitement exists over the serious nature of the offence and the prominence of the parties engaged—which latter phrase doesn't apply to the kidnapped harvesters, but to the farmers.

This story, if true, proves several things. It demonstrates that the boasted "freedom of contract," which the laborer is said to enjoy, only exists when the latter is seeking work, and is promptly suspended when the employer is seeking labor power, as for the "seriousness of the offence," it will be found eventually that the farmers are as safe from the intervention of the law in this case as they would be had they merely burned a negro at the stake. Kidnapping is only a serious offence when practiced on a member of the ruling class. To steal the son of a packing house millionaire like Cudahy, is infinitely more "serious" than the stealing of a few hundred workmen, who at best are considered merely as raw material necessary to the process of production.

The Line of Least Resistance.

What's the use of working for \$3 a day when you can live a whole week on 25 cents? This is the reply given to a reporter of one of the Chicago dailies, by one of a group of idle men who stood on the curbstones, utterly indifferent to the fate of the Kansas wheat crops, which are said to be rotting in the fields for want of labor. A long and doleful screed condemning this attitude follows the remark. We would like to ask how is it that under capitalism these men lack "incentive," to such an appalling extent? Had they been the product of a Socialist commonwealth their attitude to labor could be easily explained from the ordinary capitalist point of view. Yet there is an exceedingly sane philosophy underlying the reply of the idle one, if a little trouble is taken to unearth it. Even capitalism with its distortions and falsifications cannot wholly obliterate the perception that work is a means instead of an end; that men work to live instead of living to work. The only manner in which such men could be induced to go to Kansas, lies in debarring them an opportunity of obtaining 25 cents per week upon which they can LIVE. And as this is impossible, owing to the fact

that other capitalists here require the cheap labor of these cheap men who want to "live," nothing further can be done unless the blessed "freedom of contract" is abrogated.

"Labor is the great educator, rest giver and perpetuator of the race. The average day laborer at the present wages, if honest, temperate and industrious, gets more enjoyment out of life than the average millionaire."

This is what a writer signing himself "Old Soldier" says in the New York Journal of June 22d and this is what Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox says in the same paper commenting upon the above effusion:

"I believe every word of the above letter. Never was labor so respected as today. Never was it so well paid. Never was it so nearly equal in power with capital."

And this is how the New York Journal itself corroborates the statements of "Old Soldier" and his endorser: "Mary Ferriss, who May 22nd last was removed with her two children, Francis, 4 years, and Margaret, 1 year, from 217 Bowers, died this morning in the hospital. The woman, as well as her two children, were suffering from exhaustion caused by starvation. She had been unable to support herself and family. The younger child died two or three days after their admission to the hospital and the other one a week later."

From all of which it may be inferred that the reputation of a "clever writer" is often conditioned upon the existence of stupid readers.

If the oratory of the pulpit were taken seriously, it would immediately put a quietus on those preachers who have developed the habit of denouncing "materialism" in their sermons. Our daily papers team with accounts of such sermons, preached by highly-paid clergymen all over the land; whose salaries are dependent upon the "materialism" of the wealthy members of their congregations. These denunciations have usually about as much effect as the barking of a yellow dog has upon the moon, the fact being that those who have paid most attention to material things as regards their accumulation, are always the most influential members in any church, and the very people whom the average clergyman takes the greatest pains to conciliate, knowing, as thousands and millions of other wage slaves know, that the means of subsistence depends upon their favor.

The denunciation of "materialism" or "worldliness," as it is sometimes called, is a sort of pious fraud that imposes neither upon the preacher or his wealthy supporters. It is a doctrine that is intended for the consumption of people who possess little or nothing and who have small hope of ever being otherwise, as it gives an opportunity of assuming the "virtues" of spirituality and "other worldliness" to the fellow who lacks material possessions.

Cigarette Smokers!
Ask for Levin's "Special" and other brands manufactured by D. Levin, 495 S. Hal.

Swidler & Bernstein,
Manufacturers of all kinds of Soda, Mineral Water and Ginger Ale.

370 West 14th Street.
Goods delivered to any part of City.

B. BERLYN,
Maker of High Grade Cigars.
Hand work only. Mail orders promptly filled.
518 East 29th St., Chicago, Ill.
Tel. South 1300

Have You Read
"SOCIALISM AND MODERN SCIENCE"

Do You Read
THE ADVANCE?
Official organ of the S. D. P. from the Pacific Coast.
Send for sample copy. No charge for six months. 50 cents a year, with Workers' Call, 90 cents a year.
117 Turk St.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Don't Fail to Attend the Annual
WORKERS' CALL
PIC-NIC
At Gardner's Park,
138rd St. & Michigan Ave.
July 14th 1901.
Sports of all sorts provided and everything prepared for an enjoyable outing. Tickets 25 cents each. Full directions for reaching the grounds printed on each ticket. Tickets can be obtained at this office or on Party Members, and should be secured at once.

Open Air Meetings.

Saturday 3 p. m.—Grand Ave. and
Curtis. Speakers: J. Collins, A. Robb-
ins and J. S. Brennan.
Saturday—Paulina and Milwaukee, 3
p. m. Speakers: G. D. Evans, W. J.
Goodspeed, Aug. Kleins and F. W.
Kron.

Saturday—3 p. m. Western av. and
Armitage-Ave. Speakers: W. Higgins,
J. W. Bartels and Aug. Kleins.
Sunday 3 p. m.—Union Park, Warren
Ave. Speakers: M. Caplan and W.
Husslein.

Sunday—3 p. m., California and North
Ave. Speakers: Goodspeed, John Col-
lins, J. P. Brennan and J. W. Bartels.
Sunday—4 p. m. Peoria and Madison
Ave. Speakers: J. Fox and Aug. Kleins.

Tuesday—3 p. m. Center and Blue
Island avenues. Speakers: M. Caplan,
G. D. Evans and J. P. Brennan.
Tuesday—3 p. m. 4th and Lake St.
Speakers: M. Stangland and J. Collins.

Wednesday—3 p. m. 24th and Oakley
Avenues. Speakers: W. Goodspeed, A.
Kleins.
Wednesday—3 p. m. 4th and
Harrison Streets. Speakers: G. D. Evans
and W. P. Kneib.

Wednesday—3 p. m. Robey and Cal-
caso Aves. Speakers: W. Higgins and
M. Caplan.
Thursday 3 p. m.—Milwaukee and
Paulina. Speakers: Aug. Kleins and J.
Fox.

Friday—3 p. m. Halsted and O'Brien
Streets. Speakers: G. D. Evans and J.
W. Bartels.
Friday—Paulina and 12th st. Speak-
ers: W. Goodspeed, J. Fox and J. S.
Brennan.

NORTH DIVISION:
Sunday—3 p. m. Wrightwood and
Lincoln Avenue. Speaker: H. Berlin.
Sunday—3 p. m.—Clark and North Av.
Speakers: H. A. Morris and F. W.
Kron.

Tuesday—3 p. m. North av. and Or-
chard Street. Speakers: M. Caplan and
Zimmerman.
Wednesday—3 p. m. 4th and Division
Streets. Speakers: E. A. Morris.

Thursday—3 p. m. Walton Place and
Clark Street. Speakers: T. W. Fox and
J. W. Bartels.
Friday—Lincoln and Belmont Avenue.
Speakers: J. W. Kron.

SOUTH DIVISION:
Saturday July 6—11th and Michigan
Ave. Speakers: Mrs. Forberg.
State and Congress Speakers: Moller
and Caplan.

And Halsted. Speakers: Mrs.
Davies, Becker and Barkus.
Sunday July 7, 3 p. m.—Cottage Grove
and 46th St. Speakers: Saunders, Mor-
gan and Taft.

3 p. m. State and Congress Streets.
Speakers: Barkus and Anderson.
Monday July 8—State and Congress
Streets. Speakers: Mills, Barkus and
Mrs. Davies.

Tuesday July 9—State and Congress
Streets. Speakers: Mrs. Forberg, Beck-
er and McDermott.
Wednesday July 10—32nd and Com-
mercial Aves. Speakers: Zimmerman,
Becker and Anderson.

3rd and Cottage Grove. Speakers:
Pierce, Kleininger and Barkus.
State and Congress. Speakers: Taft,
Kleininger and Caplan.

Thursday July 11—State and Con-
gress. Speakers: Berlin and Zimmer-
man.
Friday July 12—State and Congress.
Speakers: Caplan, Morgan and McDer-
mott.

DISTRICT NO. 4:
Saturday 3 p. m.—Belmont and Elston
Ave. Speakers: Sam Robbins and J.
M. Bard.
Sunday 3 p. m.—Armitage Ave. and
Kedzie. Speakers: Mrs. E. H. Forberg,
Wm. Lettingwell and J. M. Bard.

Tuesday 3 p. m.—Armitage and Trip-
Aves. Speakers: M. H. Taft and Sam
Robbins.
Wednesday 3 p. m.—Belmont and La-
cota Aves. Speakers: T. J. Morgan and
Wm. Lettingwell.

Friday organization meeting at 300
Willington. Don't confuse these meet-
ings to the organizers but as many of
the comrades as possible from all the
branches attend.

J. E. BARD,
District Organizer.

Washington dispatches state that the
idea is gaining ground that Mark Han-
son will be a candidate for the presiden-
cy in 1904 from which it may be inferred
that Bill, the hired man, will not be
allowed to pose as "Emperor" after all.

Are you still hustling for subscribers?

BUNDLES OF THE WORKERS'
CALL.
100 copies 10 cents.
25 copies 5 cents.
This offer is for bundles mailed to
one address.

No bill will ever be sent to any sub-
scriber of this paper. If you did not
pay for it some one else did. The num-
ber with which your subscription ex-
pires is on the wrapper. Watch it and
when your time is out, if you like the
principles the paper teaches send in
your renewal.

Dr. Henry A. Frankel,
DENTIST.
203 West 12th Street,
CHICAGO.

Ross & Wison
The West Side Optician Tailors
Furnish a Specialty, from \$2.50 up.
Suits from \$15.00 up.
315 West 12th Street.

SOCIALIST PARTY
OF CHICAGO.

Branch Directory.

EXECUTIVE

GENERAL COMMITTEE meets first
Saturday of every month at 8:30
Hall, 3rd floor, Schiller Bldg., 34 E.
Randolph street. A. W. Lindgren,
secretary, 2477 Roscoe street.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meets every
Monday at Workers' Call office,
35 N. Clark street, Room 1; secretary,
A. W. Lindgren, 1877 Roscoe st.

BRANCHES.

The following directory announces
only the business meetings of the vari-
ous branches. All agitation meetings
will be announced in the "List of Meet-
ings," which will be found on the first
page of every issue of The Workers'
Call.

ORGANIZATION DIVISION NO. 1,
THE SOUTH SIDE.
SOUTH SIDE COMMITTEE meets Sun-
day morning, 9 o'clock, at 733 E.
Grand avenue. G. Anderson, secretary.
Milwaukee avenue. Walter Thomas
Milwaukee Avenue Organiser, 615 Ellis
avenue.

FIRST AND SECOND WARD—Meet
every Friday 8 p. m. at 1114 Wa-
bash ave. (closed). Secretary, Alice
Washington, 775 East 32nd street. Or-
ganiser, Peter Hunt, 1796 Wabash av.

THIRD WARD—Headquarters, 334 E.
State street, meets every Monday at
8 p. m.; secretary, A. E. Thompson,
3300 State street. Organiser, Louis
Haugard, 3706 State street.

FOURTH WARD—Meets every first
and third Monday night at 3118 South
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THIRD YEAR—WHOLE No. 123

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1901.

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SOCIALISM AT DETROIT.

Comrades who were present, describe the gathering. Stumping a "Gold" Democrat. Bismarck landed as a "Socialist" by Congressmen. Socialists play skittles, with "reformers" as ten pins. The attempt to form a "third party". Unconscious endorsement of the Socialist position. Resolutions passed almost unanimously and then tabled. Conference finds Socialist logic impregnable, and dissolves, probably for ever. Various notes and observations on the proceedings.

The one impression which dominates all others concerning my recent trip to Detroit was the all pervading character of the growth of socialism. Everywhere it was the same story of new converts, increasing interest, and disintegrating capitalist parties. At Benton Harbor, Kalamazoo and Battle Creek, which were visited on the trip towards Detroit, there was everywhere found evidence of great socialist activity. Rousing outdoor meetings were held, questions asked and new interest aroused.

Driven to the Last Ditch.

An illustration of the hopelessness of Democratic party from the gold Democratic point of view was shown in Battle Creek. A politician of that persuasion who occupies a prominent place in the councils of his party, said that he still hoped that if Olney or Whitney were nominated and the party "re-organized" there might be some hope of being in the race in 1904. "What will be your issue?" I asked. "Well I think that we might make a fight on the trust issue," was the reply. Of course this was interesting and I was anxious to know just what he expected to do to the trusts. He explained that he thought that some system of taxation might be devised that would gradually tax the trusts to death. On my pointing out that it was recognized by all economists that a trust having the power to control prices could not be taxed, but would simply shift all such burdens to the consumer, he replied: "Yes, that's true, but we will take the tariff off and then they cannot raise the price." "How about international trusts?" I suggested. "Well," he answered, "I will have to admit that I do not have any very clear idea of what we will do, but I think that some way will be found." This Michigan like hoping that "something will turn up" is the last ditch of the old party followers.

Don't Train Parrots Perform.

Arriving in Detroit I found that Comrades Mills and Wilshire were having no end of amusement with the politicians and "reformers". A meeting on "Reform or Revolution" had been arranged by the Detroit socialists at which the socialist members of the Conference were invited to speak. A large number of delegates were present as well as many Detroit people and a rousing meeting was held. At its close some DeLeonites who were present tried to start up the rickety old "buzz saw" but found as usual that they possessed nothing more dangerous than a wind-mill. They tried making a disturbance in the hope of breaking up the meeting, but finally succeeded in getting calmed down to the point where they could spring the regulation set of questions concerning Cary and the Army, etc. By the way Daniel should take a day off and write out a new set of questions for his followers, as the old ones are getting somewhat tramped around the edges and his men do not seem to have sense enough to even occasionally vary the style, and thus break the monotony of imbecility. After Danny's followers had blown off their steam, the remainder of the audience began to ask intelligent questions and a most interesting discussion was carried on for some time.

Bismarck as a "Socialist".

The next morning as I was entering the Conference Hall, I was of my surprise to hear a speaker say from the platform: "The only vital force in political life today is socialism. The socialists of Europe are the only ones who represent social and political progress." As I knew that some of the socialists were on the platform, I was somewhat surprised, but having been properly warned by various private as well as open letters from socialist comrades concerning the danger of being "captured by the burg-boss" which any socialist subjected himself to by attending this conference, I did not at once rush headlong into the arms of the speaker (whom I now saw was Congressman J. J. Lewis) and embrace him as a long lost brother. Being properly forewarned I waited for him to continue. "The time has now come when we must nationalize the railways," he said. "The German socialists did this years ago. Led by Count Bismarck, the greatest of German socialists, they enacted a series of laws for the benefit of the workers." Now this was information with a vengeance, and I saw at once that the socialists were in imminent danger of being captured and was very thankful that some of them had stayed in New York from whom they could deal deadly blows to all who would attempt to capture them through the party means which the reformers had served to show the deep hell into which they

heard of and hence could not easily capture. But having been brought up with the idea that the proper way to fight anything was to get close enough to it to hit it, I foolishly arose to reply to Mr. Lewis. "As a man and a socialist," I said, "I cannot sit still and hear the man who dedicated to the work of capitalism the hard earned pennies of the German socialists, who made it a penal offense for two or more men to meet together as socialists, who killed or imprisoned all those who dared to speak for socialism, who stood in fact as the most complete antithesis of socialism that this generation has produced and who was its most skillful and unscrupulous enemy, designated as a socialist. The speech to which we just listened however is more important as an indication that a certain stage has been reached than for what the speaker said. It indicates that the capitalist politicians of America have been compelled to see what Bismarck recognized long years ago that socialism is a power that must be reckoned with. American politicians are seeking to follow in his steps and hope by stealing the forms of socialism while retaining the substance of capitalism, to keep themselves in power for some years longer." At this stage in the game Mr. Lewis suddenly left the room and the Conference, and never took part in its discussions from then on. Another sure sign that those comrades knew what they were talking about who said the socialists who went to the Conference would be swallowed.

And so the fun went on. It was one grand glorious continuous joke, so far as the socialists were concerned. They simply ran around and pointed their fingers at the reformers of the time jump. Over and over again we sang in their ears the story that we were not reformers but revolutionists, and that the logic of socialism was so impregnable that they dare not discuss it. They replied that we were arrogant and egotistic, but did not deny the principles and positions that we set forth.

The "Third Party" Abortion.

On the second day of my arrival I was asked to meet with the group that had been formed to arrange for the organization of a third party. Now, according to our cautious friends, was the time when I should have hunted for a cyclone cellar and remained carefully concealed until these terrible individuals had disappeared. These were the special monsters whose regular diet was "raw socialism, and to enter whose presence was certain death to anyone connected with a revolutionary organization. But "fools rush in, etc." and I never did claim to be an angel, and so I boldly called into the proceedings. A few moments later Comrade Wilshire also braved the danger of infection, and there we were, two babes in the woods surrounded by these terrible, contaminating, compromising, devouring beasts, who looked and acted very much like other human beings, and did not seem to entertain any hostile designs. However, having been properly warned, Comrade Wilshire and myself prepared for battle. I called the attention of those present to the fact that the man who was there to represent the St. Louis Public Ownership party had been doing some tremendous lying on the floor of the conference as well as through the press, and in the literature that they had distributed in the conference, regarding the participation of socialists in their affair and then told them that if they were men they would either prove their statements at once, when I would gladly apologize, or else keep their mouths shut and remain silent for the remainder of the Conference. They chose the latter alternative and never took part in its proceedings from then on. I then pointed out that in all countries the break-up of capitalism was accompanied by the formation of numerous complaining, reforming parties who gradually disappeared, as the classes they represented were crushed out, and in the end those who opposed capitalism were forced into the socialist party and were compelled to accept its principles. "You can either do this now or later when forced by economic necessity," I continued. I then assured them that I represented as one but myself, but assured them also that the socialist party did not spend most of its time hunting for a cyclone cellar, but that they were about as fearful of us as some of our comrades had been of us, and finally this terrible group of conspirators, this head of organized destroyers of socialism, went UNANIMOUSLY to endorse the Social Democratic Party, and if I could not remember the exact words, I would show the deep hell into which they

derided it all they appointed me one of the delegates to present this report to the Conference.

Rolling Them Over

Meantime at every session of the Conference the few socialists who were present were doing their best to keep from being absorbed. Comrade Steedman made a magnificent speech showing the application of the materialistic philosophy of history to the formation of political parties, and pointing out with impregnable logic that the socialist party alone contains any germs of vitality. Comrade Corinne Brown spoke on Woman Suffrage, but brought out the same lesson, while Comrades Mills and Wilshire sought in vain to find some one who would accept their challenges to discuss the positions of socialism. Over and over again a whole row of reform positions would be set up only to have one of these comrades bowl them over with a cheerful invitation to "let 'em up again." It was really too easy to be amusing.

Resolutions Hypnotize "Reformers".

Finally on the last day there were resolutions to be introduced, and this proved the greatest fun of all. I hope that the croakers are having close attention at this point to see what they missed by being cautious. The socialists had prepared a series of resolutions which because of their arrangement formed a logical argument for socialism, and we therefore asked that they

"Resolved, Sixth, That to strain this result we declare necessary the success of a political party representing the people who desire these ends." And even this was adopted by a considerable majority (25 to 5).

A Ludicrous Awakening.

Then began the most laughable thing that perhaps ever took place in a gathering of supposedly intelligent people. Everyone of these propositions had been adopted by an overwhelming vote on its own merits, but now that it became generally recognized that such adoption meant the endorsement of socialism, the timid ones, like some socialists, and so by a vote of thirty to thirty-five the whole matter was laid on the table.

Socialism Predominant.

Then came the grand wind-up for the socialists in the meeting arranged by Comrade Wilshire. Comrade Corinne Brown presided and the various comrades who had been present at the Conference occupied the time. Hence to say that it was a rousing meeting with a larger attendance than was present at any meeting of the Conference itself (Detroit papers to the contrary notwithstanding) and that the socialist participation in the Conference, which had been one long glorious series of

the Conference was true, not one of their prophecies fulfilled, not one of their criticisms justified. The members of the Conference, with the exception of a half dozen professional politicians, who were here to seek their own advantage, and perhaps a score of Single Taxers, who went chasing round and round the race track circle of ideas (?) that goes to make up their doctrine, were willing and anxious to hear and learn. It was the most fertile field for socialist propaganda I ever encountered, and every phase of the result justified the action of those socialists who participated.

A. M. SIMONS.

ECHOES FROM DETROIT.

It was the general opinion of the socialists who did attend the Detroit conference that it was not at all a misfortune that more of the socialists were not there. After so many had not decided not to attend but had urged others not to go there could be no feeling on the part of the non-socialists that any effort had been made to capture the body, by any concerted action on the part of the socialists.

Enough Socialists Present.

There were socialists present sufficient in number and active enough in the conference discussions to present the socialists' point of view on every question at any time considered by the conference. At the beginning there

SOCIALIST BRICKLAYERS.

Busy laying foundations of new Social Structure which must be ready for occupancy on March 4th, 1906, if possible. Plentiful material at hand. Workers required. Bring kit of tools which must include Workers' Call Sub Postals. Report for work any Saturday night at Socialist Temple. Birth and growth of the Socialist Bricklayer's Educational Club. Activity demanded from every member. Socialist Bricklayers Club is not a Sanatorium, therefore no invalids need apply.

The Socialist Bricklayers' Educational Club was organized April 6th, 1901. The object of this club is to get the Socialist Co-operative Commonwealth, and as a means to an end, to spread socialism among the unions. The trade unions offer the most fruitful fields for Socialist propaganda. They are already organized and recognize the need of organization. They are beginning to recognize that socialism is the real objective point of trade unions. The socialists stand for all that the trade unions contend for. The unions demand short hours, long wages, (with no limitations on either). They demand better conditions of labor for ALL their class, regardless of whether all their class deserve it or not. Scab or union man, it does not matter. The union when victorious call them all her children, and all have equal rights to the benefits which the union has secured.

During a strike when the men are in actual want, yet refuse to surrender, they may find a scab who by his action is endeavoring to render null and void the organization they have worked for years to build, and their temper getting the better of them they may perhaps give him an education on the necessity of the solidarity of the toilers, and quicken his perception through the medium of a long piece of lead piping, yet after the strike is won, they invite him into the union again—cancel all his fines, make much of him, and invite him to share with them the benefits the strikers won. Not only do they invite him but they demand that even the "scab" shall reap the higher wages, and if they find out that he is working for less than union wages or in any other way refusing to share the benefits the union has secured, they may sometimes find him with a brick or remove the scum from his eyes with a long fist. After the operation he generally sees things from a common sense point of view, and is usually a wiser and a better man. Whenever the unions give one of their craft an exhibition of physical culture, it is with the avowed object of ultimately bettering his condition. The unions endeavor to give to ALL their members the best conditions of labor. They make the interests of all the members identical, so that individuals wishing to better their own condition are forced to better the condition of all.

Socialism will make the interests of all identical and will include all that the unions have striven for. We unionists have not made greater progress because our diagnosis of the ills we suffered was wrong. That the strike has lost its former effectiveness is admitted even by capitalists. The capitalists did not go on strike to gain their power, they took political action. We now recognize that on the economic field he is a giant, we are a pigmy, but on the political field our positions are reversed. We discuss these economic questions in our club and then in our

Our union is absorbing socialism as a sponge absorbs water, and everything indicates that our capitalist bossman is going to get a UNION HAIR CUT next election. When we organized our club we had no idea that it was going to be such a success. The word "bustling" only gives a faint idea of what we are doing. Meetings packed with workers—no dead timber—a colony of bees are leaders in comparison. We are camping on the slimy trail of capitalism, and we are going to lie in at the death; standing rule that any member when challenged who cannot show up at least one sub card be fined 50 cents; no member yet found guilty of the heinous offense of having no sub cards for sale. Every meeting live members are admitted. Since April 12th we distributed among the building trades 2,000 Workers' Calls. Paid the Workers' Call \$27.40 for sub cards; paid for 5,000 thought provokers; also passed motion through the union that every meeting the union shall set apart thirty minutes for discussing economic questions. A member who dared to discuss socialism in the union a few years ago would have saved his family trouble by getting a clean shave and hiring a wooden overcoat before he made his speech. Packed the Bricklayers' Hall on the regular meeting night and had Walter Thomas Mills talk to bricklayers for one hour and twenty minutes on "Trade Unions and Socialism." At our S. E. E. C. meeting July 6th, Socialist Temple, the following business was transacted:

On motion it was ordered that the S. E. E. C. go to union in a body on Tuesday, July 9th, and get permission to have Thomas J. Morgan speak to them on their regular meeting night, July 23rd. Union business to be rushed through by 8 o'clock p. m. and speaker

given entire evening. Secretary ordered to notify all S. E. E. C. members to be present at union on July 9th. Secretary reported receiving from executive committee 6 subscription lists to procure funds to send delegates to convention. Secretary mailed them to members. Demand for list exceeded supply. Secretary forced to send for 6 more lists and distribute them to workers. Secretary reported bricklayers on one job collected \$11.25. Comrade Christenson working on same job collected \$6.25, making total of \$17.50, which was turned over to executive committee. Comrades Hall, Stevens, Koch, Bransie, Kaiser, Fammere and Langenberg are going to try to beat the above amount. Money received for sub cards \$10.25. Comrade Brangie wanted 30 worth of cards. Secretary announced no more cards on hand. Secretary censured, and ordered to buy \$30.00 worth in proportion, \$15.00 yearlies; \$15.00 half-yearlies, and send \$3.00 to Comrade's house. Further ordered to buy 200 Workers' Calls and distribute them to union. Collection \$1.25. No more business; meeting adjourned.

SECRETARY S. E. E. C.

Convention Delegates Fund.

The following amounts in aid of the convention delegates fund have been collected by the Socialist Bricklayers Educational Club and friends, and received at this office. List of names and sums is hereby appended:

Rudolph Vorpal	.....\$ 1.00
John Correll	..... 1.00
Anthony Prince	..... 1.00
J. C. Tilbush	..... 1.00
George John Prince	..... .50
Anton Christenson	..... 1.00
Carl Anderson	..... .75
Dan Donohue	..... .50
Henry Annes	..... .50
John Nelson	..... .75
C. Nielsen	..... .50
F. Anderson	..... .50
N. Nielsen	..... .50
P. F. Christensen	..... .15
S. Hurdig	..... .50
Jens Nielsen	..... .50
O. Christensen	..... .50
John Hara	..... .50
Aug. Melly	..... .50
W. Peterson	..... .50
C. Michelson	..... .50
C. Christensen	..... .50
F. Cahler	..... .50
F. Pedersen	..... .50
L. Olson	..... .50
T. C. Jensen	..... .50
A. Swanson	..... .50
O. A. Anderson	..... .50
C. A. Peterson	..... .50
John Simons	..... .50
John Lange	..... .50
Peter Johnson	..... 1.00
Al. Fredericks	..... .50
John Jensen	..... .50
Har. Koch	..... .50
Agg. Thorlroggen	..... .50
Chas. Grill	..... .50
Joe. Brangie	..... 1.00
Total	..... 17.50

The receipt of the above sum is hereby acknowledged.

R. A. Morris	..... .50
R. D. Hall	..... 1.00
Ed and Eda W. Br.	..... 1.15
Edith W. Br.	..... 1.00
Williamby Walling	..... 20.00
G. Johns	..... .50
T. N. Lauman	..... .50
M. Hansen	..... .50
E. Nielsen	..... .50
L. F. Goebel	..... .50
Joe. Harris	..... .50
E. Shillock	..... .50
J. W. Sifton	..... .50
Al. Lindstrom	..... .50
H. Hansen	..... .50
Edith W. Br.	..... 2.00
O. Anderson	..... .50
S. Ebermann	..... .50
Peter Spolum	..... .50
J. G. Shillock	..... .50

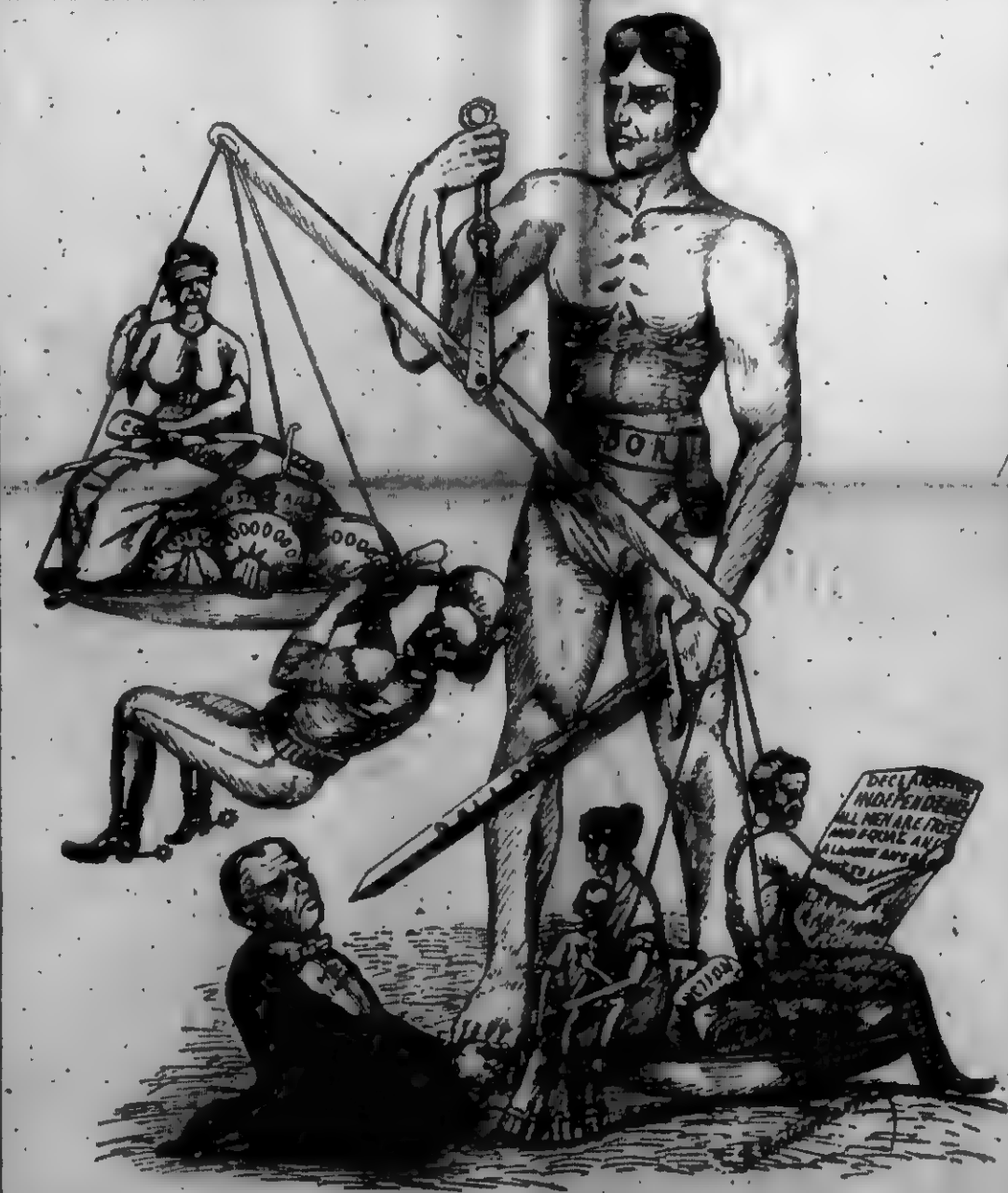
The Committee of Management for the Workers' Call Pic-nic, have made arrangements to supply lunches on the grounds tomorrow. Prices moderate.

A Challenge.

The employees of the Acres Carpet Cleaning Works, understanding that the Socialist Bricklayers Educational Club was to have a picnic on the grounds of the Acres Carpet Cleaning Works, on Monday, July 14th, for \$5.00 a side, money to be raised by the employees of the Acres Carpet Cleaning Works, M. Becker & Co.

There will be vastly more enjoyment in attending the Workers' Call picnic at Gardner's Park tomorrow, than in staying away and making excuses to your friends afterwards, to account for your absence.

More spheres are ALWAYS wanted.



WHEN LABOR COMES TO JUDGMENT.

be considered socialism, and that each one be adopted on its merits.

"Resolved, First, That the producer should have his product." Adopted almost unanimously (45 to 6).

"Resolved, Second, That the only guarantee of this result is the ownership by the producer himself of the land and machinery necessary to production." Went through with a whoop (45 to 3).

"Resolved, Third, That inasmuch as it is an economic law that industry operated on a large scale is the most economical and therefore the most desirable, the people should own and operate industry on such a scale." Carried by an overwhelming majority (35 to 1).

"Resolved, Fourth, That inasmuch as the people already have at hand in their various city, state and national governmental organizations, the necessary framework for the construction of an organization for the operation of industry, the people, through these various governments, should take over the land and machinery for their own joint ownership and democratic management, in order that they may be able to distribute to themselves what they produce."

By this time some of the politicians in the Conference saw what they were doing and began to get frightened, but still the vote in favor was thirty-eight to one. Ex-Archbishop General Menest of Ohio was the "one."

Then came the final vote.

Resolved, Sixth, That to strain this result we declare necessary the success of a political party representing the people who desire these ends."

And even this was adopted by a considerable majority (25 to 5).

A Ludicrous Awakening.

Then began the most laughable thing that perhaps ever took place in a gathering of supposedly intelligent people. Everyone of these propositions had been adopted by an overwhelming vote on its own merits, but now that it became generally recognized that such adoption meant the endorsement of socialism, the timid ones, like some socialists, and so by a vote of thirty to thirty-five the whole matter was laid on the table.

Socialism Predominant.

Then came the grand wind-up for the socialists in the meeting arranged by Comrade Wilshire. Comrade Corinne Brown presided and the various comrades who had been present at the Conference occupied the time. Hence to say that it was a rousing meeting with a larger attendance than was present at any meeting of the Conference itself (Detroit papers to the contrary notwithstanding) and that the socialist participation in the Conference, which had been one long glorious series of

the Conference was true, not one of their prophecies fulfilled, not one of their criticisms justified. The members of the Conference, with the exception of a half dozen professional politicians, who were here to seek their own advantage, and perhaps a score of Single Taxers, who went chasing round and round the race track circle of ideas (?) that goes to make up their doctrine, were willing and anxious to hear and learn. It was the most fertile field for socialist propaganda I ever encountered, and every phase of the result justified the action of those socialists who participated.

It was the general opinion of the socialists who did attend the Detroit conference that it was not at all a misfortune that more of the socialists were not there. After so many had not decided not to attend but had urged others not to go there could be no feeling on the part of the non-socialists that any effort had been made to capture the body, by any concerted action on the part of the socialists.

Enough Socialists Present.

There were socialists present sufficient in number and active enough in the conference discussions to present the socialists' point of view on every question at any time considered by the conference. At the beginning there

Work in Harmony.

Another matter of interest was the way all of the socialists worked together. The Socialist group was organized early in the conference. It held four special group meetings and acted on many matters. All its sessions were enthusiastic and in the group were representatives of nearly every possible kind of a Socialist. The Social Crusader, the Christian Socialist League, the Co-Operator, Social Democrats with headquarters in Chicago and with

(Continued on page 6)

THE WORKERS' CALL

Second volume, No. 10, 1000 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill. Published every Saturday morning at 1000 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill. The Workers' Call is published for and under the control of the Socialist Party of America, Chicago, a corporation without capital stock, the whole revenue of which must be expended for the purpose of carrying on the work of the party. Contributions may be made by postal note or by check payable to the order of the Workers' Call.

Subscription rates: One year, \$1.00; Six months, \$0.60; Three months, \$0.30. Single copies, 10 cents. Orders for single copies should be sent to the office of the Workers' Call, 1000 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

Editorial announcements: To secure the return of second-class postage privilege, the Workers' Call must reach the office by Monday evening preceding the time in which they are to appear.

The first class of postage is published at the rate of 10 cents per copy. Contributions and letters of news concerning the party should be sent to the office of the Workers' Call, 1000 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

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"amicably adjusted" in one of these mysterious occurrences which can only be accounted for by the Socialist workingmen who has a theory of his own to regard to the "harmony" which exists between capital and labor. To non-Socialist workingmen these things remain unaccountable, though the mine owner and manager know their significance most thoroughly, but very prudently conceal their knowledge. It is only the Socialist who gives the game away.

COME ONE, COME ALL

We take much pleasure in announcing to the comrades and friends and readers of the Workers' Call that all arrangements for the management of the picnic have been perfected by the Committee elected for the purpose. No detail has been overlooked that will tend to the comfort and enjoyment of those who may be present, and to make this event the most noteworthy of its kind that has yet occurred in the history of the local socialist movement.

Lists of prizes for the winners of the various games have been selected, some of which have already appeared in our columns. Refreshments of all kinds have been provided by the committee of management and will be procurable at the lowest possible prices, so that none may suffer from hunger or thirst at any time during the day. A baseball game between the West Side Socialist team and the employees of a down town firm will in all probability form one of the unique features of the occasion, as the challenge which comes from the latter, and appears in another column of this issue, will almost certainly be accepted by the socialist team—socialists as a rule never being remarkable for evading challenges of any kind, either in sport or argument. In short, nothing has been neglected which it was in the power of the committee to foresee or provide, to make the day as pleasant and enjoyable as possible.

The complete success of the picnic now depends upon the amount of tickets sold by the comrades during the preceding months, and from several indications we have reason to believe that they have not failed to do their part in this important matter. The outlook for favorable weather is also very promising and we may reasonably expect that the attendance will show an increase over that of last year commensurate with the splendid socialist situation that has been so energetically carried on in the past twelve months. As a full report of the events of the day will appear in the next issue, it is to be hoped that the attendance will be of sufficient magnitude to test to the utmost the descriptive powers possessed by the staff of the Workers' Call.

"HAT" AND "HUT"

Every day that passes must necessarily bring home to men of ordinary intelligence the fact that in spite of all assertions to the contrary, the relations between capitalist and labor show ever increasing evidence of antagonism which cannot be dissipated by recommendations of prudence to either side or solved by appeals to the "morality" of the age. While the Socialist sees in this antagonism the condition of economic revolution in the future, and knows that the struggle must be waged with greater force and ferocity, those who profess to believe in the permanence of the present form of society still persist in bringing forward their discarded platitudes as a solution of the "problem". It is needless to say that the action of the hostile forces is in no way determined by such counsel. Both sides are already coming to view them as customary expressions, which although meaningless, have acquired through constant repetition a sort of claim to be regarded as peculiarly proper to such occasions.

But now that the possibility arises in the near future, of one million organized wage laborers in one industry confronting a small group of capitalists who control that industry, it is vaguely beginning to be felt that the situation demands something more than the stereotyped appeals and counsels customary to such occasions, and here and there may be heard a timid threat to the effect that "public ownership" may become necessary if neither of the combatants can be persuaded to adjust their differences without disturbing the entire "business" fabric of the community.

It is as well to remember that it was just this very class of writers who persistently declared socialism to be impossible, impractical and unworkable, when the manifestations of the class struggle were confined to local strikes and less formidable combats. It was this very class that incessantly preached the possibility of harmony between capitalist and laborer, in order to continue the supremacy of the former.

It was this class also who invariably sided with capitalist "law and order", when striking workers were slaughtered by the power of the state, called in to aid in maintaining capitalist supremacy. They have now, in spite of wilful blindness, been forced to recant their previous assertions and admit that the struggle between producer and non-producer "may" bring about a change in the ownership of the means of production. The question of the billion dollar steel trust is perhaps not the greatest monument to the power of J. Pierpont Morgan, when it is considered that through his manipulations, the blind have, partially at least, received their sight.

One million men confronting one billion dollars—concentration of wealth proceeding ever more rapidly amongst the capitalist class and political and economic organization amongst the laborers. What is to be the result? Is it not extremely probable that after the first great collision the world will harmonize of labor and capital will transform his "public ownership" into "public ownership must", and finally into unadulterated socialism, when his eyes have been thoroughly opened?

SOCIALISM IN LOCAL UNIONS

In reviewing the progress of Socialism amongst the working class of Chicago for the past year, one of the most gratifying and at the same time most significant indications of the growth of class consciousness, is undoubtedly to be found in the awakening of the members of the local trade unions towards their material interests as workingmen. Readers of this paper cannot have failed to observe the increasing number of labor organizations which are addressed by local socialist speakers every week, but they perhaps have overlooked the fact that these addresses signify much more than is seen on the surface. Their growing frequency is obviously the result of the presence of an ever increasing number of class-conscious socialist workingmen in these bodies and while there is no attempt to "capture" the union, as such, for socialism, it is nevertheless undeniable that the power and influence of socialism is steadily and unmistakably making itself felt in the ranks of the organized laborers of Chicago.

The attention of our readers is called to a report which appears in this issue, from the "Socialist Bricklayers Educational Club", an organization which though not officially connected with the political movement, is yet engaged in spreading the truths of socialism with a vigor and energy which is certainly unsurpassed by any similar body of wage workers within the city limits. A perusal of the report alluded to will more than bear out this statement.

Just what manner of men compose this organization may be inferred from several passages in the report. It will be seen that while the "Socialist Bricklayers Educational Club" is little over three months old it has already long passed the kindergarten stage, and is conducting the fight against capitalism with a determination and persistency which is generally supposed to be found only amongst the seasoned veterans of the movement.

Its members are men who know what they want and how to get it. The fact that they recognize the importance of the party press as an instrument to attain their object, proves this conclusively, and the Workers' Call has every reason to commend their sagacity upon this point, and would modestly hint that their example in this respect might be followed with advantage by others.

The bricklayer is thinking—and better still he is translating his thoughts into action. To him socialism is not a dim dreamy picture, that may perhaps be realized in a thousand years, but a real tangible economic condition that can be brought nearer realization by steady and persistent work upon the part of those interested in its coming, and it is this knowledge that accounts for the force determination with which he labors to hasten its approach.

The mark on the wall is not engaged solely in building houses for others to inhabit. His muscles may belong to a master but he is beginning to discover that his brains are his own, and that he can employ them in laying broad and deep, the foundations of a Co-operative Commonwealth, a social structure that shall stand strong and solid, centuries after the work of his hands as a wage slave, has disappeared from the earth, along with the system of capitalism which now calls it forth.

Socialist Co-operative

All comrades interested in the organization of a Socialist Co-operative are requested to be present at an adjourned meeting to be held at the Socialist Temple Monday evening, July 11.

ERNEST UTERMANN,
Secretary pro tem.

SNAP SHOTS BY THE WAYSIDE.

On July 5th the Declaration of Independence was read for the first time in forty years in Jackson, Miss. But it is not thought that this revival of the recognition of freedom and equality for all men will interfere to any serious extent with the practice of lynching the colored brother who asserts his equality and freedom too obstructively.

The obsolete traction machinery of the New York Metropolitan Street Railway Company has fetched \$1,000,000 as junk, but the obsolete human machine when consigned to the economic scrap pile is usually entirely unsaleable. There is probably no more valuable object to-day than the work-out wage laborer, the one product of capitalism which has no market value whatever.

On July 5th the daily papers stated that the police, fire and health department heads of the city government were up in arms against the management of the Illinois Steel Company's gigantic plant at South Chicago for refusing admission of their subordinates to the grounds and for declining to give information concerning the dead and wounded victims of accidents occurring in the great mills.

As Davis was out in a contest with the "authorities" on a somewhat similar proposition, it is not probable that the Illinois Steel Company will depart from the old established custom of concealing the details of their butcheries for any threats of this sort that may be made against them. The "city government" might as well "ground arms." The information will not be forthcoming.

A barber shop chartered by the State of Kansas as the "Barber Antiseptic Company" has been started in Topeka. One of the rules of the Company requires that the employees shall open for daily business with prayer. It may be asserted without fear of contradiction that there will be little militant trades unionism amongst the employees in that shop, if a sufficient supply of pious barbers can be procured.

A "riotous scene" was enacted a few days ago in the Belgian Chamber of Deputies by a socialist representative who wanted to know why the commandant of the Civic guard should have exhorted his men to fire on the "mob" in case of a riot. We American workmen never send any such "riotous" representatives as this to Congress. Whenever our capitalist masters feel inclined to have lead pumped into a "mob" of us, we don't want any question asked about it in Congress. We just take our medicine as quietly as possible and make no noise whatever, thereby proving our superiority to the pauper laborers of effete Europe, who actually raise a fuss over a mere threat of shooting.

A beggar was arrested in Paris last week for plying his vocation on the streets. It was discovered that he was a "well-known frequenter of fashionable clubs and social gatherings," and a large amount of cash and a check book were found in his possession. He explained that he made a comfortable living by begging in the daytime, and that his "earnings" enabled him to pose as a "society man" in the evenings. The dispatch containing this information refers to the incident as "ridiculous and unusual," which shows that the venal correspondent who forwarded it is not particularly remarkable for powers of observation. It is certainly not so very unusual for beggars to consort with thieves at night, a fact that not only police officials but even "reformers" are generally aware of.

HIS TESTIMONY.

Socialist Comrade Truesdell Tells the Story of How He Came to the Movement.

In accordance with a wish to present occasionally the reasons leading different members to join the ranks of Socialism, the Workers' Call prints the following interview between Organizer Mills and Comrade W. E. McDermott, of the South Chicago Branch:

Q: Mr. McDermott, I understand that you have lately joined the local branch at South Chicago. Am I right?

A: Yes.

Q: Would you mind telling how you came to join?

A: In order to be identified with a party that represents my views more completely than any other; for the same reason that I have in the past left one party and joined another as my views gradually became more and more radical. If there are any particular points that you want to know, I will tell you as well as I can.

Q: Does your business have anything to do with your attitude toward Socialism?

A: Yes. It keeps some people out of Socialism; it drove me into it. As you know, I am a shoemaker, and the business requires the hardest kind of work. Most of my time is spent in the courts making a record of people's quarrels, quarrels as useless and unprofitable, as society was properly organized, as would be disputes over the opinions of the people of Mars. It is almost impossible to realize the enormous waste involved in litigation and the various kinds of business on it. Now the support of people engaged in litigation or any other unproductive or destructive work must come from those who do the productive work. It would seem that the greater the number doing unproductive work, the heavier must be the burden on those who are productive, and that if these new doing unproductive work were engaged in useful labor the

task of the producers would be lighter. But I cannot see how this latter condition of things can be brought about except through some change in the organization of society.

Q: Have you been a republican or democrat?

A: Both. I was a republican until I saw through the fraud and absurdity involved in the idea that employers wanted a tariff for the benefit of labor—that is that they supported lobbies in Congress to secure laws that would compel them as employers to pay higher wages. So I became a free trader. The name "free trader" at that time had almost as much odium attached to it as "Socialist" has now, but it has finally become quite respectable. After that I was a gold democrat, and then a believer in free silver. But free silver has disappeared as an issue, and it is a singular circumstance that the very thing (more money) that killed free silver and improved times, also at the same time demonstrated the truth of the free silver position. However, I came to understand that neither free trade nor free silver offered a complete solution, but that at best they were only steps in the right direction, and if they merely led people to do a little thinking for themselves, they were worth while.

Q: How about the single tax?

A: Soon after the publication of "Progress and Poverty" I read it and was a single taxer for many years, believing that it would destroy monopoly and prevent anybody from acquiring wealth without giving an equivalent. But the single tax assumes the continuance of the competitive system.

Q: What led you to look into Socialism?

A: Henry George, in his book on free trade, said that back of the robbers operating under the tariff monopoly and the money monopoly, there was another, land monopoly, who, after all the other robbers had taken their portion of the earnings of labor, took "all that was left." The essence and strength of land monopoly consists in land owners being able to take out more than is put in. If there were no profit there would be no object and no injury in owning land. Therefore profit is the cause of land monopoly. But why is profit in land? Because men are obliged to give more than they get. When I came to ask myself how profit in land can be had but profit in other good things good, I found that Socialism offered the only satisfactory answer. The inspiring motive of all booting, bribery and corruption is private profit on the one hand, and the cause of most crime in poverty on the other. Now, why strike through the single tax at one phase of the evil? Why not strike at the root? The single tax assumes competition as the natural state of society. That men knowing no better should compete and struggle with each other for bread to put in their mouths, is bad; but that they should worship the principle of competition, making the ethics of the hog pen the highest ideal and the guiding principle of civilization, is terrible.

Q: You realize, I suppose, that there is "nothing in it," as the saying is, for those who become Socialists?

A: Yes, but under Socialism there will be "nothing in it" for anybody. Every one will be called upon for his contribution to the total fund of wealth and every one will get his proper share. Under such circumstances none can waste and none become dangerously rich. I forgot to say a minute ago that logic by which the single tax would take as common property those values produced not by any one individual but by the community as a whole, applies with greater force to wealth in general. The amount which the individual by his own unaided resources contributes to the production of wealth is small. In order to produce wealth in abundance, men must make use of the vast accumulations of common knowledge and skill. Now, why this product of the common knowledge and skill, something produced not by any one individual but by all the people acting together as organized society, why this product should not be common property, I cannot understand.

Q: Do other reporters in this city

understand?

A: Yes, I know some who do. Not only that, but there are many lawyers who begin to see that there is something wrong in a system under which men of brain can only live by permission of another class of men having money and who kindly see fit to employ them. Among many classes of people I hear the opinion expressed that the trusts are growing so big and driving so many people out of business that the government will have to take the business into its own hands. Of course these people do not see that the trusts are simply ridding the country of the little exploiters, but they are beginning to see that there is something wrong in the system somewhere, and that at least is a hopeful sign.

The Biennial Singsong.

The Second Biennial Singsong of the Workingmen's Federated Singing Societies was opened last Saturday at 8 p. m. at 35 N. Clark street, when outside singers began to arrive from St. Louis, Cincinnati, Davenport, Cleveland, Shabogay and other cities.

At 10 p. m. the delegates met in convention and listened to the report of the executive. The federal secretary, O. Gratchewski, reported that 13 secretaries and 400 members composed the federation. It was decided to hold the next Singsong in St. Louis in 1904, and also to remove the executive from Chicago to that city.

In the evening the local singers gathered a respectable to their visitors from other cities.

On Sunday at 2 p. m. the singers with a large number of trades unions and

led at Market Square, and with their 4 flags flying marched in parade, over 2,000 strong, through the downtown streets to the First Regiment Hall, at 14th street and Michigan avenue, where the "Latin concert" took place. The hall was packed to its utmost limits.

An orchestra of 25 musicians furnished excellent music. The climax came when all the combined singers, 400 strong, appeared on the stage to render a selection. After the concert the floor was cleared for dancing. On Monday the festival came to an end with a picnic at Ogden's Grove, where a crowd of between five and six thousand gathered to hear the songs of liberty and enjoy themselves on the dancing floor. At 9 p. m. the local singers, with bands playing, formed in line to escort the St. Louis and Davenport singers to the cars, and the second biennial celebration came to a most successful conclusion.

The Bastille was taken by the French working people on the 14th July, 1793. Gardner's Park will be captured by the Socialists on the 14th July, 1901. Are you going to join the storming party?

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Socialists.

OHIO STATE COMMITTEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Dayton, Ohio, July 6, 1901.

Local Party Progress.

Reports of Organizers of the South, West and 11th District Divisions, on public meetings, party progress, financial returns, and general agitation for the past week. A record of growing activity.

SOUTH SIDE.

An encouraging feature of the South Side organization is the large number of new workers in the movement. Nearly all of the speakers are beginners, men and women who have started under the most difficult conditions with which they have been surrounded, and who have studied the causes of those conditions until now that they see the light, they can no longer keep silent, but come forward with a splendid enthusiasm to hasten the coming of the reign of justice.

The vast extent of the South Side District and its stretches of agricultural land and country villages, is a frequent subject for jest, but those same suburban residents and the workers in the factory towns are beginning to use their brains and to welcome the new doctrine that "the earth is for all men," with an earnest and determined purpose that will not again be misled by the empty mouthings of the corrupt politicians.

SOME OF THE MEETINGS.

An effort is being made to hold the State and Congress street meetings every night in the week, and with a little more system than heretofore. Vast crowds attend and at times the arguments and debates on the sides grow numerous and exciting. On Sunday night there were as many as nine overflow meetings in full blast at one time, all discussing various phases of socialism in the most enthusiastic manner.

The meeting on 33d and Commercial streets Wednesday night of last week, was followed by a debate between Comrade Backus and a Democrat, who was willing that W. J. Bryan—who he greatly admired—should do the thinking for the entire United States.

When he learned that Bryan had backed down before Comrade Wilshire's famous challenge and had taken to the earnest study of socialist questions, his admirer concluded to do likewise and promptly invested in some socialist literature.

The meeting at 33d and Halsted streets last week was attended by a great many ladies, who loudly applauded Mrs. Davies' reasons for becoming a socialist.

It was estimated that over 2,000 people attended the State and Congress streets meeting last Sunday night, and when Comrade Keop called upon all who were socialists to raise their hands it seemed that every hand in the audience went up. A similar invitation to republicans and democrats failed to elicit a single response.

Comrade Mills, the division organizer, found upon his return from a ten days' absence that arrangements had been made for a debate with the single taxers, Messrs. Dickey and Wells were rash enough to accept the opportunity to air their views and came to the Sunday afternoon street meeting at 33d and Cottage Grove avenue, prepared for battle. The debate was conducted in a fair and cordial spirit that kept both speakers and crowd in a good humor. The result was about what might have been expected—Mr. Dickey made it evident that he was much more of a socialist than a single taxer, and his colleague was convinced that his reform was faulty through its neglect of observing the natural division of the people into workers and idlers—have and have-nots.

A move is on foot to secure a regular meeting place on the South Side—an other Socialist Temple, but no definite action has yet been taken.

The State and Congress street meeting on Monday night was attended by an immense throng of people who listened with close attention to Comrades Mills, Backus and Davies in a two-and-a-half-hour address. A peculiarity of the meeting was that the crowd gradually increased until the very end of the evening.

Comrades Davies, Pierce and Forberg held an enthusiastic meeting at Thirty-ninth street and Cottage Grove avenue on July 10, with over 300 persons present. Quiet notes and low-spoken words of approval through the crowd tell over more than the hearty applause how close the speakers' words come to the very lives of their hearers.

A detailed statement of the work of the Thirty-ninth ward workers up to July 1st shows the following excellent record, the 100-mark having been passed at the last branch meeting:

A. Hansen	41
F. Morley	27
H. P. Newman	9
L. Morgan	5
D. Roberts	4
R. Waddell	3
N. Ellison	3
J. Glanbeck	3
E. Johnson	2
L. Peterson	2
L. Nordberg	1
Total	110

Comrade Keop, the division organizer, has sold 41 Call cards and now holds the second rank.

Comrade Palmer of the Sixth ward sold 21 and Anderson of the Thirty-second 1.

New members welcomed and organized:

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.	
Total previous receipts	\$32.10
Total previous expenses	\$19.54
Balance	\$12.56

The past week's receipts have been:

33d ward organization fund	\$1.95
33d ward sale of literature	2.35
33d ward sale of stamps	1.00
33d ward Call cards	1.00

7th ward, Call cards	50
1st ward, collection	70
6th ward, collection	25
Total receipts	\$140
Balance	\$7.50

Expenses:	
Balance due organizer	\$11.50
Car fare	40
Postage	10
Balance	\$12.50

NORTH SIDE.

The usual business meeting of the North Division agitation committee was held on Saturday, July 6, at 26 N. Clark street, with Comrade Schuler in the chair, and the following business was transacted:

On roll call the following organizers were present:

Morris, of the 11th; Bauer, of the 22d; Schuler, of the 22d; Kraus, of the 24th; Knox, of the 25th.

Absent, Vahleisch, of Carl Marx Club. Minutes of the last meeting approved.

In view of the fact that one meeting was spoiled by lack of a speaker, the following comrades agreed to speak at meetings: H. F. Lindgren, Chas. Sand.

Other branches in North Division are asked to urge their members to practice speaking so that no disappointment will take place in the future.

In keeping with the above branches, branches are requested to appropriate 50c per month for postage in sending out postage for speakers and minutes of the committee.

Adjourned until Saturday, July 13, at 8:30 p. m.

AGITATION MEETING.

A large crowd listened attentively to Comrades Untermyer, Rubbia, and Wanhope at North avenue and Orchard street on Tuesday evening. One hundred calls were sold and a collection was taken.

Wednesday evening's meeting at Division and Sedgewick streets was a failure—no speaker.

Thursday evening at Walton place and North Clark street a crowd of good size, despite the holiday, listened to Comrade Caplan.

Questions were asked and quite a lively meeting held. One hundred cards were sold, a collection of 60 cents was taken up, and one new member secured.

Friday evening the meeting was called off because the 10th ward branch held a meeting at the corner agreed on. A new corner was picked out, and next Friday a meeting will be held at the corner of Racine avenue and Diversey boulevard.

Comrades are requested to push sale of picnic tickets, to get your credentials filled and to get a big vote on delegates to national convention.

All meetings are off for next Sunday on account of picnic.

The Sunday 4 p. m. meeting at North avenue and Clark street was small on account of a misunderstanding about the picnic.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Due stamps sold, 21st wd. br.	3.00
Call cards sold—21st wd. br.	50
23d wd. br.	1.00
24th wd. br.	50
Call subscription cards sold—	
21st ward branch	6.75
23d ward branch	34
Total	\$12.11

The meeting Sunday evening at Wrightwood and Sheffield avenues was a complete success. Comrade Zimmerman spoke to 150 persons. Questions were asked and satisfactorily answered. One hundred cards were distributed, 2 subscribers for The Call taken, and 20 cents collected.

DISTRICT NO. 4.

At the last organization meeting all the branches, except No. 3 of the 27th Ward, responded to roll call.

The meeting was interesting from start to finish, as meetings usually are when well represented, and considerable business of importance transacted.

Tuesday evening the meeting at Armitage and Tripp was prevented by rain early in the evening.

The meeting at Lincoln and Belmont avenues was fairly well attended, 23 cents worth of literature sold and a collection of 33 cents taken.

A number of individuals exhibited some of the ineffectiveness that is so common in making good socialists, and were answered to the apparent satisfaction of the inquirers and audience.

Comrades Robbins and Bard were the soap box orators on this occasion.

Thursday evening, those of the comrades who were not firing skyrockets, fireworks and roman candles were doubtless putting up intellectual ammunition to be administered in large doses internally, externally and eternally, for the purpose of inspiring in the breasts of the Chicago savages, an irrepressible desire to follow in the steps of their forefathers, by engaging in the declaration of independence business, but, on the latest improved business methods, by demanding industrial freedom.

Friday evening Comrades Leffingwell and Bard, who were on duty at the corner of Belmont and Kinton Aves. but in this encounter, while the opposition was fairly numerous, were unable to draw their fire, but so pre-

pared this may be accounted for from the fact that this is our first engagement from this position and we probably have not as yet got the exact range.

Comrade Leffingwell, the man at the big gun on this occasion, is rapidly developing a wonderful marksmanship.

Sunday, 2 p. m., at Armitage and Kedzie, with Comrade Leffingwell at the bat, Guntwald let base and Bard in the centerfield, we ran a bluff that the natives wouldn't meet, and after a half hour or more of trying to entice them into the "game" we temporarily withdrew from the field.

From some of those who had nerve enough to get within hailing distance, we learned that on Monday evening the streets are crowded with people who are not so shy, hence we will endeavor to play them again on Monday evening, July 15th, and we trust that all the resident comrades who understand and enjoy the game, will turn out on that occasion.

Any persons in the 24th or 27th Wards who are interested in the cause of Socialism, but not associated with the organized movement, but who contemplate doing so, should address the District Organizer, J. H. Bard, 713 West Irving Park Blvd., who will call and see you.

Capitalist politicians and other confidence men will not be permitted to operate at the Workers' Call picnic in Gardner's Park tomorrow.

Orbits at the Temple.

Last week was a critical period for the West Side comrades who were threatened with the loss of the Temple as a center of propaganda. They were served with a notice to vacate by the owner of the premises, regardless of the fact that the July rent had been rendered on June 24th.

The suit for possession was tried in Justice Chitt's court on July 1st, and was decided against the socialists. But the West Side politicians who fondly imagined that they were about to get rid of a "disturbing element" were doomed to disappointment. They did not reckon on the stubborn defence which was decided upon by the comrades, who immediately took an appeal against the ruling.

Comrade Theo. Williams came to the rescue as bondman and was accepted by the justice, who fixed the bond at \$500. The counsel for the socialists, Comrade Peter Sissman, reports that he is very hopeful of ultimate victory for them.

As the costs of the case place a heavy burden upon the Temple, it is hoped that the friends of the movement will come forward with financial assistance as soon as possible.

No meeting will be held in the Temple on July 14th on account of the Workers' Call picnic falling on that date. Comrade Professor E. Untermyer, who was scheduled to speak there on July 5th, was unable to be present on account of sickness, but he will lecture on the 21st of July upon the subject of "Woman and the Labor Problem." It is to be hoped that a large audience will be present.

The Ladies' Auxiliary meets every Thursday night at the Temple, as per announcement in another part of these columns. West Side Socialists are especially urged to attend the Sunday evening lectures in full force, and to make special efforts to induce their friends and acquaintances to come along also.

As neither Bryan nor Roosevelt will be present at the Workers' Call picnic in Gardner's Park tomorrow, the outlook for a really enjoyable day is all the more certain.

Weekly Subscription Report.

For weeks ending June 29 and July 6

Wards	Subscriptions	Papers	Total
1st	10	50	3.75
2nd	10	50	3.75
3rd	10	50	3.75
4th	10	50	3.75
5th	10	50	3.75
6th	10	50	3.75
7th	10	50	3.75
8th	10	50	3.75
9th	10	50	3.75
10th	10	50	3.75
11th	10	50	3.75
12th	10	50	3.75
13th	10	50	3.75
14th	10	50	3.75
15th	10	50	3.75
16th	10	50	3.75
17th	10	50	3.75
18th	10	50	3.75
19th	10	50	3.75
20th	10	50	3.75
21st	10	50	3.75
22nd	10	50	3.75
23rd	10	50	3.75
24th	10	50	3.75
25th	10	50	3.75
26th	10	50	3.75
27th	10	50	3.75
28th	10	50	3.75
29th	10	50	3.75
30th	10	50	3.75
31st	10	50	3.75
32nd	10	50	3.75
33rd	10	50	3.75
34th	10	50	3.75
35th	10	50	3.75
36th	10	50	3.75
37th	10	50	3.75
38th	10	50	3.75
39th	10	50	3.75
40th	10	50	3.75
41st	10	50	3.75
42nd	10	50	3.75
43rd	10	50	3.75
44th	10	50	3.75
45th	10	50	3.75
46th	10	50	3.75
47th	10	50	3.75
48th	10	50	3.75
49th	10	50	3.75
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59th	10	50	3.75
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61st	10	50	3.75
62nd	10	50	3.75
63rd	10	50	3.75
64th	10	50	3.75
65th	10	50	3.75
66th	10	50	3.75
67th	10	50	3.75
68th	10	50	3.75
69th	10	50	3.75
70th	10	50	3.75
71st	10	50	3.75
72nd	10	50	3.75
73rd	10	50	3.75
74th	10	50	3.75
75th	10	50	3.75
76th	10	50	3.75
77th	10	50	3.75
78th	10	50	3.75
79th	10	50	3.75
80th	10	50	3.75
81st	10	50	3.75
82nd	10	50	3.75
83rd	10	50	3.75
84th	10	50	3.75
85th	10	50	3.75
86th	10	50	3.75
87th	10	50	3.75
88th	10	50	3.75
89th	10	50	3.75
90th	10	50	3.75
91st	10	50	3.75
92nd	10	50	3.75
93rd	10	50	3.75
94th	10	50	3.75
95th	10	50	3.75
96th	10	50	3.75
97th	10	50	3.75
98th	10	50	3.75
99th	10	50	3.75
100th	10	50	3.75

As neither Bryan nor Roosevelt will be present at the Workers' Call picnic in Gardner's Park tomorrow, the outlook for a really enjoyable day is all the more certain.

Weekly Subscription Report.

For weeks ending June 29 and July 6

Weekly Subscription Report.			
For weeks ending June 30 and July 3			
Wards	Subscriptions	Papers	Total
1st	10	50	3.75
2nd	10	50	3.75
3rd	10	50	3.75
4th	10	50	3.75
5th	10	50	3.75
6th	10	50	3.75
7th	10	50	3.75
8th	10	50	3.75
9th	10	50	3.75
10th	10	50	3.75
11th	10	50	3.75
12th	10	50	3.75
13th	10	50	3.75
14th	10	50	3.75
15th	10	50	3.75
16th	10	50	3.75
17th	10	50	3.75
18th	10	50	3.75
19th	10	50	3.75
20th	10	50	3.75
21st	10	50	3.75
22nd	10	50	3.75
23rd	10	50	3.75
24th	10	50	3.75
25th	10	50	3.75
26th	10	50	3.75
27th	10	50	3.75
28th	10	50	3.75
29th	10	50	3.75
30th	10	50	3.75
31st	10	50	3.75
32nd	10	50	3.75
33rd	10	50	3.75
34th	10	50	3.75
35th	10	50	3.75
36th	10	50	3.75
37th	10	50	3.75
38th	10	50	3.75
39th	10	50	3.75
40th	10	50	3.75
41st	10	50	3.75
42nd	10	50	3.75
43rd	10	50	3.75
44th	10	50	3.75
45th	10	50	3.75
46th	10	50	3.75
47th	10	50	3.75
48th	10	50	3.75
49th	10	50	3.75
50th	10	50	3.75
51st	10	50	3.75
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62nd	10	50	3.75
63rd	10	50	3.75
64th	10	50	3.75
65th	10	50	3.75
66th	10	50	3.75
67th	10	50	3.75
68th	10	50	3.75
69th	10	50	3.75
70th	10	50	3.75
71st	10	50	3.75
72nd	10	50	3.75
73rd	10	50	3.75
74th	10	50	3.75
75th	10	50	3.75
76th	10	50	3.75
77th	10	50	3.75
78th	10	50	3.75
79th	10	50	3.75
80th	10	50	3.75
81st	10	50	3.75
82nd	10	50	3.75
83rd	10	50	3.75
84th	10	50	3.75
85th	10	50	3.75
86th	10	50	3.75
87th	10	50	3.75
88th	10	50	3.75
89th	10	50	3.75
90th	10	50	3.75
91st	10	50	3.75
92nd	10	50	3.75
93rd	10	50	3.75
94th	10	50	3.75
95th	10	50	3.75
96th	10	50	3.75
97th	10	50	3.75
98th	10	50	3.75
99th	10	50	3.75
100th	10	50	3.75

Echoes from Detroit.

(Continued from page 1.)

headquarters in Springfield, the men from Canada and from Texas, the materialists and the spiritualists, were all there and acted together in perfect harmony. Every vote taken was practically unanimous. Comrade Mills was elected chairman of the group on nomination of Steadman, and Simons was made the Socialist member of the conference committee on Resolutions also on the nomination of Steadman. Wentworth, Simons, Wilshire and Steadman were elected to speak from the floor of the conference at the time specially allotted to socialists. Their election was unanimous by the members of the Socialist group. On the evening of July 12 the socialists held the conference hall all to themselves. Mrs. Corinne Brown presided and Comrades Wilshire, Simons, Carr and Mills were the speakers.

Socialist Women on Sunday.

On Sunday morning Comrade Mills spoke in the pulpit of the Universalist church, one of the largest and most centrally located churches in the city. He spoke by special request of the pastor. He presented the historic argument for scientific socialism, was frequently applauded while speaking, and at the close almost the entire congregation gathered about him to express their approval of the address and not infrequently to express surprise as to the scientific and historic defense of the Socialist position.

Local Comrades deliver

One of the best features of the conference was the activity of the Detroit socialists. Their Sunday afternoon meeting at which Simons, Wilshire and Mills were the speakers, was the most enthusiastic meeting during the whole week in Detroit. Unless it was the meeting of the last evening of the conference in Philadelphia Hall, where the socialists had complete possession.

Stand for Clear Cut Socialism

The effort to organize a new party was rejected by Lee M. Mowbray of St. Louis. He said Comrade Mills divided the time on the first evening devoted to the question, "Is Political Union Feasible?" Mills contended that only on the program of socialism in these days possibility for such union, and that on this program union could not long be avoided. When Mowbray followed he spoke in a discouraged and disappointed way of his hopes for getting together on a platform of common ground for socialists and anti-socialists, but the proposal was not again mentioned from the floor during the conference. Comrades Simons and Wilshire attended the group meeting of the allied parties and persuaded them to take no action other than to send a committee to Indianapolis. The chairman of the group was Dr. Patterson, the owner of the Arena, who voted with the socialists in the conference on every vote from start to finish. He will appoint the committee to come to Indianapolis.

W. T. MILLS.

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Branch Directory.

COMMITTEES.

GENERAL COMMITTEE meets first Saturday of every month at Schiller Hall, 1st floor, Schiller Bldg., 101 E. Randolph street. M. H. Taff, secretary, 24 N. Clark street.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meets every Monday at Workers' Call office, 34 N. Clark street. M. H. Taff, secretary, 24 N. Clark street.

BRANCHES.

The following directory announces only the business meetings of the various branches. All agitation meetings will be announced in the "List of Meetings" which will be found on the first page of every issue of The Workers' Call.

ORGANIZATION DIVISION NO. 1, THE SOUTH SIDE.
SOUTH SIDE COMMITTEE meets Sunday, 8 o'clock at 7113 Emerald avenue. G. Anderson, Secretary, 7113 Emerald ave. Walter Thomas Mills, Division Organizer, 6416 Ellis avenue.

FIRST AND SECOND WARDS—Meet every Friday, 8 p. m., at 2114 Wabash ave. (closed). Secretary, Rice Washington, 115 East 12nd street. Organized, Peter Haas, 1781 Wabash av.

THIRD WARD—Headquarters, 1833 S. State street, meets every Monday at 8 p. m.; secretary, S. R. Tompkins, 2900 State street. Organized, Louis Dabland, 2765 State street.

FOURTH WARD—Meets every first and third Monday night at 3110 South Halsted street, secretary, Joe Trent, 339 E. Twenty-fourth street. Organized, H. Driesvagt, 2110 Halsted street.

FIFTH WARD—Every second and fourth Tuesday at 2725 S. Halsted st.; Sec. George Mitchell, 1523 23th st. Organizer, A. Beck.

SIXTH WARD—Meets first and third Thursday nights at 419 E. 43d street. Secretary M. Kleininger, 4514 Lake ave. Organizer, A. J. Nielsen, 345 E. 43rd street.

SEVENTH WARD—Meets every second and fourth Friday evenings at 9 o'clock at 6113 Cottage Grove avenue, rear hall, first floor. Secretary, Peyton Russell, 607 Washington avenue; organizer, Stanley Klendelshel, 4126 East 45th street.

EIGHTH WARD—Every Saturday 8 p. m., at Sherman Hall, 114 Commercial ave.; Sec. M. H. Taff, 256 Commercial avenue. Organizer, Theo. J. Taff, 125-29th street.

NINTH AND TENTH WARDS—Meet every 1st and 3rd Monday at 1445 Halsted street; secretary, Geo. L. Rosenberg, 322 Taylor st.

ELEVENTH WARD—Every 2nd and 4th Thursday at Jewett Hall, cor. 1st street and Pauline street. Robert Potter, 300 Westbourne ave.

TWELFTH WARD—Secretary G. J. Bindler, 1128 S. Albany ave.

THIRTEENTH WARD—Every Wednesday evening, 8 p. m., at Socialist Temple, 130 E. Western ave. Sec'y Joe Lambert, 1012 Washington Blvd.

FOURTEENTH WARD—Every Friday at Miles' Hall, southeast corner Grand and Western avenues; secretary, E. Cope, 102 Emerson avenue.

FIFTEENTH WARD—Meets every Friday evening at 171 Thomas St. Sec. M. Hull, 34 Thomas St.

SIXTEENTH WARD—Every 2nd and 4th Monday, Rhonhofen's Hall, Ashland and Milwaukee ave.; secretary, O. Beselach, 346 N. Wood St.

SEVENTEENTH WARD—Every 2nd and 4th Friday, Aurora Hall, Huron St. and Milwaukee Ave.; secretary, A. Mork, 481 N. Wood St.

EIGHTEENTH WARD—First and third Wednesday at 47 3/4 Madison street; secretary John Gillespie, 47 W. Madison street.

NINETEENTH WARD—Every Tuesday evening at Hull House, secretary, Miss Mary Coleman, Hull House, corner Polk and Calumet streets.

TWENTIETH WARD—Every Thursday at Socialist Temple, 130 E. Western avenue; secretary, James G. Smith, 912 W. Madison street.

21st Ward—Every Wednesday 8 p. m., 1st floor, 45 N. Clark Street; Sec. R. A. Morris, 34 N. Clark St.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD—Every second Tuesday at the month at 51 Clybourn avenue; secretary, F. F. Ehrenberg, 331 N. Franklin street.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD—Every Friday at Gardner's Park, 63rd and Larrabee streets; secretary, A. H. Schuler, 144 Dayton street.

TWENTY-FOURTH—Every first and third Friday at N. W. corner Southport avenue and Diversey Blvd.; secretary L. N. Wagner, 638 Southport avenue.

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD—Every second and fourth Tuesday at Fridham Hall, 116 Diversey Boulevard; secretary, E. N. Daniels, 144 Newport Avenue.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD—Every first and third Tuesday, cor. R. Leavitt and Belle Plaine ave. A. Johnson, secretary, 233 Cayler av.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD No. 1—Meets every Friday at 263 W. Washington street; secretary, W. H. Lohman, 635 W. Wellington st.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD No. 2—Secretary, J. H. Bard, 713 W. Irving Park Blvd.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD No. 3—Every first and third Monday, Lindstrom's Hall, 1811 N. Halsted St.; secretary, J. Harris, 1200 W. Montana Av.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD No. 4—Secretary, A. Eisenman, 1116 Armitage avenue.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD No. 5—Secretary, Daniel Zukas, 1111 N. Fifth-seventh court.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD No. 6—Secretary, James Charbonneau, 248 N. Whipple street.

TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD—Every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at 1116 Commercial ave.; Secretary, Anna Johnson, 1200 W. Washington Ave.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday evening at 180 Larrabee street, near North avenue; secretary, John Vogt, 180 Garfield Av.

THIRTIETH WARD—Secretary, F. W. Fisher, 223 Westworth avenue.

THIRTY-FIRST WARD—Every Friday at Tobias Hall, 55th and Aberdeen streets, 9 p. m.; Secretary, H. P. Newman, 614 Loomis street. Organizer, P. Rorick, 1523 Aberdeen st.

THIRTY-SECOND WARD—Meets every Friday, 8 p. m., at 6419 Halsted St. Sec. C. F. Lewis, 6807 Union ave.; Organizer, G. Anderson, 7113 Emerald avenue.

THIRTY-THIRD WARD—Every second and fourth Wednesday evening at 112th street and Michigan avenue; secretary, G. F. Deane, 11411 Perry av.; Organizer, E. DeBoer, 44 West 110th street.

THIRTY-FOURTH WARD—Secretary, H. C. Johnson, 220 W. Monroe st.

THIRTY-FIFTH WARD No. 1—Secretary, J. M. Crook, 124 N. 28th ave.

GERMAN BRANCHES.

KARL MARX CLUB—Every second and fourth Monday evening at 180 Larrabee street, near North avenue; secretary, John Vogt, 180 Garfield Av.

FREDERICK ENGELS CLUB—Meets every 1st and 3rd Monday at 2637 Bishop St.; secretary, J. Steyers, 2612 W. Sixty-sixth St.

EIGHTH WARD GERMAN CLUB—Every first and third Friday evenings at 1124 South Chicago avenue; secretary, Ferdinand Jahnke, 2612 1/2 W. Sixty-sixth St.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD GERMAN CLUB—Every 1st and 3rd Thursday evenings at Socialist Turner Hall, Belmont and Paulina.

POLISH BRANCHES.

POLISH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Meets every Monday at Polish headquarters, 424 Noble street, secretary, F. Cienciarz, 441 Noble street.

SEVENTEENTH WARD BRANCH—Every Saturday at 424 Noble street; secretary, M. Ploch, 424 Noble street.

EIGHTH WARD BRANCH—Every Sunday, 3 p. m., at Prokop's Hall, 44th street and Superior avenue; secretary, P. Rudzinski, 8757 Market ave.

TENTH WARD BRANCH—Every Saturday evening at Pulaski Hall, 15th street and Ashland avenue; secretary, K. Kosturki, 917 W. 29th street.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD BRANCH—Every first and third evenings, Kosciuszko Hall, 46th and Wood streets.

LADIES' BRANCH—Every first Sunday at 226 21st place; secretary, Mrs. H. Felick, 226 21st place.

EDUCATIONAL CLUBS.

SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at 1626 Milwaukee av. in rear.

LASALLE POLITICAL AND EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Lecture and reading rooms at 448 E. Halsted street; meetings every Friday night.

SOCIALIST BRICKLAYERS' EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Meets every Saturday, 8 p. m., at Socialist Temple, 130 E. Western ave.; John Cottrell, secretary, 343 Warren Ave.; J. Langenberg, treasurer, 315 Sheffield Ave.

ILLINOIS

Locals affiliated with Social Democratic Party, headquarters at Springfield, Mo.

ILLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE meets every 1st and 3rd Friday evenings at 71 Dearborn street. Secretary, R. A. Morris, 34 N. Clark street.

LOCAL ALTON—Secretary, Aug. Shipper, 94 Union street.

LOCAL BELLEVILLE—Secretary, G. W. Boyce, 114 N. Gold street.

LOCAL CENTRALIA—Secretary, Anton Baumgartner, Railroad No. 1.

LOCAL GLEN CARBON—Secretary, C. Demmerich.

LOCAL GALESBURG—Secretary, Joe C. Bjoelin, 1207 E. North street.

LOCAL MERRIN—Secretary, F. R. Myers.

LOCAL MONMOUTH—Secretary, R. F. Watson, Box 1059.

LOCAL MOLINE—Secretary, Paul Pressell.

LOCAL NEW BURNSIDE—Secretary, A. O. Mine.

LOCAL PEKIN—Secretary, G. F. Schmidt, 612 Court street.

LOCAL QUINCY—Secretary, William Heuman, 1224 State street.

LOCAL ROCK ISLAND—Secretary, H. Weyland, 1209 Fifth avenue.

LOCAL GLEN ELLYN—Secretary, Chas. H. Kerr.

LOCAL SPRINGFIELD—Secretary, A. von Behrens, 1340 N. Grand avenue.

LOCAL FREEBURG—Secretary, Joe Miller.

LOCAL TRENTON—Secretary, J. J. Shuster.

LOCAL ALTOONA—Secretary, Carl Elson, M. D.

LOCAL BISHOP HILL—Secretary, A. F. Lindwall.

LOCAL ROCKFORD—Secretary, Henry Nevan, 409 Seventh street.

LOCAL BERWICK—Secretary, H. E. Allen.

LOCAL ABINGDON—Secretary, Thos. Wallace.

LOCAL PANA—Secretary, Henry Walbert.

LOCAL LINCOLN—Sec. J. N. Bait.

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asures of family life upon them except kept the floor of the dancing pavilion hot under their feet, until about 12.30 P. M. "The business men" the Official American Worker said. Franklin speaks history as the greatest and most unqualified success ever undertaken and executed by the local Socialist apparatus.

While it is gratifying to know that all local problems in this direction have been broken, in the outing of last Sunday, it is eminently proper to give justice where justice is due. It is owing to the Official American Worker and the Committee of Management, and the attention which they bestowed upon details, however small, that this success is to be attributed. Some two weeks ago we remarked editorially that this Committee had perfected all arrangements and might be relied upon to do their part. We are glad to say that they have fully justified our anticipations, and also that the comrades who were charged with the not quite so agreeable task of selling tickets have acquitted themselves fully as well. Franklin has been every inch to do his duty—and the expectations were realized.

A few words more before closing. It would be unwise to pass over the fact that a group of comrades, both men and women, who were on the committee, consisting members of the various branches that Sunday, served Franklin were not only important but indispensable in the success of the picnic. These were the comrades who volunteered their services as waiters, cooks, bartenders, etc., and there in charge of the various games. Although we no doubt found their pleasure in giving pleasure to others, none the less do their services demand recognition, and the Committee of Management takes pleasure in acknowledging through the columns of this paper how much their valuable assistance has contributed to the splendid success of last Sunday.

For Financial Report see page 4.

Local Party Progress.

Reports of Organizers of the South, West and 4th District Divisions, on public meetings, party press, financial returns, and general agitation for the past week.
A record of growing activity.

SOUTH SIDE.

The Division organizer of the South Side was suddenly called out of town on last Saturday and was greatly disappointed at not being able to attend the picnic.

Comrades Backus, Pierce, Moller and Davies held a very large meeting at 24th and Cottage Grove avenue on July 10th. A lawyer who was present tried to convince the crowd that a scheme of gradual taxation was a sufficient remedy for present social evils, but failed in the attempt. He promised to debate the question later and the comrades are quite ready for him.

Meetings at State and Congress are more largely attended than any others on the South Side, discussion often lasting until midnight. A St. Louis capitalist was present at one of them and expressed himself satisfied that socialism—perhaps in a modified form—was inevitable and that it might expect many supporters from men of his own class.

Two splendid meetings were held by Comrade Mills last week at West Pullman and Burnside respectively. At the former place a audience of 1,500 were present, at the latter about 400. The speaker was invited back again by a restaurant proprietor of Burnside, who promised to advertise the meetings if they could be held regularly. Probably after the convention the Burnside meeting will become a regular institution.

District organizer also addressed the 32nd Ward Branch at an indoor meeting on Wednesday evening. Hall packed and audience very enthusiastic. Comrade Saunders held a good meeting at 11th and Michigan ave., on last Saturday, though owing to his having arrived rather late, the crowd was scarcely as large as it should have been.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Expenses—	
Workers' Call.....	\$5.50
.....	1.75
.....	\$7.25
Receipts—	
Organization Fund—	
32nd Ward.....	\$1.50
6th Ward.....	1.70
.....	\$3.20
Collections—	
32nd Ward.....	0.29
1st Ward.....	.77
4th Ward.....	1.02
6th Ward.....	.58
.....	\$2.66
Due Stamps—	
32nd Ward.....	.50
5th Ward.....	.70
7th Ward.....	2.25
8th Ward.....	1.00
31st Ward.....	3.05
.....	\$7.50
Call Cards—	
32nd Ward.....	.25
7th Ward.....	.25
31st Ward.....	6.00
.....	\$6.50
Literature—	
7th Ward.....	.31
Total.....	\$19.29

NORTH SIDE.

Tuesday evening the meeting at the corner of North Avenue and Orchard street was a success. Comrade Kaplan was the speaker. A good collection was taken and 100 calls were dispensed of. The meeting at Franklin and Oak streets was addressed by Comrades Sand and Morris. Comrade Sand is a new speaker and did unusually well, holding the box for 40 minutes or more. Sixty-nine cents was collected, 100 calls distributed, and another speaker named Martin filled out the time.

Thursday evening at Walton place and North Clark street a crowd of 400 people, men and women, listened attentively to speakers Morris and Bartels.

The great success of these meetings has caused the North Side politicians and little shop keepers to become greatly worried, and the result is that the meetings are continually disturbed by police.

At the last meeting a patrol wagon load of police came over to stop the meeting. We would not stand for their bluff and kept the meeting going. The wagon was kept standing as a back-ground, giving the speakers an opportunity to show the workers assembled the kind of freedom they vote for.

It is evident that these meetings are too successful to suit Honore Palmer, and political guardian "Jim" Quinn. And finally, Quinn or no Quinn, little store keepers or no little store keepers, the Twenty-first ward branch will continue these meetings at Washington square.

Friday evening a meeting begins at Diversey and Racine, under the auspices of the Twenty-fourth ward branch. The meetings at Wellington and Bedford and Center and N. Clark street were not held because of the Workers' Call picnic. Next week they will be resumed.

Financial report will be inserted next week.

WEST SIDE.

West Side open air meetings to the number of 25 were held last week and party new members added to the Div-

ision organization. Every organizer and worker in the division is kept eternally busy.

Financial report for week ending July 7th.

On hand.....	\$ 70
9th and 10th Wards Donation.....	.50
11th Ward Collection.....	.50
13th Ward Donation.....	.50
14th Ward Donation.....	1.25
14th Ward Collection.....	.25
15th Ward Collection.....	2.25
16th Ward Donation.....	1.00
17th Ward Collection.....	.50
18th Ward Collection.....	.75
Organizers meeting.....	.45
.....	\$10.00

Expenses—
Paid to Organizer on account.....\$10.00
On hand......50

Due Executive Committee—
15th Ward 10 Due Stamps.....\$1.50
14th Ward 10 Due Stamps.....1.50

Last Monday only 4 organizers were present, and for this reason the meeting was postponed until next Sunday at 10 a. m. Every organizer must be present as business of great importance has to be transacted.

A KLENKE,
Organizer.

DISTRICT NO. 4.

Saturday, July 6th, the meeting at Belmont and Elston avenues was well attended. Comrades Wm. H. Leffingwell and J.H. Bard addressed the meeting.

Tuesday meeting at Tripp and Armitage was lightly attended, but considerable interest manifest.

Wednesday meeting at Lincoln and Belmont was addressed by Comrade Sam Robbins. A good attendance and an interesting meeting.

The meeting at Milwaukee, Avenue and Diversey was unusually lively, particularly the latter part of the meeting when a perfect hail of questions and answers prevailed and apparent evidence that a considerable number of those present were unusually impressed.

Friday evening the organizers' meeting was not so well attended as it should be two branches being entirely without representation.

Hereafter let us see every branch represented and the meetings will be much more interesting and productive of much better results if this meeting is attended by all the workers of the branches.

SOCIALIST BRICKLAYERS CLUB.

On July 9th we approached our union with the proposition to have a socialist speaker address the body. After the motion was put to the body, it was apparent that two of our most prominent members, while temporarily in a state of mental aberration, were bent on defeating the motion. Both voted with each other in putting ragged edgins on the atmosphere, and though they tried much, they said little.

When the draught ceased, our comrades cleared the decks and prepared for action, and when they got through with our opponents there was nothing left of them but a little spot of grease. For ten minutes our comrades handed out enough intelligence to furnish any one whose head was not too pointed, a "new set of brains." As both of our patients were subscribers to the Workers' Call, we advised them to read and digest the contents, promising them in return a complete cure for the somnambulism with which they were afflicted. The motion carried with only one dissenting voice. Comrade Collins will speak at our union on July 23.

At our S. B. E. C. meeting Saturday night the following business was transacted:

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m. Comrade Friedrichs in the chair. Motion made to invite Comrade K. up to speak at union should anything, unforeseen prevent Comrade Collins from appearing. On motion it was ordered to advertise meetings in three consecutive evening issues of the daily press and in one issue of the German paper.

Comrades Donahue and Langenberg appointed as committee to attend to advertising.

Motion carried that Comrade Stevens make special effort to induce Editor Roberts of Chicago American to impart notice of meeting as news item.

Comrade Cotrell ordered to make it his special business to see President Lillen of the Building Laborers' union and arrange for speakers to address his union; also to organize a Socialist Laborers' Educational club and report next meeting.

On motion it was ordered that Comrade Coffelt and Hall select books for our library. Further moved that we procure large bookcase. Comrade Vorpal declined to have money expended from treasury, declaring we had expert cabinet makers in our own club, who would give us much better bookcase than we could buy. Comrade Prince arose and generously volunteered to make us a handsome bookcase 72x14x14 in. if we would pay for material. Comrade Brongia, while thanking Comrade Prince for his munificence, thought it would take too long to make one. Comrade Prince assured us that shavings would be flying to his basement Tuesday night and bookcase delivered two weeks hence at the latest. Motion car-

ried that we accept, with thanks, the offer from Comrade Prince.

Comrade Friedrichs elected Librarian. Secretary announced the delivery of 100 Challenges, and his intention to write for bundle order of \$5 every week.

Secretary notified to announce in the Workers' Call that all socialist bricklayers should meet the obligations which the knowledge of socialism imposes by sending to the Workers' Call office whatever funds they can spare to help send delegates to the convention.

No argument is necessary. Brother Bricklayers, we need the money; let us use your names on the list in the Workers' Call Text week.

Money received for sub. postals, \$4.25. Collection, \$1.50.

No further business, meeting adjourned.

S. H. E. C.

Socialist Temple Notes.

On next Sunday night (July 21) Professor E. Untermyer will speak at the Socialist Temple on "Woman and the Labor Problem". Those who have heard this comrade and know his ability to handle every phase of socialist thought, will doubtless avail themselves of the opportunity to hear him again.

After making all sorts of trouble for the West Side comrades in the endeavor to force them out of the Temple, the agent has at length climbed down from his high horse, and now offers a lease of the building to the comrades at an advance in the rent over what they are now paying. Being in somewhat straitened circumstances financially, we appeal to all comrades interested in the success of the Temple enterprise to come Sunday night and bring their pocket books with them, as we must raise a considerable sum in a short time.

We contemplate giving a ball and entertainment at the Temple, in the latter end of August or early in September, in aid of the Temple Fund. Further particulars later.

SECRETARY.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Report of Meeting, Election of New Members, Officers and General Secretary.

Regular meeting of the General Committee of the Socialist Party of Chicago, held at the Schiller Building July 8, 1901.

Forty-nine delegates responded to roll-call. Comrade Smiley in chair. The minutes of the Executive Committee were approved. The communications were referred to new business.

The report of the Financial Secretary was accepted. Also the reports of the South and North Side organizers. The reports of the Executive Committee were accepted. The Joint Campaign Committee were accepted. The report of the Executive Committee recommending that the General Committee refuse the request of the 9th and 10th Ward Branches and the La Salle Political and Educational Club was approved and the request refused.

Comrade Taft was elected General Secretary of the party, receiving 25 votes to 22 cast for Comrade Knox.

It was decided that it be the sense of the committee that no cigars be purchased for the picnic unless same bear Union Label.

The old Executive Committee was continued as a picnic committee and was given charge of the same.

A special meeting of the General Committee was decided on for the purpose of instructing delegates and attending to other business pertaining to the National Convention at Indianapolis.

The matter of paying \$5.00 per week to district organizers was referred to referendum. The complaint against J. M. Stewart was referred to the Grievance Committee.

A committee of nine, consisting of Comrades J. B. Smiley, R. A. Morris, W. T. Mills, D. Smith, Knox, E. Richter, T. J. Morgan, J. B. Smith, W. Kennedy was elected to draw up such amendments to the constitution as are necessary to provide for the position of General Secretary and to define his duties.

The following officers were elected for the coming six months: Financial Secretary and Treasurer, E. Richter; Grievance Committee, R. Baur, L. Anderson, H. N. Daniels; Auditing Committee, A. Sobhar, G. Evans, J. Pierce; Executive Committee, D. Smith, P. W. Knox, M. Becker, R. Morris, M. Kaplan, J. Saunders, R. Robbins, A. Jorgensen and W. Kennedy.

Comrade Taft withdrew his name from the list of candidates for delegates to the National Convention.

On motion of branches in West and North Divisions etc. following resolution was submitted to referendum.

Resolved, that the payment of five dollars a week to division organizers from general party funds be discontinued.

The meeting then adjourned.

W. KENNEDY,
Secretary pro tem.

Members new General Committee.
1st and 2nd Ward Branches, Morris Becker and Fred J. Bae.

4th Ward, G. A. Gustafson and Wm. Figoloh, Jr.
5th Ward, James P. Lynch and J.

6th Ward, A. Feltner and A. J. Niel.

7th Ward, M. M. Smith and Paul.

8th Ward, M. H. Taft and Mat. Whalen.

9th Ward, M. H. Taft and Mat. Whalen.

11th Ward, B. Sachatof and P. Zahnman.
12th Ward, Anton Kracht and Eben Sandelin.
13th Ward, D. Daly and W. Kennedy.
14th Ward, E. P. Cope, J. L. Smith and Thos. Teppin.
15th Ward, F. H. Kuchenbecher, L. Anderson and Wm. Kellogg.
16th Ward, Peter Slusman and Geo. D. Evans.
17th Ward, A. Dabelstein and M. Peterson.
18th Ward, J. B. Smiley and Alex. Baker.
19th Ward, Walter Morrison and M. White.
21st Ward, W. T. Russell and R. A. Morris.
22nd Ward, Robt. Baur and Chas. H. Rand.

23rd Ward, J. Abel and H. A. Schuler.
24th Ward, Vuoren and Paul H. Kock.
25th Ward, F. W. Knox, H. F. Lindgren and H. N. Daniels.
26th branch no. 1, W. H. Leffingwell and Samuel Robbins.
27th Ward branch no. 3, Thos. Lamm and John Gochel.
28th Ward branch no. 5, Louis Johnson and Jas. Charbonneau.
29th Ward, W. W. Bradford, Olaf K. Jorgensen and T. Jensen.
31st Ward, Arnold Rasmussen, A. Brown and Lawrence Marjau.
32nd Ward, Little M. Forberg, J. W. Saunders.
33rd Ward, C. C. Pederson, H. De Jover, M. Anderson and Fred Lehr.
34th Ward, H. P. Kensch and N. D. Ward.
35th Ward, E. Untermyer and G. A. Rappch.
Karl Marx Club, Ernst Jordy, O. Gritschke.
Frederick Engels Club, H. Twin and H. Glaser.

SOCIALISM ON WHEELS.

Comrades Will invade Michigan and Indiana on Route to the Unity Convention.

A group of fifty Socialists will start from Chicago on bicycles on the morning of July 23d, for Indianapolis, where they will attend the Unity convention, and others from Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan and Indiana will join them at the start and on the way. They will take plenty of time and will hold meetings all along the way there and back.

Among them are a number of the most effective campaign speakers in the Socialist movement. Walter Thomas, M. Mills, Becken, August Klenke, J. H. Bard, C. P. Lowrie, of Chicago, and E. Backus, of Texas, are among the speakers who will start with the boys from Chicago, and in barns, red flags, Socialist tracts and campaign speeches 200 miles long, will be the features of the trip, and local Socialists will arrange for meetings in the towns passed through. Lunches by the road side, and nights in a hay mow are among the possibilities. Enthusiasm, red flag and a line of towns painted red will spread the Socialist's favorite color over twenty counties and seventy-five towns of Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin.

The route has been planned to follow good roads and by such easy stages that the most inexperienced riders will have no trouble in keeping up.

Those who cannot take the time for the entire trip will be invited to join for a day or so, and it is certain that the entire journey will be a regular holiday picnic.

Comrades along the way will arrange meetings, entertain members of the brigade and will also join the procession by scores.

THE ROUTE.

Chicago to Michigan City by boat, leaving Chicago at 9 a. m. and arriving in Michigan at 12:30 p. m.; public meeting upon arrival. Meetings will be held in all the towns passed through; leave Michigan City at 2:30 p. m.; Waterloo 5:30, LaPorte 6 p. m. and spend night, a few speakers going on to Stillwell for evening meeting there. (1st day 12 miles.)

JULY 24th—(30 miles).
Start 8 a. m. Stillwell 9:30, Watertown dinner; leave 2 p. m., Tynes City 3:30, Plymouth 5 p. m., and spend night, a few speakers going on to Argos for evening meeting there.

JULY 25th—(42 miles).
Start 8 a. m., Argos 9:30, Walnut 10:30, Tiam 11 a. m., Devilsville 6 p. m., Denver 4:30, (a few will stop here for the evening meeting), Peru 6 p. m., and spend the night.

JULY 26th—(21 miles).
Start 8 a. m., Bunker Hill 9:30, Miami 10:30, and dine, making Kokomo for night meeting.

JULY 27th—(32 miles).
Leave 8 a. m., Sparyville 9:30, Jackson 10:30, Tipton for dinner; leave 1:30 p. m., Atlanta 2:30, Arcadia 3:30, Cicero 4:30; a few speakers will stay here for evening meeting; Noblesville 5:30, and spend the night.

JULY 28th—(41 miles).
Start 9 a. m., Castleton for dinner, where we will meet a number of the Indianapolis Socialists, who will conduct us into the capital city in time for evening meeting. Total distance by wheel 124 miles.

THE RETURN.

The trip home will be made in the same manner, but a route through the country further east has been selected. It is not known as to what day the convention will adjourn, but the time made will be about as follows: the exact dates to be supplied to the comrades along the route upon the adjournment of the convention.

FIRST DAY—(38 miles).
Start 8 a. m., Edna for dinner, at Pendleton leave for speakers for evening meeting, the main body going to Anderson to spend the night.

SECOND DAY—(22 miles).
Start 8 a. m., Alexandria for dinner, and speakers will be at Fairpoint.

Gas City and Marion for evening meetings and the night.

THIRD DAY—(21 miles).
Start from Marion 9 a. m., La Fountain for dinner, and spend the night at Wabash.

FOURTH DAY—(31 miles).
Start 9 a. m., Manchester for dinner, Warsaw for night.

FIFTH DAY—(25 miles).
Start 9 a. m., drop speaker at Milford for noon meeting, dinner at New Paris, speakers left at Goshen for night meeting, main body to Elkhart, and spend night.

SIXTH DAY—(23 miles).
Start 8 a. m., dinner at South Bend and spend night at Niles. A few speakers going on to Herrin Springs.

SEVENTH DAY—(41 miles).
Ride into Benton Harbor and St. Joseph and hold noon and night meetings, and leaving on boat that evening for Chicago. Total miles en route 705.

SOCIALIST CO-OPERATIVE.

Members from many Branches Meet and Adopt By-Laws for the Conduct of Business.

Pursuant to adjournment, the comrades interested in the proposed co-operative met at the Socialist Temple on Monday, July 15th, at 8 p. m. Comrade Huggins was elected chairman. The minutes of the last meeting were read for the information of those comrades who were present for the first time, and after a few more introductory explanations by Comrades Kirs and Huggins, the by-laws of the Co-operative, published in number 122 of The Call, July 6th, were read section by section for approval or amendment.

Section 1, Name, was adopted as formulated, the name "Socialist Co-operative of Chicago," being approved by the majority against the protests of a few overcautious and suspicious comrades. Section 2, Object, was approved and the contribution of funds to the Socialist propaganda quoted as a strong point in favor of the name. "Socialist" Co-operative. Section 3, Membership, was approved as formulated, for it was pointed out that only party members and their wives could be relied upon to uphold that part of section 10, Rebates, which provided that one-eighth of the net profits should be devoted to Socialist propaganda. Outsiders could be encouraged to make their purchases through members who could turn over the rebates to them. A first payment of 50 cents was considered sufficient for admission to membership; but in order to raise the funds necessary for the purchase of the first stock, higher payments up to the amount of the full membership fee were to be solicited.

Section 4, Meetings, was amended to read as follows: "The annual meeting of the Socialist Co-operative shall be held on the first Monday of September of each year. Special meetings of the stockholders shall be called by the Board of Directors whenever petitioned by 10 per cent of the membership, notice of such meeting to be published in two successive issues of a Socialist newspaper published in Chicago. The Board of Directors shall hold regular meetings monthly; special meetings may be called by any five directors by giving not less than three days' notice in writing to all the other directors. Section 5, Quorum, was introduced as a new section to read as follows: "One fifth of the membership shall constitute a quorum to transact business at the meetings of the Socialist Co-operative, and two directors shall constitute a quorum to transact business at a directors' meeting." Section 6, Directors, was amended to read as follows: "The control of the Socialist Co-operative shall be vested in a board of nine directors, to be elected by ballot at the annual meeting of the stockholders. Each member shall vote for nine candidates and the nine persons receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected. They shall hold office for one year but any director may be removed by a majority vote of the members present at any special meeting. No comrade shall be eligible as member of the board of directors or as any other officer, unless he has belonged at least six months to the party, has been in good standing for at least three months and is a dues-paying member. Section 7, Officers; 8, Duties of Secretary; 9, Duties of Treasurer; 10, Duties of Manager; 11, Rebates, were adopted as already published. Section 12, Amendments, was introduced and formulated at the suggestion of Comrade Goodspeed to read as follows: "These by-laws may be amended at any time by a two-thirds vote of the stockholders at any regularly called meeting, provided that the proposed text of such amendment must be given by publication in a Socialist paper published in the city of Chicago at least one week before such meeting." The by-laws as a whole were then approved and adopted.

A few more explanations were then given in reply to questions and a few more suggestions discussed. The question of location of an apportioning, auditing and arbitral committee was left to be discussed at a later time. Comrades Kerr, Goodspeed and Kleininger were nominated and elected as a committee to secure a charter for the Co-operative. The members present constituted themselves into committees to solicit new members for the Co-operative in their respective wards. On roll call the following branches were found to be represented: Wards 4, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 20, 23, 27, 35, and Glen Ellyn. Comrade Kleininger announced that the "Chicago Co-operative Trading Society" and the "Chicago Consumer Verein" would be glad to buy their goods through our buyer for the purpose of obtaining cheaper rates.

(Continued on page 4.)

War on Organized Labor.

Employers' Association of Dayton, Ohio, circulates the recent injunction of Judge Kumer against the Metal Polishers, as a specimen of how combinations of workmen should be paralyzed from a capitalist point of view, and urges the necessity of union among labor skippers.

In a recent issue of this paper, attention was called to the fact that the solidarity of capital was making itself strongly apparent in every part of the industrial field throughout the country, and that this solidarity was manifested in the legal decisions against organized labor, which were and still are being reported almost as daily occurrences in the capitalist press. Further evidence is now being given, in a pamphlet and circular issued by the Employers' Association of Dayton, Ohio, and sent to all employers of labor throughout the United States, that the capitalist classes recognize to the full the fact that they are now confronted with a hostile laboring class which must be disarmed and disorganized if the present system of exploitation is to survive.

The pamphlet deals with the recent decision of Judge Kumer of Ohio, who it will be remembered, declared that picketing, boycotting, "persuasion and other methods employed in labor difficulties" were illegal, and enjoined the defendants (Metal Polishers Union No. 5) from employing such methods, and the legal arguments pro and con leading up to the decision constitute the main portion of its contents, which are declared in the circular, to be published in the interests of employers in the United States.

But the circular which introduces the pamphlet is itself of infinitely more significance than the rehearsal of the legal technicalities, precedents, etc. upon which Kumer's decision is alleged to be based. Its opening paragraph shows clearly that however blind the workingmen may be, the capitalists are fully alive to the fact that the present political and economic system is their servant and creature of their class, and exists in its present form solely to subserve their interests. They recognize further, a truth that the vast majority of the laborers are ignorant of, that the demands of the latter for better material conditions must, if conceded, inevitably overthrow the political supremacy of capitalism. The circular starts off as follows:

"Realizing the importance of the labor problem; that the rapidly developing policy of dictation by organized labor has become appalling, and will, if not soon restrained, ultimately paralyze our foreign and domestic trade, and imperil our system of government; that it has already reached such proportions as to necessitate the formation of national and local organizations of employers of labor for protection against the encroachments upon their rights and the rights of free and independent workmen, under the Constitution of the United States, and for the purpose of assisting in antagonizing the flagrant violation of the law as commonly practiced by organized labor for the purpose of compelling employers by intimidation, coercion, boycotting, personal violence and other unlawful methods, to submit to its demands, the Employers' Association of Dayton, O., has had published the proceedings, etc., etc."

The object of the proposed association is alleged to be the securing not only of the rights of the employers, but those of "free and independent workmen." Just who the latter are may be gathered from the opening lines of the preamble. "Free and independent workmen" are evidently those who are unorganized and therefore not in a position to "dictate." This is merely another form of the favorite capitalist assertion that members of labor unions are enslaved by their organizations, a position which permits the capitalist to pose as the champion of personal liberty and unlimited exploitation of labor, at one and the same time.

"Dictation" there must be; the capitalist himself says so; but he looks at the matter from two different standpoints. As regards the laborers, those who through their organization have acquired the power to "dictate," are slaves, while the unorganized laborer who cannot be so is "free and independent."

But when his own class is considered, this reasoning is at once reversed, and the employer who possesses the power of "dictation" is alone, "free and independent" while the employer who is forced to submit to the "dictation" of a labor union becomes a slave. This very convenient theory assumes that combinations have a very different effect upon those forming them. The laborers only combine in order to enslave themselves, while the capitalists combine in order to gain "freedom and independence" for themselves—and incidentally for the laborers.

It will be seen therefore that freedom for the capitalist spells slavery for the laborer, while conversely, freedom for the laborer means the abolition of the capitalist, a truth which the latter recognizes in the assertion that "OUR system of government will be imperiled" unless the "dictating" power of organized labor is "soon restrained" as the preamble says.

Just what this "restraint" means, is seen by the summary of Judge Kumer's injunction against the Metal Polishers, and which is regarded by the Employers' Association of Dayton, Ohio, as "the most complete and comprehensive definition of law on the question at issue that has been handed down by any court in the country."

The injunction in question may certainly be so regarded by the Employers' Association. Its provisions deprive a labor organization of the slightest reason for existence. The defendants are enjoined perpetually from interfering

in any way or manner with the business of the company either by threats, intimidation, personal violence or OTHER MEANS calculated to prevent "such persons" (the free and independent workmen) from entering and continuing in the employ of the plaintiffs; from boycotting, picketing or patrolling, congregating or loitering about or in the neighborhood of the premises of the plaintiff, persuading or inducing any person not to trade or deal with plaintiff, etc., etc., giving directions or orders to committees, associations or other bodies to obstruct or interfere in any manner whatever with the business of the plaintiff. The injunction to be perpetually binding upon defendants and all others, with "judgment for costs expended in the cause and execution thereof."

It requires no great intelligence to discern the fact that this decision renders a labor organization utterly and absolutely impotent, an emasculated caricature, without power or initiative. And this is exactly as the capitalist class would have it. How long will it take the average Trades Unionist to see that between "restraint" of this sort and the complete abolition of the Union there is practically no difference?

In taking their stand upon this injunction of Judge Kumer's, the Employers' Association are in reality issuing an ultimatum to the labor unions demanding unconditional surrender of every weapon which is of any possible use to them in the struggle. That the use of these weapons should be declared illegal by a capitalist judge is nothing more than what might reasonably be expected. The Employers' Association know perfectly well that capital and labor cannot jointly rule in the economic field, that no dual control is possible. The "rights" of both laborer and capitalist must be defined by the latter, and will continue to be so defined, so long as "OUR system of government" exists, as the circular declares.

For years the Socialist workingmen in Trades Union organizations have labored unceasingly amongst their fellows, to inculcate the absolute necessity of political action on the part of their class to place themselves in possession of the law making power. They have shown conclusively that the development of capitalism was, logically, bound to render impotent the economic organizations of the workers, and that whatever tended in any manner to restrict the exploitation of the laborer would at length come under the ban of capitalist law. And now comes the Employers' Association, with the avowed purpose of nullifying every effort of the laborer to gain better conditions of life, by promulgating as the most "complete and comprehensive definition of law" a decision which strips the latter of every vestige of economic power and leaves him a helpless prey to his exploiters.

If this decision stood alone, it might be said that too much importance has been attached to it. But there is hardly an industrial State in the Union in which during the past twelve months one or more similar decisions have not been promulg

Socialist Co-operative.

(Continued from page 2.)

A motion was then carried to hold the next meeting on Monday, August 5, at 8 p. m. in the Socialist Temple. This meeting is to be a MEETING OF PROSPECTIVE MEMBERS, and the order of the day, to be introduced and adopted by a majority vote of those present will be:

1. Enrolling of members.
2. Reading of minutes.
3. Election of directors.
4. New business.

All who intend to become members are invited to attend and register their names. Guests are welcomed, but only members will be allowed to take part in the discussions.

ERNEST UTERMANN,
Secretary pro tem

On last Saturday the raten workers met at the Socialist Temple for the purpose of organizing a trades union of the craft. The organization started with about 75 members and was addressed by several union officials and by Comrade John Collins, of the Machinists. Comrade Collins' address was listened to with much attention and vigorously applauded. The howl which was heard again at the Temple on next Saturday, 20th inst. at 2 p. m.

Monday Northcott last week informed the members of the Illinois State Soc. Association that the commercial companies were running the politics of this country. His remarks created a "sensational" and "thrill of horror" at one and the same time. However, the victims have by this time entirely recovered.

The scheme to divide the people with a perpetual debt in assuming shape. The "Inventor" things says "a gigantic scheme" under way to transfer the railroads of the United States to the government. A western member declared that within a few years Rockefeller, Harriman, Vanderbilt, Gould and Morgan interests would turn over to the government every line of railroad in the country; the government to pay the total value, \$100,000,000, a string of bonds to be controlled by the same interests and to finance the deal. Now the people-time state Socialists, who "don't want to confiscate anything," ought to be happy and lend all their aid to help along the scheme of the wily magnates—Cleveland Citizen.

LOST: At the Socialist Picnic, Gardner's Park July 15th. Black leather pocketbook containing small sum of money, Railroad and Meal tickets, few postage stamps and addresses. Finder please return to Workers' Call Office, 36 N. Clark Street. Reward.

Open Air Meetings.**WEST DIVISION.**

Saturday, 1 p. m.—Grand Ave. and Curtis. Speakers: Aug. Klenke, W. L. Goodspeed and J. W. Bartels.
Saturday, Paulina and Milwaukee, 3 p. m. Speakers: F. W. Knox, J. Fox and M. Caplan.
Saturday—3 p. m. Western Ave. and Armitage Ave. Speakers: W. Huggins, John Collins and S. W. Williams.
Sunday, 3 p. m.—Union Park, Warren Ave. Speakers: Aug. Klenke and S. Williams.
Sunday 3 p. m.—California and North Ave. Speakers: Goodspeed, F. W. Knox, R. A. Morris and W. Huggins.
Sunday 3 p. m.—Peoria and Madison Ave. Speakers: J. W. Bartels and W. L. Goodspeed.
Tuesday—6 p. m. Center and Blue Island Avenues. Speakers: John Collins and S. Williams.
Tuesday—6 p. m. 48th and Lake St. Speaker: A. Klenke.
Wednesday—4 p. m. 34th and Oakley Avenue. Speakers: S. Williams, R. A. Morris and J. Fox.
Thursday, 3 p. m.—42nd Ave. and Harrison Street. Speakers: W. Huggins and H. P. Keush.
Wednesday—4 p. m. Robey and Chicago Ave. Speakers: M. Caplan and J. W. Bartels.
Thursday 3 p. m.—Milwaukee and Paulina. Speakers: W. L. Goodspeed and J. W. Bartels.
Thursday 3 p. m.—Taylor and Blue Island Ave. Speakers: Aug. Klenke and G. D. Evans.
Friday—4 p. m. Halsted and O'Brien Streets. Speakers: M. Caplan and J. W. Bartels.
Friday—Paulina and 18th St. Speakers: R. A. Morris and J. W. Bartels.

NORTH DIVISION.

Sunday 4 p. m.—Clark and Center Streets. Speakers: Chas. Sand and B. Belya.
Tuesday, 8 p. m.—North Ave. and Clark Street. Speakers: M. Caplan and Chas. Sand.
Wednesday—Oak and Franklin Sts. Speakers: Rob. Bauer and Aug. Klenke.
Thursday—4 p. m. Walton Place and Clark Street. Speakers: B. Belya and R. A. Morris.
Friday—Racine and Diversey boulevard. Speakers: Chas. Sand and G. D. Evans.
DISTRICT NO. 4
Saturday, July 28, 3 p. m.—Belmont and Elston Ave. Speakers: Sam Robbins and J. H. Bard.
Tuesday, 8 p. m.—31st and Armitage Ave. Speakers: Sam Robbins and W. L. Goodspeed.
Wednesday, 8 p. m.—Belmont and Lincoln Ave. Speaker: Sam Robbins.
Thursday, 8 p. m.—Diversey and Milwaukee Ave. Speaker: Wm. Leffingwell.
Friday—Organizers meeting for all the workers at 35 West Wallingford Street.
DISTRICT ORGANIZERS:

SOCIALIST PARTY

OF CHICAGO.

Branch Directory.**COMMITTEES.**

GENERAL COMMITTEE meets first Saturday of every month at Schiller Hall, 3rd floor. Secretary, E. P. Schuler, 125 N. Randolph street. M. H. Tait, secretary, 26 N. Clark street.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meets every Monday at Workers' Call Office, 36 N. Clark street. M. H. Tait, secretary, 26 N. Clark street.

BRANCHES.

The following directory announces only the business meetings of the various branches. All agitation meetings will be announced in the "List of Meetings," which will be found on the first page of every issue of The Workers' Call.

ORGANIZATION DIVISION NO. 1.

SOUTH SIDE COMMITTEE meets every Monday, 9 o'clock at 1354 Broadway avenue. G. Anderson, secretary, 1154 Broadway. Walter Thomas, Public Division Organizer, 616 13th Avenue.

FIRST AND SECOND WARD—Meets every Friday, 8 p. m. at 211 W. Washington, 175 West 22nd street. Organizer, Peter Klat, 1706 Wabash Ave.

THIRD WARD—Headquarters, 1335 E. 1st street. Meets every Monday at 8 p. m. Secretary, E. Yeoman, 2360 State street. Organizer, Louis Polakoff, 2305 State street.

FOURTH WARD—Meets every first and third Monday night at 810 South Halsted street. Secretary, Joe Trantz, 234 E. Twenty-fourth street. Organizer, H. Driesvogl, 2110 Halsted St.

FIFTH WARD—Every second and fourth Tuesday at 2745 S. Halsted St. Sec. George Mitchell, 1223 53rd St. Organizer, A. Beck.

SIXTH WARD—Meets first and third Thursday nights at 419 E. 43rd street. Secretary M. Klemmer, 411 E. 43rd street. Organizer, A. J. Nielsen, 315 E. 43rd street.

SEVENTH WARD—Meets every second and fourth Friday evenings at 8 o'clock at 6513 Cottage Grove avenue. Sec. Hall, first floor. Secretary, F. C. Klotz, 6527 Whittington avenue. Organizer, Stanley Klenk, 4109 East 53rd street.

EIGHTH WARD—Every Saturday 8 p. m. at Sherman Hall, 2148 Commercial ave. Sec. M. H. Tait, 2306 Commercial avenue. Organizer, Theo. J. Ind, 125-48th street.

NINTH AND TENTH WARDS—Meets every first and third Monday at 1835 Halsted street. Secretary, Geo. L. Rosenberg, 192 W. Taylor St.

ELEVENTH WARD—Every 2nd and 4th Thursday at Jewett Hall, 415 31st street and Paulina street. Robert Plotter, 606 Wabash Ave.

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FIFTEENTH WARD—Meets every Saturday at 8 o'clock at 571 Thonny St. Sec. M. H. Kuchbencker, 484 N. Winchester Ave.

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TWENTIETH WARD—Every Thursday at 8 o'clock at 1141 South La Salle. Secretary, James S. Smith, 415 W. Madison street.

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TWENTY-SECOND WARD—Every second Tuesday in the month at 58 Clybourn avenue. Secretary, E. P. Schuler, 22 N. Franklin street.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD—Every Friday at 8 o'clock at 1141 South La Salle. Secretary, A. H. Schuler, 14 Dayton street.

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THE WORKERS' CALL, published by the SOCIALIST PARTY of Chicago, is for its aim the education of the working class in the lines of scientific, class-conscious, revolutionary socialism. For this purpose only it appears.

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THIRD YEAR—WHOLE No. 125

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1901.

PRICE ONE CENT.

NEW TENDENCIES IN AMERICAN SOCIALISM.

From advance proofs of International Socialist Review.

That the present moment is a critical one in the history of the socialist movement in America is a commonplace. Every observer has noticed that both within and without the socialist organizations, the influences that affect the socialist movement appear to be approaching a climax. Whether this condition will continue to grow more acute for some time to come no one can say. But it would seem probable that the Indianapolis convention would mark the turning point. Coming as it does at such a crucial time, that convention will perhaps mark the beginning of the greatest setback it is possible for a movement resting on economic development to receive or, as we all hope, the date from which the socialist movement will have shown itself large enough to effectively cope with an industrialism whose rotten ripeness has prepared the way for a new social organization.

One thing is sure, and that is that in the midst of the most tremendous political, social and industrial chaos the world has ever known, the one center of intelligent evolution is to be found in the developing socialist thought. Every field of art, literature, science, music, education, or industry, is feeling the influence of that thought. A delegate from the recent meeting of the National Educational Association at Detroit states that the whole proceedings swung round a contrast between the new pedagogical theory, demanding educational advance and growth, and the capitalist environment that cramped and deadened all things educational.

The populist party is today but a memory so far as a political organization is concerned. But the impulse which once led to the casting of a million votes in blind protest against a galling capitalism, is becoming more intelligently revolutionary. The suffering of the American farmer during the past ten years, together with the lessons of general economic development, have made the farmers of America ready for socialism. But the socialists are not yet ready for the farmers. The majority of socialist writers and speakers are so hopelessly ignorant of the problems of agriculture that they cannot possibly have an intelligent opinion upon them. Yet they are anxious to write farmers' programs and to give voice to farmers' demands. Many a socialist talks learnedly of the problems of agriculture from the depths of a city office who not only knows nothing of practical farming but would be hard put to it if asked to name a single periodical or book on agriculture. If such men will first study the needs and demands of the farmer they will find that he is simply making, in a more or less intelligent form, the age-long demand of the slave, that he receive what he produces and that he possess in common with his fellows the tools with which that product is created.

The great body of trade-unionists, too, through the formation of trusts, leases of injunctions, and use of militia, are being forced to recognize the necessity of independent political action to secure common possession of the essentials to life. When they have recognized this fact they are socialists. The labor fakir is losing his grip all along the line. Capitalist politicians are being driven from the unions. Active socialists in the trade-unions are hastening this process at a multitude of points.

Within the political parties all is chaos. In the height of its power the republican party is panic-stricken lest its old dummy adversary disintegrate and give way to a real antagonist. Hanna shrieks out that the next struggle will be between republicans and socialists. Wayne McVeagh repeats the same statement in more guarded language. The leading spokesmen and writers of the republican party however round the railing form of their dearest enemy and urge the "re-organization" of the democratic party, and hail with joy all signs of reviving strength. But the case is hopeless. The economic class whose interests were represented by the democratic party has ceased to be of sufficient importance to be hereafter represented in the political world. Therefore, that party has ceased to exist save as a disorganizing memory that one would fain put aside and out of mind. From the party organizations of Ohio, New York and Illinois, as well as from countless individuals comes the proof that since the class of little exploiters has disappeared, there is nothing left for the professional politician save to choose between the proletarian and the capitalist class. But the victors flock only where carrion calls, and proletarian bones have already been picked too clean by the hyenas of capitalism to tempt the vultures of the four birds of politics. So all these, whether formerly democratic or republican, try to cling to dictatorship. Neither can see anything to be gained by expending the sweat of the workers. And they are

right, for he who comes to the proletarian of today can rob him of nothing but his fetters.

Millions in America today have been prepared by economic development for acceptance and understanding of the principles of socialism. But the socialists, who should be spending every energy in bringing those principles before the people who are ready, are wasting their time in child-like wrangling. The time is now here for action. If we who are in possession of the machinery of socialist political parties have not intelligence enough to adjust that machinery to accommodate the new elements that are ready for socialism, then those elements will form a political machinery of their own and we will be forced to accept their work. This will mean perhaps years of costly blundering and human suffering, as unnecessary as cruel and costly.

One thing is certain. This fiercely fermenting new wise demands new bottles. A mighty social upheaval, a great political party, an economic revolution cannot be confined within the bounds of a fraternal society for propaganda purposes. The greatest need of the hour is not, as in the past, a training school for propagandists, so much as a political expression of the movement that is already at hand. Questions of dues, officers, constitutions, and membership, must give way to the larger facts of economic exigency and social evolution. The current of revolution has grown too broad in America to be confined within the limits of any lodge-like organization, and any attempt to so confine it will fall with disaster to those who make the effort, as well as to the socialist cause. This does not mean that officers, dues and constitutions are not necessary, for they are of great importance. Those who would seek to dispense with such essentials are emptying out the baby with the bath. But from now on these things must be looked upon as merely means to an end, and not always the most important means. This is not a question of choice. It will not be by vote, but by social development that this condition will come to pass. When socialism shall have begun to spread into every nook and corner of the country, when nominations are made in legal primaries by voters whose qualifications are determined by capitalist law, when socialism shall have given us the responsibility for official actions as well as the work of propaganda, when, in short, we shall have become a political and social force instead of a mere educational cult, then the fundamental change will have come, no matter whether we have had sense enough to realize it and accommodate the forms of our organization to it or not.

Party of economic doctrine can no longer be secured through party discipline. The time is even now here when the attempt to uphold economic heresy by personal expulsions becomes the broadest of burlesques. The party of socialist principles must henceforth be maintained by the burning away of all dross in the heat of free discussion. The right and true must be made to triumph because of their legal power to conquer and not because of the support of party discipline. This demands the greatest freedom of personal discussion and action within the party. At a time when the socialists were but a chosen few in a hostile land, when the corrupting influence of capitalism beat ceaselessly upon each individual from every side, then it was perhaps necessary that those principles be intrusted to the few who would protect them from contamination and preserve their purity. So long, too, as there were economic classes with conflicting interests, there was pressing danger from those who would steal from the socialist army a portion of its weapons only to brand them into forms that could be used against their rightful owners. But today, when socialists have left their sectarian seclusion to take the offensive upon the field of battle, and when development has progressed to the point that there is no class or party that can afford to accept a portion of the socialist logic, lest they be at once compelled to take the whole, this danger is no longer imminent. If today such a party is allowed to grow up and to act as an obstacle for a few years to the progress of revolutionary socialism it will be because the organized socialists have not recognized the changes of economic development and have refused to cowardly seclusion within their tents while those of perhaps less knowledge of socialist principles but more courage of their convictions and greater grasp of present social movements have dared to act, even if unwisely.

Once more "It is a condition not a theory that unifies us." The socialist movement has already outgrown the reach of party discipline. With the hundred independent socialist papers of today grown into a thousand in a year hence, any press censorship becomes as impossible and as ineffective as permanent expunction. We grow, not because

we will it, but because we are alive and obey the laws of growth.

Any organization that shall correspond to present exigencies must possess great flexibility. The socialists of no other time or place were ever confronted with such a task—nor such an opportunity—as that which now lies before the socialists of America. It is more nearly comparable to the international problem that have confronted the socialists of Europe than to any questions that have ever arisen within national boundaries. It is even more difficult and more significant than any international question, for in the last analysis all such problems could be solved by cutting the Gordian knot of international connection and leaving each nation free to solve its own problems. But political and economic relations force us to accept the fact of national unity, and it is but the part of a coward and a fool to refuse to recognize this fact. History, tradition, political practice and economic solidarity demand that there be but one national socialist party and any discussion of anything else is an idle waste of breath which may for the

We must "come from within" and strike from without. Let us become conscious of our strength. Let us lay aside utopianism in all its forms. Let us maintain the purity of our doctrine by striking them continually against the weapons of our adversaries that all essential matter may be farred away. Let us not fear contamination by contact with capitalism. Let us rather draw close to every old and decaying social institution, that, while preserving our identity we may strike the harder blow. This does not mean the slightest concession to Fabianism, compromise or fusion. We must always and at all times preserve the class-conscious position, maintain our independence and abate no jot of our principles. The evolution of the age has justified the truth of those principles and every passing day emphasizes their truth. Today no man dare openly challenge the fundamental principles of scientific socialism. No man has challenged them for many years. Why, then, should we fear injury to them in closest comparison with the exploded positions of the defenders of capitalism?

IDEAS ON PLATFORM

Several Important Features Discussed and Explained.

TO AVOID FUTURE DISSENSION

Well Regulated Central Body Instituted, as a Necessity for Efficient and Systematic Work.

Convention day is near at hand and the eyes of Socialists organized and unorganized are now turned upon the delegates who are to meet at Indianapolis on July 29th. That the result of their deliberations will resolve itself into the welding together of all principle-conscious socialists into one solid body, is the fervent hope of every man who realizes that in the establishment of

cut, revolutionary, and uncompromising.

It is very necessary and important, that in these days of freakism, when the air is filled with proposals of reform of every description, single tax, income tax, prohibition, three cent farism, municipal ownership and a host of other "isms", to point out that the producer has nothing to gain from any palliatives—that inasmuch as the wages he gets are determined fundamentally by the cost of his subsistence, the supply of labor ever being in excess of the demand, under private land and tool ownership, consequently the competition between laborers for jobs will force wages down to the level of the reduced cost of living, causing loss of time and energy wasted in the non-realization of the promised "half loaf", pointed about by our "one-step-at-a-time" theorists.

Let it be explicitly understood that we are not socialists for office-getting purposes, and though this may tend to lose us some support, it will result in making principle-conscious socialists, who cannot be stamped into the ranks of capitalist parties by every hurrah campaign of a Bryanite character. We should profit by past experience; the defeat for re-election of Maguire at Paterson, N. J., of Rutherford at Holyoke, and Chase at Haverhill, Mass., should be sufficient lesson for us. We want men to vote for principle—not for individualism.

3rd: It would also be politic to define our attitude towards the S. L. P., and make it clear that the difference is not fundamental but tactical; that a Socialist party is not necessarily Socialism in absolutism; that parties are merely repositories and reflections of the sum total of the average intelligence of their membership; and are like the aggregate of individual members composing them, and by no means infallible. Let us therefore agree upon and adopt a constitution liberal enough to include every man, whatever opinion he may hold upon matters of tactics, so that he can accept the socialist philosophy and be prepared to fight within the ranks, along the lines mapped out by the Socialist political parties of the world.

Let our by-laws be such as will enable our party membership to unite with or assist the S. L. P. within such localities where combined effort in the political field may make the election of socialists possible.

4th: The necessity of a National Executive Committee to have a properly regulated, well working machine, every wheel and every cog within the wheel, as well as every particle of matter that tends to make the machine harmonious and fit within their respective compartments. The larger and more complex the combination, the greater need for a central working organ, likewise is this true of a political party. The larger its scope or field of operation the greater the need of a central directing authority which tends to conserve energy, eliminate waste and focus knowledge. Let us therefore have a National Executive Committee with well defined constituted powers, orderly regulative but never supreme and over-burdened to the mandate of the membership of the organization proper. The seat or headquarters of such committee should be centrally located to the mass membership, and if pressure of business demands it, perhaps likewise institute an auxiliary committee in one or more sections of the country which are too far removed from the seat of the central body to facilitate unimpeded working; such auxiliary bodies to be subordinate to National Committee and have supervision only in their respective territories.

5th: Another and most important point is the need of recognizing the principle of democracy in our political relationship, which we are far from doing at the present time, as for example in the constitution of the S. L. P., where the N. E. C. is invested with authority to suspend indiscriminately, any section, branch, or individual for "traitorous conduct". The question as to what constitutes a traitorous act is almost indecipherable and can easily be construed to mean simply just what the N. E. C. may choose. Under such circumstances and vested with such power, the several members of an N. E. C. can suspend the entire party membership and leave their action subject to the endorsement of but a single branch of ten members.

There is but one safeguard against this, and that is, to so provide that the member under charge, be privileged not only to speak in his own defense, but also to afford him the right of voting on his suspension or expulsion.

This will enforce the spirit of democracy and avoid cause for future "splints" in the socialist ranks. A party organized in this manner leaves no excuse for holders to claim "grievances" and start new parties.

M. KAPLAN.

Professor Geo. D. Herron will speak at the Socialist Temple on Friday, July 26th, at 8 p. m. A large attendance is looked for.

On Thursday, August 1st, at 8 p. m., an open air debate will take place at corner Harrison Street and 4th Ave. between T. Donagan and M. Kaplan. Subject: "Is Single Tax Equitable". Affirmative, Donagan—Negative, Kaplan.

Are you still hesitating for subscription?

SOCIALIST DISCORD

Exaggerated Idea of Personality Responsible.

A LEGACY FROM CAPITALISM.

Intellectual Superiority Mainly Due to Heredity and Environment of the Possessor.

"Know thyself," is an old advice, and unlike a good many old sayings, it still holds as good in our days as it did at the time of the ancient philosophers who coined it. We cannot act intelligently, unless we fully grasp the situation confronting us. But it is not sufficient to devote our attention exclusively to the economic and social phenomena, which make up the social question. This question becomes possible in the last instance only through the entrance of human beings on the world stage. To know and understand the world of things, therefore, we must begin by knowing ourselves. If we carefully sound the long winded and seemingly profound discussions on theory and tactics that read the socialist camps in all parts of the world, we almost invariably find a personal element at the bottom of them. Each of the debaters, a product of his peculiar former and present environment, sees a part of the truth from the horizon of this environment. They would at once understand one another, and come to terms, if they would remove the spectacles of their own environment, disembody themselves for a moment and meet on the mental ground of objective facts. To recognize this truth is the first step to unity.

There is little actual difficulty in agreeing on a platform that will make a united movement possible. The logic of economic necessity is too convincing to permit of any doubt. What keeps us apart are at the bottom petty personal differences that have their roots in the little "families" which our various parties represent. The ripples of dissent, started by single individuals, spread outward and, like a rolling avalanche, increase in strength with the extent of their expansion. Lay the axe at the root of individual narrowness, conceit and egotism, and you will nip all dissensions in the bud.

Remove the power of dissent, and you will have a united socialist movement. Many of our brightest lights suffer from this disease. In a movement of such comparative youth as ours, it is easy to gain prominence with little true worth. The rank and file, as a rule, is more easily dumfounded and awestruck by a quick, though often pointless, repartee, than by an honest and logical explanation. Too often we see how talented men, their heads filled with the wisdom gleaned from the works of other minds, suddenly assume in their own eyes an importance out of all proportion to the knowledge of which they are so proud. Accustomed to carefully measure day by day, how much they have seemingly grown in comparison to others, they forget that the difference between their brains and other brains is really not such a fearful chasm as they imagine; but only a slight modification of degree. Blinded by their easy success, they neglect the simple truth, that they owe their accomplishments almost exclusively to heredity and present environment, and that very little of their fancied superiority is due to their own matchless intelligence. They become arrogant, sneer at their less gifted comrades, and often offend those who patiently, and without hope or expectation of recognition, toil ceaselessly and in the heat of their powers for the advancement of the cause; whose only incentive is derived from a heart full of love and a manhood too great to push themselves to the front at the expense of the feelings of those whom they call comrades.

Socialism is not alone the spinning recognition of economic principles. We all bow to the necessity of economic evolution and acknowledge the importance of scientific and critical investigation. But to many of us, the brightest hope and dearest jewel in the crown of the co-operative commonwealth is the "BROTHERHOOD" which it is bound to bring to all men. Filled with a longing for this spirit of fraternal love and comradeship, we have entered the ranks of the militant proletarians, only to find for many of its prominent men, the word co-operation means only a working together for their own gratification at the expense of others. Now is this all. We even hear this language after fraternal ridicule and belittled as Utopian, as unworthy of scientific and scientific men.

The restless march of economic development will shape the course from capitalist to co-operative production, whether we recognize such or think of the laws that are at the bottom of social evolution. But as all these phenomena are only possible, because they are reflected in human minds which in turn react on their environment, it will make a great difference for the future.

(Continued on page 4)

DIVIDE AND CONQUER.



"YAT PARTY."—"We only do this to show that we don't believe in 'dividing up'."

moment obstruct the coming of such a party, but cannot prevent its ultimate appearance and success. Whether that one party will come as the result of intelligent co-operation or as a survival after a bitter fratricidal struggle, is for the socialists of America to decide.

But if there is national unity, local diversity is no less a fact. There is as great variation in economic conditions between Maine, South Carolina, New York, Mississippi, Illinois, Florida, Dakota and California, as between Germany, Belgium, France, Norway, Italy and Spain. Yet, as was said before, there must be an organic unity and not a federation of independent, isolated groups extending over the entire United States. To talk of anything else betrays an ignorance of American political, social and governmental institutions too dense for argument to penetrate. The ideal must be complete state autonomy in local affairs with closest national control of national affairs. This ideal can be realized through the establishment of a central control that shall be almost entirely advisory and educational in its character and that shall secure obedience to its decrees only because of the possession of wider knowledge of the things on which it speaks.

Under the conditions of the future the maintenance of a membership in a mark of greater activity for socialism than a list of socialist orthodoxy. The mark of membership will be a demonstration of co-operation and organization, not of discipline and regulation.

The whole attitude of the socialist movement from now on must be one of attack upon the entire capitalist organization at every point of opening.

We have nothing to gain from half-way measures, save delay to complete victory. Economic evolution in America has wiped out all stepping stones between capitalism and socialism and he who fears to take the whole leap will but fall into the abyss that separates them.

Two contending forces are struggling for the mastery in the socialist movement of America at this moment. One sees only this new phase of economic development and that the old institutions of socialism do not correspond to the new demands. They would wipe out all the work of years and surrender all to the exigencies of the moment. These men would abolish national organizations, and, indeed, all organization, and enter the field of capitalist politics to scramble for votes through the competitive offers of immediate amelioration. The other force remembers only the good work of the past and fails to recognize that new forces are here. They would seek to maintain a secular church, doctrinaire socialism, and a personal discipline. Let us apply the Hegelian dialectics that in a modified form lie back of the earliest socialist classics, and seek the solution in a higher synthesis, that shall conserve the old and include the new, that shall maintain principles intact, but shall give the greatest flexibility of form. If we can do this we shall have solved the problem that lay before us and acquired ourselves like men and women and socialists.

A. M. SIMONS.

Socialism is coming. The Workers' Call is but one of its heralds. He that hath ears to hear, let him hear—and subscribe.

THE WORKERS' CALL.

Every worker who is in the city of Chicago, Ill., is asked to contribute to the fund for the purchase of the **Workers' Call**, a paper which will be published for the benefit of the workers of Chicago, a paper which will be published for the benefit of the workers of Chicago, a paper which will be published for the benefit of the workers of Chicago.

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EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

To return the return of an advertisement, please send it to the office by Tuesday evening, preceding the issue in which it is to appear.

The fact that an advertisement is published does not constitute an endorsement of the goods or services advertised.

Contributions and items of news concerning the movement to organize the workers of Chicago, will be accepted by the editor, and will be published free of charge, provided they are of interest to the workers.

Letters to the editor, not necessarily for publication, will be accepted by the editor, and will be published free of charge, provided they are of interest to the workers.

Trade unionists will be interested in knowing that the "scabs" who took the places of the union men at the recent strike in the Sprague Electrical Works at East Orange, N. J., have no connection whatever with the socialist movement, the entire group belonging to an organization called the S. T. and L. A., which is engineered by a notorious New York politician named De Leon, who usually poses as a "socialist" and whose avowed object is to destroy the present Trades Union through the agency of his rival organization, the S. T. and L. A. It is really so small and insignificant that its existence is not generally known to the vast majority of union men. It only springs into a temporary local notoriety when an opportunity is offered to furnish "scabs" to the employers, as in the present instance.

We observed with much satisfaction that the Appeal to Reason shows some signs of swinging into line for Socialism. It denies emphatically that it regards the "public ownership of monopolies" as the essence of Socialism, and gets mad because a writer in the Workers' Call stated that "a pretended socialist paper of wide circulation" did so regard it. This is progress with a vengeance. Six months ago the Appeal would have not only admitted the truth of the statement but gloried in it. Now it rambles over itself in an effort to show that it is thoroughly "scientific, class conscious, revolutionary, uncompromising" and everything else that the "narrow straightlaced doctrinaire fellows" have insisted on as essential. We don't mind the Appeal calling us such names as "fool agents" etc. if it finds any relief in such expressions, understanding that limitation is after all the sincerest form of flattery, and that it is only natural that those who have been compelled to abandon a false for a true position should feel a trifle sore immediately after making the change. Under these circumstances we can afford to be magnanimous and dispense with the "retort uncourteous."

THE SITUATION, OUT OF ORDER.

We note with pleasure elsewhere in our columns the prompt response made by the leaders of the Workers' Auxiliary to the appeal for funds for our delegates' expenses to the Indianapolis convention. Though as yet but a small body, it must be conceded that it is composed of active workers, and we feel that it will yet set the pace for every branch in the city. Yet this society is not a rival organization, but just what its name implies—AN AUXILIARY. All its most active members are also identified with their various ward clubs, and the inspiration they receive in the Auxiliary meetings is in turn transmitted to the club organizations. In fact all the Auxiliary's members are strongly and continually urged to join the ward clubs, and to engage there in active work. Yet, by coming together, as women, they are able to carry on certain lines of work which, individually, in the ward clubs, they could not successfully undertake. The party gladly recognizes the services which this organization is rendering to the party and gives its members as true comrades and co-workers in our common cause.

LABOR'S LACK OF A STAKE.

Now that the conflicts between labor and capitalists have assumed such dramatic proportions as to impinge upon the minds of many people the idea of an irreconcilable conflict, the question is being discussed in the capitalist press as to the fitness of the contented parties to control and manage industry and apportion the fruits of

labor. Naturally enough the verdict of the press is that the laborers are utterly unfit. The Chicago Tribune arrives at this conclusion through the assertion that it would be illogical and inexpedient that industry as organized at present should be controlled by labor. "Labor," continues the same journal, "has no stake in the results."

While the illogicality and inexpediency may be admitted, as also the inconceivability of labor controlling industry as "organized at present," the latter sentence is worthy of some consideration.

"Labor has no stake in the results."

This statement may be accepted as on the whole correct, under the present capitalist system. It is an extremely convenient argument to use against the laborers when they show any tendency to control industry and apportion its fruits, but it is by no means so applicable when the capitalist system is not threatened.

"Labor has no stake in the results."

But the employer has, and as a consequence is the only fit person to control and apportion. This is the difference between employer and laborer. What then becomes of the doctrine so assiduously preached in the capitalist press, that the interests of employer and employee are identical? The employer is interested in the "results" of labor. The laborer has no interests therein. Therefore their interests are identical. Quod erat demonstrandum!

"Labor has no stake in the results"

of industry, as at present organized. The present organization of industry is capitalist, that is to say, it is based on the private ownership of the means of production. Now it is a well-known article of capitalist faith that under socialism the laborer would be left without "incentive." He would be able to get the whole product of his labor, and would therefore have a "stake" in the results. At present he has none. The product of labor is "incentive" to the laborer, but it is the sole "incentive" to the capitalist. Stolen fruit is sweet, but that which is honestly acquired is tasteless. If labor (by which expression the working class is designated) is unfit to control industry and apportion its fruits, under the present system, it is evident that "labor" never will become "fit" until the system is abolished. If the employer is "fit" at the present time, it is equally evident that he will not consciously assist in the abolition of the system. That task must be accomplished by the working class who are only "unfit" while they assent to the continued existence of capitalist robbery. When they combine for its overthrow, or in other words become socialists, they will, by declaring that "labor shall have a stake in the results," have announced their "fitness," even according to capitalist standards.

A BLIND LEADER.

While the situation in the great steel strike remains practically unchanged since last week, nothing has occurred that would justify the conclusion that the chances of victory seem any brighter for the workmen than before, although their leader who has the direction of the strike in his hands still takes an optimistic view of the situation. "It may be worthy of remark," however, that Mr. Shaffer's ideas of what would probably occur in the ranks of the capitalists immediately after the strike had been declared have not been borne out by the actual events. And he has been equally at fault as to his forecast of the probable course that the non-union employees of the Steel Trust would take.

Before the strike materialized Mr. Shaffer declared that the non-union mills would be compelled to close their gates. This prediction has been proved to be without foundation, for the fact that most of the non-union mills are running at present and especially those lately owned by Andrew Carnegie.

Shortly after the strike had been declared, Wall street gave evidence of its existence, through steel stock dropping nearly twelve points inside ten days. Shaffer was jubilant. He explained that the drop was the result of public confidence being disturbed. The investor was being frightened away. He asserted that a further decline was inevitable which would soon bring the trust magnates to their senses.

But nevertheless this did not happen. On the contrary steel stock went up two points and stayed there despite heavy offerings. Mr. Shaffer then explained that the trust had a fund of \$20,000,000 on which it was drawing to keep up the value of stock.

Shortly afterwards Morgan declared after the manner of Pullman, that there was "nothing to arbitrate" that no compromise was possible and that the fight would be fought to a finish. Steel stock dropped less than two

points, even after this pronouncement.

Mr. Shaffer then announced that the trust would not arbitrate. He seemed to labor under the delusion that the banks and the trust were separate and unconnected concerns. He had no idea whatever of the solidarity of capitalist interests; no idea whatever that J. Pierpont Morgan is only director of the steel trust through his control of banks and bankers. He has now been enlightened on that point. Steel stock has not declined, on the contrary it has risen, and Mr. Shaffer gets still more mystified and writes an imploring letter to Morgan asking him for "consideration" and "fair" treatment.

Whatever be the result of the strike, it is painfully evident that the man whom the employers of the steel trust have selected as their representative, has an exceedingly confused and imperfect conception of the power wielded by his opponents. If he was unaware of the fact that Wall street was really subordinate to the dictates of the group of capitalists represented by Morgan, and even supposed that the banks would dare to disobey their mandate, how much more astonished and mystified he would be to learn that the United States Government itself is but the creature of his opponents? But it is not likely that Mr. Shaffer will ever receive this information until he meets some socialist workman who will demonstrate its truth up to the hilt.

AN EPOCH MAKING CONVENTION.

The proceedings of the Convention which will meet at Indianapolis next week, will be followed with intense interest not only by thousands of members of organized socialist bodies, but also by thousands of individuals to whom the spectacle of a disunited party yet seems a sufficient excuse for holding aloof from active participation in the movement. Under these circumstances, and taking into consideration the fact that the difference between the various bodies as to platform and tactics are comparatively unimportant, we have no hesitation in saying that the central object, the complete unification of all socialist forces throughout the United States, should never be lost sight of in the discussion of minor questions.

The outcome of this convention will form a reliable gauge for that numerically large body who are inclined towards socialism, but who are still outside its organized forces, to judge how far the professions of socialist writers, speakers and agitators coincide with their practice. Over and over again has it been reiterated by public exponents of socialism, that the cause they advocated was infinitely superior to the personalities and prejudices of individuals; that where the philosophy of socialism based upon the class struggle was accepted, no bar towards union existed except such as could be distinctly traced to the personalities and prejudices of individuals. This has been preached so long and so persistently that we must naturally expect those who have heard it repeated over and over again to judge by the results of this convention whether our professions in this respect have been justified or not.

It will be readily seen then, in view of the above, how much depends upon the finding of this body of representative socialists at Indianapolis. If unity is determined upon, the laborers will be ready to enter an immense field that is now ripe to the harvest, under conditions that never before were so favorable. With one of the great capitalist parties in a state of hopeless disintegration, and the other apparently impregnable to all assaults, that do not carry with them death to the capitalist system, with a general war being declared upon organized labor by the exploiting classes, with the combinations of capital growing with tremendous rapidity and the small exploiter being hurried into bankruptcy at a corresponding rate, with millions upon millions of voters standing in an attitude of mingled dismay and bewilderment, only partly conscious of the importance of the mighty economic forces now at work around them, with old political idols and fetiches crumbling into dust upon every hand, their advocates and spokesmen reduced to state platitudes and phrases from which life has long departed, fit with all these undeniable symptoms of coming social revolution before their eyes, the representatives of socialism fail to grasp the fact that above all else, the opportunity demands concerted action on the part of the working class, if they fail to take advantage of the flood tide, in what they want, and the means to attain it. The truth of this claim will be tested in the outcome of the Convention.

If you wish to test the intelligence of your neighbor try him with a few copies of this paper.

If you cannot talk your neighbor into socialism, why not get the Workers' Call to help you with the job?

We who have preached unity to the working class on the political field, shall we act them on a example? Or shall we, like the preachers, politicians and other all probability the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth may be postponed indefinitely, to be accomplished eventually at a greater price and through a more painful process.

We have been in the habit of boasting that with the exception of the concessions supporters of capitalism, the socialists are the only people who have a distinct and definite knowledge of tools of capitalism whom we have continually exposed in our press and on our platforms, refuse to regulate our actions and conduct by the principles we have advocated? It is by this standard that we, in spite of ourselves, will be judged. Should we fail to pass the test, so much the worse for the cause we are upholding.

No sacrifice of principle is asked for. It is agreed upon all hands that there are no theoretical differences between the various bodies of socialists organized on the political field. Differences of detail and tactics there may be, but in the face of the imperative necessity for unity now existing, these matters sink into utter insignificance. To some extent the personal factor may also have entered as a disturbing element. It can be and must be eliminated. Hundreds of active socialist workers demand that the handicap of disunity and warring factions, that have no real title to separate existence, shall be removed from the path, so that they may set about their work unfettered and unimpeded. Thousands of workmen, now passive, are waiting the results of the deliberations of this body, that they may in turn take part in ushering in the new era; while millions of workmen who perhaps do not know of its existence, will be at once brought within reach of socialism, if a solid unbroken line of battle is determined upon.

Unity can and must be obtained, and the Convention must see to it.

SILLY SEASON SENSATIONS.

Capitalist Journal Bewails their Security and Provides one of its Own Manufacture.

The Chicago Tribune of last Sunday expresses surprise over the fact that while the "silly season" is now due, the lack of a suitable crop of "sensations" is painfully apparent. The "kissing bug" and the "shirtwaist man," though again impressed into service, have fallen flat, while the usual crop of "sea serpents," inter-planetary "airships," etc., peculiar to such periods, are remarkable by their absence. However, the Tribune does its little best to relieve the scarcity by resurrecting editorially the ancient fable that Marxian socialism is now obsolete in Germany. The writer of this production, "Count" Andrew Bernstoff, of Berlin, (whose name and title alone should be a guarantee of impartial judgment), attempts by sheer force of hard lying to show that the German Socialist movement has about reached its zenith and may now be expected to decline. In order to demonstrate this, he asserts that while the Socialist vote in 1893 showed an increase of 45,000 over the preceding election, that of 1898 showed an advance of only 24,000.

Now the statistics of the German elections show that the Socialists in Germany polled 1,730,000 votes in 1893, and 2,125,000 in 1898 a clear gain of almost 300,000 votes. This amount "Count" Bernstoff divides by four, and publishes the quotient as the actual increase, and his figures are readily accepted by The Tribune, although the same paper has many times before this, published the correct figures in its press dispatches.

Probably Bernstoff acquired his title as a result of the recognition of his ability to manipulate figures in the interests of the ruling class.

At any rate, "sensations" of this sort are of more value to capitalism than bushels of yarn about sea serpents and airships, none of which are anywhere near as useful to the exploiters of labor, as stories about the alleged decline of revolutionary socialism.

REIS DESCENDS THE SINKING SHIP.

The official call of the "Bryan Democrats" of Ohio repudiating the platform of the Ohio State Democratic convention concludes as follows: "If the Democratic party abandons the principles laid down in the platform of 1896 and 1898 then it may as well close its political career, for there is little else of importance to fight for."

And how comes Mr. Bryan who, according to advisers, informs the voters that they can expect no sympathy from him. All of which implies one to ask what has become of those great issues which were "never to be settled until they were settled right?" Can it be that Mr. Bryan has doffed his reactionary tendencies, or is it possible that, after all, he values success more than "principles?" When said "principles" ceases to attract the multitude?

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SNAP SHOTS BY THE WAYSIDE.

After all it matters not so very much who has the best of the Sampson-Schley controversy. It matters not who fights battles of capitalism as long as the laboring man who produces all wealth is content to have the product of his toil appropriated by his masters and bartered throughout the world.

Endemic medical men from many lands are in session in an anti-tuberculosis congress in London this week. This gives us opportunity to repeat the wholesome old adage that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." Remove the environments which commercialism has inflicted upon society, and give each individual an opportunity to develop intellectually and physically into a healthy organism, and there will no longer be any occasion for anti-tuberculosis congresses.

In an editorial eulogizing Mr. Bryan on his strength in championing an impossible cause the Chicago Chronicle asks its readers to compare him "with any other populist, socialist or silver republican." This is deviltry with a vengeance. The socialists are accused neither to ask or expect quarter at the hands of the Chronicle. But when we are deliberately packed in between two such reactionary absurdities as populism and silver republicanism, we consider it apt to make, so matter how fruitless, some sort of a protest. Call us all the names you wish and kick us as hard as you like, but in mercy spare us this last humiliation.

Conservative leaders in Belgium assert that a parliamentary form of government in that country is rapidly becoming impossible because of the too rapid tactics of the socialist members. This only bears out the prediction of the socialist that when the ballot becomes dangerous in the hands of a class-conscious working class, the ruling class will take steps toward its restriction. Matters have come to that pass in Belgium, however, when it is doubtful if capitalism can enforce a retrenchment in the matter of suffrage. The very zealotry and self-assertiveness of the socialists only shows that they are confident of their ability to cope with all emergencies that may arise.

The growing solidarity of the proletariat in France is strongly evidenced by the construction by the labor unions of the country of a grand palace of labor. This building will be used for headquarters by the federated trades organizations of France, who now present a united and intelligent front, not to capital, as the press dispatches state, but to capitalism. The Associated Press correspondent also conveniently forgot to state that the project for building a palace of labor originated with and received its chief support from the socialist organizations of Paris. From the fact that the employers of labor refused to contribute a single centime towards its construction, it is to be inferred that they appreciate the part which the new palace of labor will play in the coming proletarian revolution.

The capitalist press has discovered a bugaboo which it is parading before the organized machinists in order to induce them to refrain from striking and remain good wage slaves. After exploiting the manner in which American capital is outstripping foreign competitors, the Record-Herald says: "But the paralysis of a war between capital and labor in this country, might enable our rivals to close up the gap. It is the one thing through which they may hope to regain their best markets, and it is a handicap which both American labor and American capital should avoid by every means in their power." This admonition will have a hollow sound to those members of organized labor who have come to regard the much vaunted supremacy of American trade as a product of their own exerted sweat and blood.

The situation in English politics presents a direct analogy to political conditions on this side of the pond. A despairing effort is being made to reorganize the non-descript English Liberal party, the exact counterpart of the American Democracy. Like the Democracy, the Liberal party has for the past few years been divided into reactionary, anti-imperialistic groups and it is now proposed, as in America, to reorganize on a mildly imperialistic basis. The most significant analogy, however, lies in the undisguised approval manifested by the organs of the Conservative party over the rehabilitation of Liberalism. All of which strongly substantiates the socialistic assertion that in all capitalist countries the tactics of the ruling class are to postpone the inevitable last stand between capitalism and socialism by keeping up the play between buffer parties and false issues as long as possible.

"Collectivism and Industrial Revolution," by Karl Vandervelde, is the latest volume issued from the press of Chas. H. Kerr & Co. It can be procured at their office, 54 Fifth avenue, paper, 25 cents; cloth, 35 cents. The book will be extensively reviewed in the next issue of this paper, as it deals exhaustively with every phase of the subject.

Ladies Auxiliary meets every Thursday at the Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western avenue, P. M. All women interested in socialism are invited to attend and become members. Interesting lectures and discussions.

MRS. D. H. DALY, Sec., 61 S. Western Ave.

INSTRUCTION OF DELEGATES.

Minutes of special meeting of General Committee S. P. held at Assembly Hall, July 21st.

Comrade Stangland was elected chairman; thirty-nine delegates were present.

Comrade John E. Phelan was admitted as a delegate from 35th Ward Branch.

A committee consisting of Comrades Daniels, Kennedy, Leffingwell, Cook and Gustafson was elected to tabulate and count the votes on delegates to the National Convention.

It was moved and carried that all members of the party present be allowed a voice and vote in the proceedings of the meeting.

Comrades Richter, Lindgren and Morris were elected a committee to collect the credentials and place them in order to be presented by the delegates.

The following order was adopted for the discussion of the subjects before the meeting: 1st: communications; 2d: party name; 3d: platform; 4th: National headquarters; 5th: form of organization.

Resolutions from the 15th and 25th Ward Branches were received and laid on the table for discussion under appropriate order.

A resolution was passed declaring that it be the sense of the meeting that the delegates be instructed to work for the name SOCIALIST PARTY.

After a full discussion the following resolution, regarding the national platform was adopted:

Resolved, That the delegates be instructed to work and vote for a revolutionary platform with no immediate demands, and that we have prepared an address, which shall contain such preliminary measures as we favor and an explanation of our attitude toward the same.

The delegates were instructed to work and vote for Chicago as National Headquarters.

A resolution was passed that the delegates be instructed to vote for a National Executive Committee, and against paid organizers except in unorganized states for as complete state autonomy as is possible, and for a committee of one member from each state to deal only with national affairs. Also to vote against an official party organ.

A resolution was adopted declaring that it is the sense of the Socialist Party of Chicago that all independent delegates shall act in accord with the accredited delegates, which have been discussed at this meeting; that a caucus of all delegates from Chicago, to be held upon their arrival at Indianapolis; that in case any independent delegates do not so vote with the accredited delegates, announcement shall be made in the convention that such delegates are present only as individuals and not as representatives of the party.

It was declared to be the sense of the meeting that in case of charges against locals or individuals, such locals or individuals should be allowed to defend their actions and to vote on their expulsion or suspension.

The delegates were given authority to state to the convention that Local Chicago will accept the work of the convention as final.

The following resolution presented by the 21st Ward Branch was adopted:

WHEREAS, the organic unity of all socialist bodies believing in the class struggle is absolutely necessary, and in order to abolish capitalism and establish socialism a united organization of working-men is needed;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the first question that the convention should settle is whether or not a complete organic unity is to be accomplished, and that all other questions are minor and merely details of question of unity.

It was decided to send one hundred dollars, if possible, to pay expenses of the delegates, twenty dollars being allowed to each delegate and an itemized account of expenses being required from each.

The committee on count of vote reported the result as follows:

Names: Mr. of votes:

H. Richter.....304.

James S. Smith.....111

Thos. J. Morgan.....223

Chas. F. Lewis.....25

A. M. Simons.....380

J. W. Saunders.....10

M. H. Taft.....34

Frederick G. Strickland.....180

Robert Bauer.....15

John Collins.....225

R. A. Morris.....114

F. W. Knox.....197

M. E. Kleininger.....16

Sam Robbins.....3

J. W. Bartels.....19

A. Rasmussen.....36

M. Kaplan.....56

P. Sinnerman.....72

Morris Becker.....9

D. H. Daly.....37

Louis Dalgaard.....18

Fred Lehr.....19

W. T. Mills.....28

It was decided to send Comrade McDermut to Indianapolis at the expense of the party to make a stenographic report of the proceedings of the convention.

A collection was taken amounting to \$4.64.

M. H. TAFT, Secy.

Don't forget that in every workingman there is a socialist. It can be most speedily developed by putting the party press within his reach.

Socialist Pointers

Under socialism the poor-house would be wiped out the first day.

The main thing about the platform should be the word SOCIALISM in big letters.

The steel trust will probably make a few thousand socialists this summer without half trying.

As J. Pierpont Morgan has nothing to arbitrate, the steel workers might try him at the ballot box.

It seems that either Sampson or Schley whipped Carrara. The common seamen had nothing to do with it.

Even if the picnic was a success the Workers' Call needs all the hustling for it the party members can do.

Garment makers in New York are striking against the sweat shops. Some day they will strike for their entire product.

No reform police officer interfered with the rich gamblers in Washington Park race track during the recent race meeting.

The workman also should have nothing to arbitrate. He should be satisfied with nothing less than his entire product.

It appears that small boys can only go in swimming in vast Lake Michigan by the grace and with the consent of the capitalists.

Under socialism there will be no classes, but under the present condition the man who denies that there are classes cannot see.

Anyone who can afford it should send a small contribution to the Ohio campaign. Mark Hanna is not going to help the boys out.

Between the socialist candidate and the gold bug democrat in Ohio Mr. Bryan did not take more than a fraction of a second to choose.

The failure of the corn crop will only affect the producers. Their exploiters on the board of trade will manage to live through.

It would be a joke if the system of capitalism would fall in Chicago because its beneficiaries would refuse to pay the taxes to keep it up.

Just as the unity convention forms an organic union and lines up with the international socialist movement it does not matter much what else they do.

The workmen can read the capitalist papers to find out how prosperous they are, but it is the other fellows who are sitting in the draft of the electric fans.

The socialist platform should be short and should mean what it says. Let the old parties have a monopoly of the platforms that contain a mass of confusing words.

Whether union is accomplished at Indianapolis or not, the work of making socialists would go on. The times will make socialists if all of the organizations go to sleep.

One of the richest men in Southern Indiana died last week. He made his money owning and operating coal mines. The men who actually dig the coal generally die poor.

The only reason some workmen are opposed to socialism is that they do not know what socialism is. There is where the party papers can do a good work if widely circulated.

Only the well dressed and the polite are to be allowed to belong to the Carter Harrison League. The ragged and the poor may be forced to find a home in the socialist party.

The trust are not going to be bothered with union labor. They would rather have one big fight now than a smaller one every year. The bullet box is the only place where numbers can down money.

The capitalist goes to the mountains or the seaside to get away from the hot weather, while the workman has to stay and stand it the best he can. That is one of the things socialism will change.

Broadminded Comrade: No unscrupulous communication is ever published in these columns, therefore your letter cannot appear. However it can be answered. You are mistaken in supposing that the Workers' Call is or should be, a free forum in which "any individual of any school of Political Economy" can air his particular opinions at any time that he feels so disposed. The Workers' Call was established wholly and solely as an organ of Socialist propaganda, and as such it will remain. But this does not necessarily imply, as might be inferred from your letter, any reluctance upon its part to meet any and all opponents of socialism. You may perhaps have observed that a large portion of the matter it contains, deals with attacks upon Socialism. But were we to print the whole lot of such attacks, much less invite individuals to compose our pages with antagonistic articles, you can readily see that the paper would not only be diverted from its original purpose, but its usefulness seriously impaired. We do not invite chaos and do not intend to. We are "true" of course to enter a swamp, but don't care to exercise our "freedom" in this respect.

Socialism and Immediate Demands.

By Henry Stobodin.
(From The Worker.)

When first conceived and put into the Socialist platform, the "immediate demands" were considered as advocating such measures as are to be wrested from the working class from the capitalist class during the transition period from the capitalist state to Socialist society. We cannot now consider whether such step was prudent when first made. It is our purpose to consider whether or not it would be prudent for us to follow now in the same direction. It may be added that these measures of amelioration have never been considered of importance in Socialist propaganda and were never considered with the sole object of Socialist propaganda. Not because the Socialists regarded highly any step conducive to the alleviation of the misery of the working class; but because experience has taught them that such alleviation is much sooner secured by a threatening and militant attitude of the working class than by a temporizing and trucking method.

But there came the "practical" Socialist. He embraced the "immediate demands" as containing the alpha and omega of Socialism. He insisted and still insists that the tail of the Socialist platform is of infinitely more importance than its body. His loud pretensions caused the Socialists to examine again the relation of the "immediate demands" to Socialist propaganda. It is satisfactory to notice from the communications published in The Worker and the Workers' Call that the majority of the comrades have again found that the "immediate demands" are altogether superfluous appendage to the Socialist platform.

The opportunist Socialists speak in a much louder and more confident tone since they have found a leader in Bernstein. They declare the "immediate demands" to be the real Socialist program and the declaration of the scientific basis and the chief object of the Socialist party as so much "Utopian phrasology—a remnant of the French revolution. They discard the Marxist method of deducing from inquiry into social conditions the law of social tendencies. Theories they regard as the product of idle rationalization, and the PRESENT fact constitutes for them all in all, failing to notice that the present cannot be understood except in its relation to the past and the future.

Following in their wake, come the small but loud contingent of reform antecedents and of a decidedly "practical" bent in politics. They feel much happier in the Socialist party than they felt in the ranks of the old parties. They are persons of good heart, but timid constitutions, shrinking from anything that appears extreme. In the old parties they were dubbed as visionaries and radicals and they felt unhappy. So much more contented do they feel in the Socialist ranks where they can act the practical and the conservative. The gist of the argument of the "practical" Socialist is that nature does not act by leaps and bounds, that the capitalist state will gradually and imperceptibly grow into a Socialist society, that the action of individuals is of no weight in the evolutionary process; that the Socialists should devote their attention toward furthering such process and not to doubtful ultimate objects.

The last two classes are contradictory. This contradiction is inherent in the attitude of the "practicals." The following question naturally suggests itself: On what ground do these Socialists base the necessity of independent political action by the working class? Since the socialization of society is an automatic, evolutionary process, where is the good of the necessity of the individual meddling with such process. And since the tendencies of the process permeate every section of society, they must manifest themselves in any party, old or new. In fact, since the old parties constitute a larger section of society than the new, the process must be manifest in them stronger in proportion.

The conclusion that independent political action is not necessary for socialization of society has suggested itself, or has been suggested, to every Socialist who embraced the method of what may be called evolutionary opportunism. The Fabians point out that socialist measures were realized by both the conservative and the liberal parties of England. Lack of moral courage, coupled to past association, prevent Bernstein and some of his followers from taking this logical and consistent course. But they have passed already the crossing of the roads, and they have taken the old but what they consider right road. For them remains nothing but to either retrace their steps, or leave the realization of Socialism through independent political action by the working class to those whom they designate as "visionaries" and "utopians".

Many, even among those who advocate the retention of "immediate demands" as they now stand, are anxious to keep their skirts clear from all reform appearances. The revolutionary and clearly Socialist tendency must be kept in front. Hence we have an argument advanced from an authoritative source that the "immediate demands" cannot be realized by any party but the Social Democratic Party, when equipped with the power of government. The Fabians point out that socialist measures were realized by both the conservative and the liberal parties of England. Lack of moral courage, coupled to past association, prevent Bernstein and some of his followers from taking this logical and consistent course. But they have passed already the crossing of the roads, and they have taken the old but what they consider right road. For them remains nothing but to either retrace their steps, or leave the realization of Socialism through independent political action by the working class to those whom they designate as "visionaries" and "utopians".

ingmen may ask that if no ameliorative measures can be wrested from the capitalist government, what good for the working class can a Socialist MINORITY, however strong, achieve in the legislature? And if the object of the Socialists, when entrusted with the powers of government, is to introduce ameliorative measures, may we parry the workingman if he finds that the change is not worth while, since it will require a revolution to effect it.

Our national platform holds differently on the subject. The Social Democratic Party affirms its straight purpose to use those powers (of government) once achieved, to destroy wage slavery, abolish the institution of private property in the means of production and establish the Co-operative Commonwealth. "National Platform."

It, therefore, appears that the object of the Social Democratic Party, when entrusted with the powers of government, will be quite different than tinkering with "immediate demands".

As the industrial functions of society may be compared to the physiologic functions of an organism, so may its political life be regarded as the psychologic functions of the social organism. It would be insufficient merely to assert that the political life of society is determined by its economic conditions. For while it is true that the psychologic state is determined by physiologic conditions of the organism, it is also none the less true that these conditions may be changed by psychologic reaction. The higher the organism stands in the scale of culture, the more evident these characteristics become. They are more manifest in the social organism than in the animal. The scope of our ideas and desires is determined by the surrounding conditions, but ideas react consciously on these conditions and change their character. The Socialist movement presents the most palpable instance of conscious political determinism. This doctrine is quite different from and is opposed to the doctrine of evolutionary fatalism as advocated by the "practicals." The consciousness that our actions have, in a great measure, such effect on the economic conditions and our social life as we desire them to have, gains extreme ground. Under the pronoun "we" is not to be understood the mere legislator or promulgator, but those progressive elements in society the intensity of whose desire caused the promulgation of the measure. Certainly, these elements must constitute a numerically tangible factor before they can aspire to political influence—but the effect of their measures on the industrial life will be in proportion to the clearness of the aims of this minority.

It must not be forgotten that while measures of amelioration are being realized in the capitalist state, they are not exempt from the vicissitudes of other social phenomena. Around them as elsewhere rages the class struggle, and while the march of the revolution compels an extension of their functions, the capitalist state, in sheer self-defense, endeavors to limit or pervert them. The public school system, the introduction of militia system in place of conscription, are among the "immediate demands" of the Socialist of some countries. But we find how in this country these ameliorative measures were perverted to serve the interests of capitalism. It cannot be otherwise while capitalism lasts. The capitalist state must remain true to itself and production must be dominated by its interests. The capitalist class will resist the introduction of the "immediate demands": it will limit or prevent their application where it can no more resist their introduction; it will corrupt and pervert them when it can no more limit them. After it had secured favorable legislation, the working class finds that it has to contend with the judiciary which interprets the laws and then with the executive which applies them. There is no inherent virtue in legislative measures. The measures are good in so far as they are made good. What determines their merit and makes them good? Nothing but the revolutionary attitude of the working class. The Social Democratic Party and its platform go very far in determining such an attitude. While it must be a numerically tangible quantity in order to be a factor in politics, it represents far more than its mere numbers. It is an intense, compact force, fierce and irreconcilable in its aspiration to dominion. It stands as the conscious embodiment of the class struggle that rages all along the line, and its attitude goes far towards forcing concessions from the capitalist class. The more irreconcilable this attitude, the larger will be the concessions to the working class. Who doubts that 10,000 votes cast for our candidate for governor at the last November election would have brought about sooner something like a real employer's liability bill than 300,000 votes cast for a reform party with an "immediate demand" of an employer's liability law in its platform? Moreover, an ameliorative measure, introduced through the agitation of some reform party, would be allowed to fall into a state of innocuous disuse after elections. But if its introduction were due to an increase in the Socialist vote, such vote would stand as a permanent warning against any attempt to tamper with the execution of the measure. Hence the Socialists should secure ameliorative measures to face definitely and threateningly the powers of the present state. A Socialist party must always maintain the position that, though the working class may secure ameliorative measures through the present system, such results cannot last long. The capitalist class will ever seek to nullify, neutralize, or

pervert any improvement in its conditions which the working class secures, after a long struggle, to have already attained. Public ownership, instead of being of present benefit to the toilers as a class and a step towards Socialism, may secure to the capitalist class a stronger hold in exploiting other industries and constitute an obstacle to the overthrow of capitalism. Shorter hours, instead of conserving a larger amount of energy to the workingman, may mean a greater outlay of energy without extension of the hours devoted to rest. The extension of the park area usually has as its concomitant the decrease of the dwelling area per capita of the laboring population. It occurs to me that the subject which I touch is of such momentous concern both to the working class and to the Socialist movement that it cannot be dismissed without a closer examination. I shall take some of the most prominent of the "immediate demands" and submit them to a test in the crucible of scientific Socialism.

(To be concluded.)

LABOR ITEMS.

And Notes From Trade Union Journals and Magazines, Throughout the United States.

The only man who is quite guiltless of the infamies of capitalism is the man who is doing his best to abolish them.—The Worker.

The Federation of Metal Trades meets in Convention in St. Louis the last week of this month. Ways and means are to be devised to fight capitalism successfully.

The first Socialist has just been elected to the Legislature of Prussia. He won in the district of Lichternberg, and now something new will be heard in Kaiser Wilhelm's pet stronghold.

A dispatch from Denison, Texas, states that on July 14 every local minister prayed for rain in the morning. The rain came in the afternoon, and with it a storm which wrecked a new church that had cost \$15,000.

Judge Tuley told the members of the Illinois State Bar that tax dodging was a "sin." He didn't say to whom, but then the lawyers know well enough that the disappearance of the little property owner is a mere matter of time.

The New York Central Federated Union unanimously voted to endorse John Harriman, late Social Democratic candidate for Vice President, as labor secretary, to attend to all legal matters in which unions or members thereof may be interested.

Six girls in Paterson, N. J., have been arrested for contempt of court, and if their fines are not paid will have to go to jail. They were ribbon weavers on strike—which probably explains the "contempt of court" part of the matter in this era of blanket injunctions.

Twelve of the chief vaudeville theatres of Chicago (McCormick, San Francisco, Los Angeles, New Orleans and Kansas City have been merged into one property, thus forming a western vaudeville trust, with a capitalization of \$3,000,000.

Between fifty and sixty thousand sweatshop employes in New York and vicinity are now on strike against the intolerable conditions of their slavery. Just watch the vast amount of assistance they won't get from the "Consumers' League" throughout the country.

The Chinese Government has "bled a claim" at Washington for \$500,000, as indemnity for the massacre of some of its subjects at Butte, Montana. And yet the Chinese are said to be an imitative people, besides having had recent ocular demonstration as to how "indemnities" are collected in the twentieth century.

One of the Tribune's "editorials by the fanny" is entitled "Marriage should be a business partnership." The capitalist view of marriage, announced by Marx over half a century is thus admitted to be correct. The strongest bond between man and woman is "business," just as the "cash nexus" is the only bond between man and man that is recognized under capitalism.

A growing agitation is reported from Great Britain in favor of railroad combination such as is now established in the United States. "Thoughtful men," it is stated, recognize the imperative necessity of this both for the shareholders and the nation. Wonder which of the two wants it most? Perhaps this information could be obtained by observing who it is that makes the most "agitation" about the matter.

A big cigar factory at New Orleans, which formerly employed 250 cigar makers, was recently absorbed by the American Tobacco trust. The 250 men were discharged and girls put in their places. These girls operate machines—the product of which is placed on the market as hand-made goods. The only guarantee against being cheated is to see that the union label is on the box when purchasing cigars.

Rev. Dr. W. A. Wright surprised the "best people" of Jamestown, N. Y., who had called a mass meeting to discuss the trusts, by declaring that "combination of capital is founded on strong economic law. I believe in combination of capital. As the immediate remedy for its wrongs, I believe in the organization of workmen. The final remedy is combination of both these forces. My solution is Socialism, and I believe in the steps that lead to Socialism." The leaves continue to work.

Renew promptly when your subscription expires.

NO LONGER DEFIANT.

Shaffer Sends a "Supplicating" Letter to Morgan Asking that Strikers be "Fairy Treated."

The most remarkable incident in the progress of the great strike of employees of the steel trust during this week is doubtless the appeal sent by Shaffer to J. Pierpont Morgan, which has been published in the daily press. A few days before its appearance the attitude of the strikers and their leader was one of unqualified defiance. It was given out by both sides that the fight was to be fought to a finish and that a long and bitter struggle was expected. But now, signs of weakening are distinctly observable, and not upon the part of the capitalists either. It is the laborers, through their spokesman, who show the first symptoms of wavering. Their demands have now become an appeal.

This letter of Shaffer's is significant of many things. It shows clearly enough that the workmen have chosen as representative, one who sees and recognizes distinctly the power which ownership and control of the means of production gives one man to exercise hundreds of thousands of others to his will, and who at the same time has not the slightest conception of depriving him of his power. Outside of the strike and the boycott, he can see no weapon which the working class can possibly use in the struggle. If they fail, and the tone of the letter practically involves this admission, nothing remains but an appeal, a cry for quarter. Mr. Shaffer is seemingly unwilling to take the word of the capitalist for it, that there is no sentiment in business.

After stating the very evident fact that Morgan is a capitalist and his opponents are laborers, earning their bread by the sweat of their brows, Mr. Shaffer inquires whether Mr. Morgan thinks that the laborers who have made him rich are likely to quit before the words spoken by Morgan from his easy chair. Morgan might justly retort that they would very likely do so, particularly after Shaffer's letter was made public.

Then Shaffer attempts to show Morgan that he is not using "sound business judgment" in opposing the demands of the strikers. If Morgan designed to reply to this assertion he might call Mr. Shaffer's attention to the story of the ambitious infant who undertook to teach his grandmother how to suck eggs.

The letter then sinks to an impotent whine. "Why are you not fair to us Mr. Morgan? Do you not owe the men who created your wealth some consideration? Why do you not treat our demands as a business man should?"

To this Morgan might truthfully reply, that he is treating his employees fairly, that he gives them all the consideration to which he thinks that they are entitled, and that if Mr. Shaffer imagines that it is the first duty of a "business man" to concede the demands of his employees, he is woefully mistaken as to "business" methods.

Shaffer then proceeds: "You speak of calling out the militia. Is not this a threat to send us back to our meagerly furnished homes before the specter of the militiamen's guns?" Morgan might admit that it was, and ask in turn whether there was anything strange or unusual about such a proceeding. He might add that the militia exists principally for this purpose, that they are mostly composed of workmen who voluntarily place themselves at the disposal of the class to which he (Morgan) belongs; why then should they not be used when their owners determine that they are needed?

Then Shaffer concludes with a protest that the workmen are orderly and law-abiding citizens and a last appeal to Morgan not to intimidate them, all of which J. Pierpont will doubtless consider a preliminary towards throwing up the sponge on the part of the strikers.

The latter have little reason indeed to feel encouraged over this exhibition of the folly, ignorance and cowardice of their chosen leader. Capitalist journals whose favorite attitude is to pose as "friends of the working class" may perhaps try to conceal its real significance, by calling attention to its pathetic and eloquence and denouncing in meaningless language, the unrelenting stubbornness of the "great men" to whom it is addressed. But they will fail to point out that Shaffer's appeal is merely a confession of impotence which can only assist the capitalist Pharaoh in hardening his heart, and on the other hand unnerve the laborers to a corresponding extent. It is also an admission that the writer is absolutely ignorant of the nature of economic questions, that he is unable to see that he is in reality furnishing ammunition as well as instruction to those whom he hopes to move by his pitiful and ridiculous whining.

In attempting to win concessions through the medium of a strike the workmen deliberately place his powers of physical endurance against the desire for profits on the part of the capitalists. He knows that hunger and privation on his part and that of his family, is the price he must pay in victory or defeat, and he deliberately accepts the situation. He is also quite as well aware of the fact that the entire power of the state, legislative, executive, and judicial, is exerted on the side of his opponents, though in fairness it should be stated that he does not know the reason why. But nevertheless the conditions under which such conflicts must be fought out, he is well acquainted with through bitter experience. But it is certainly no compliment to the intelligence and courage of the workmen who chose Shaffer as their spokesman if they permit him to represent them as pleading for mercy, (that cannot be granted), before the battle has fairly begun.

This cowardly and ridiculous letter should be repudiated. The workmen should at least have manhood enough to disavow the "leader" who would transform them from combatants to supplicants, after having stated to the world through the same individual their unalterable determination to fight the matter to a finish. They knew the weapons which their opponents would use, and knew also their own strength upon the chosen battleground. If this pusillanimous letter is permitted to pass unchallenged, the capitalist class will be no justified in regarding their wage slaves not only as fools but as cowards likewise. This latter charge has never before been leveled at the trades union movement, the history of its previous struggles with employers being one long record of heroic (though too often useless), self sacrifice. If Shaffer sees fit to play the baby act in thus beseeching the enemy for consideration, the strikers can only escape the scorn and contempt of their capitalist masters by making it plain that their "leader" in this case is speaking for himself alone.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

Belgian Socialists are Determined to Secure the Franchise for all the Workers.

Universal suffrage, the rallying cry of the Belgian socialists, and of all who desire the progress and enlightenment of mankind, forces the elements opposing them to confess openly that they wish to keep the upward surging mass of humanity in darkness for the special interest of the ruling class. Nowhere in the world does the class struggle split society so clearly in two, as it now does in Belgium. Whoever wishes to learn where to look for the allies of capitalism and the friends of the proletariat, should now avail himself of this opportunity.

The proposition to submit the question of universal suffrage to a referendum was defeated in the Chamber by a very close vote. The overwhelming majority of the population is in favor of universal suffrage, and even the capitalist press admits that this measure cannot be delayed much longer. A very significant proof of the socialist strength is the intention of the clericals to bestow the suffrage on women in the openly avowed expectation that by so doing they will be able to stay on the backs of the people 10 years longer. The socialists, however, are well aware that the suffrage will be an education for women as it was for men.

Moreover, socialist propaganda has permeated the standing army and militia. The socialists, confident of success, are determined to resort to force, if nothing else will prevail. A strenuous agitation for universal suffrage is carried on. Socialists, liberals and their friends are parading the streets and making inflammatory speeches that are received with wild enthusiasm. The police are powerless.

A proclamation of the Socialist Party, addressed "To the People," concludes in these words: "True to its tactics, the Parti Ouvrier will use all legal and peaceful means to obtain universal suffrage. When these means are exhausted, we shall not hesitate to use force. WE MUST HAVE UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE!"

Important to Branches.

The Women's Auxiliary of the Socialist party has already paid into the fund for delegates' expenses to the Indianapolis convention the sum of \$2.75. Five dollars of this sum was subscribed out of the Auxiliary fund, the balance being raised by individual subscriptions of the members. AND THERE IS MORE IN FIGHT!

Inasmuch as the majority of the members of the Auxiliary are also affiliated with their respective ward clubs, and are there bearing their proportionate share of all financial obligations, we think this is a pretty good record. If every branch in the city will do but half as well as these ladies have done, our delegates will not have to count railroad tickets in order to attend the convention. In fact, they would be able to charter a palace car and put up at the best hotels.

Surely the branches will not suffer themselves to be outdone by "the women folks," but will send in such a response to the appeal for the delegates as will gladden the heart of every Socialist in the party.

Talking of inflections, one can readily understand why the capitalist press is advocating increased salaries for the overworked judges.—The Worker.

It is positively your interest to see that your fellow workmen are acquainted with socialism. Induce them to subscribe for this paper.

Central Lecture Bureau.

Comrade Stricklands dates are as follows:

Aug. 4—Marion, Ind.
Aug. 6—Hartford, Ind.
Aug. 10—Hochester, Ind.
Aug. 16—Fairbury, Ill.
Aug. 22—Joliet, Ill.
Sept. 1—Madison, Wis.

No bill will ever be sent to any subscriber of this paper. If you did not pay for it some one else did. The number with which your subscription expires is on the wrapper. Watch it and when your time is up, if you like the principle the paper teaches send in your renewal.

If you want the full product of your labor, you must first know how to get it. This paper will give you full information on the subject.

Local Party Progress.

Reports of Organizers of the South, West and 4th District Divisions, on public meetings, party press, financial returns, and general agitation for the past week. A record of growing activity.

SOUTH SIDE.

South Side organizers are requested to meet at the house of Organizer G. Anderson, 713 E. Emerald avenue, on Sunday, July 28th at 9 a. m. Important business to be transacted. Don't fail to attend.

The Fife and Drum Corps is progressing finely. The children have a record now of 44 Call cards and 32 copies of the Pocket Library of Socialism sold. Esperance Saunders heads the list with 11 Call cards and 1 Pocket Library, but Nathan Berlyn is a close second, with 10 Pocket Libraries and 4 Call cards. Let us see who will be at the head of the list next week.

Quite a number of the children were at the thirty-third and Halsted meeting town and report good success. Others Saturday evening, and were of great service taking collections, etc. Some attend the State street meetings down were at Cottage Grove and Sixtieth street, but were disappointed in finding no meeting.

They meet for practice at the School of Music at the corner of Englewood avenue and Normal avenue twice a week, Monday and Friday at 1 p. m. Mr. Carlisle, the principal, has given the use of a room as his contribution to the cause of socialism. The drummers are getting along finely and will soon be ready for those drums we asked for last week. Comrade Forberg has offered the use of one drum. Who will be the next to make a similar offer? The fifeers all have their fife, and are working industriously at them. Two new members were added this week, Stella Nelson and Henry Kriva. Let us have more volunteers. Send your names on a postal to C. F. Lewis, 6851 Union avenue.

FINANCIAL REPORT

of South Division for week ending July 21, 1901.

Balance on hand last week.....	\$15.37
Stamps.....	.....
25th Ward.....	3.00
31st Ward.....	3.00
4th Ward.....	1.50
32nd Ward.....	3.00
	\$8.50

Call Cards.....	7.50
32nd Ward.....	50
29th Ward.....	50
31st Ward.....	5.00
6th Ward.....	75
32nd Ward.....	1.75
32nd Ward, 50 Workers' Calls.....	25
Fife and Drum Corps.....	3.10
	\$14.85

Organization Fund.....	0.90
32nd Ward, Collections.....	1.50
32nd Ward, Collections.....	37
	\$2.77

Picnic Tickets.....	56.00
32nd Ward.....	.....
Total.....	\$47.79

Call Cards.....	14.00
Stamps.....	11.30
Picnic Tickets.....	5.00
	\$31.75

Balance on hand.....\$18.04

NORTH SIDE.

The Thursday evening meetings at Washington Square are a complete success. Over three hundred people listened attentively to Comrade A. M. Simons deliver a one-hour address, after which 100 Calls were sold and many questions answered. A good collection was taken.

The fife meeting at Drury and Racine avenue was held. Comrades Zimmermann and Sand addressed over 100 people. 50 Calls were sold. A collection was taken. Several subscriptions for the Call were taken. A new member was secured.

Wednesday a very good meeting was held at Oak and Sedgwick streets. Comrades Morris, Bauer and Sand. Fifty Calls were got rid of and a collection was taken.

Comrade Chas. Sand is a new speaker. This was his third time on the "box," and each time he has improved. In this he will hold the box down with anybody.

Comrade Bauer is also doing well. He has on three occasions spoken very well for about thirty minutes. He will improve.

A few more speakers are needed. Who is next?

Sunday at Center and North Clark a splendid meeting was held. Comrade Zimmermann again showed he was able to hold a crowd. Comrade Sand followed. A good collection was taken. Calls were sold out completely, and more could be gotten rid of if they were on hand. Two subs for The Call were taken.

Sunday evening at Sheffield and Wrightwood a moving good meeting was held. Comrades Bauer and Zimmermann again held the box down, as the speaker failed to show up. A good collection was taken, and 100 calls distributed.

On Tuesday at the corner of North Avenue and Clark street Comrades Kaplan, Zimmermann and Sand spoke to over one hundred and fifty persons, who listened attentively. Calls were distributed and the supply completely exhausted. In the future a larger supply will be on hand. A good collection was taken. Comrade Zimmermann is improving in his speaking, and the comrades on the North Side have in him a able speaker.

The comrades in the North Division should turn out to their agitation meetings in greater numbers. We need your help to bustle The Call, gather in the collection, and sell Workers' Call subscription cards.

A number of new speakers will be on the stand in a few weeks. We hope courage is all you need.

WEST SIDE.

There will be a general meeting of party members of the West Side Division at the Socialist Temple, Tuesday, August 6th, to hear the report of the delegates to the Indianapolis convention.

A debate will take place Sunday night, July 29, at the Socialist Temple, between M. Kaplan and John R. Peppin, on the "Tactics of the Socialist Party and the Socialist Labor Party." Kaplan defending the Socialist Party position and Peppin the De Leon side. This is the outcome of a challenge issued to Comrade Kaplan by a State of Peppin last Sunday night at State and Congress streets. Everybody should come.

We have now obtained a lease on the Temple and are assured of possession for a year.

The Ladies' Auxiliary is making arrangements for a reception and entertainment to be accorded the delegates to the convention on their return from Indianapolis, on the night of August 10. A fine program will be provided, and probably five or ten minute speeches by each of the delegates. Refreshments will be served. Admission free. As the ladies propose to give a number of entertainments in the future they are going to install a piano, as many vocalists who otherwise would be glad to appear will not do so without a piano accompaniment. We merely make this intimation so that the comrades may look forward with pleasurable anticipations to the presence of prima donnas and operatic stars of the first magnitude before Socialist audiences at the Temple on future occasions.

The Sunday evening meetings at the Temple will hereafter be advertised in the Daily News.

SOCIALIST BRICKLAYERS CLUB.

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m., Comrade Johnson in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Comrade Hill announced that a special meeting had been called by the Union to consider revision of the by-laws on July 23rd, said meeting being in conflict with motion passed July 9th, via that business be expedited on July 23rd to permit socialist speaker to address the Union. Moved that S. B. E. C. insist on their prior right to that meeting, and endeavor to defer consideration of by-laws until July 30th. On motion it was ordered that we organize an S. B. E. C. in every bricklayers union in the United States and Canada. Comrade Catrell suggested that we write a letter showing need of class conscious political action, to the secretary of every local of the U. O. of A. S. B. M., secretaries to read the letter before the respective unions, also to send with each letter a bundle-order of the Workers' Call for distribution and further to notify the local of the Socialist Party in proximity to the union to use their utmost endeavors to organize an S. B. E. C. so that at the next international convention of the Bricklayers and Stone Masons, as many socialist delegates shall be present as possible.

On motion it was ordered that secretary write a sample letter and submit it to S. B. E. C. next meeting. Report of Committee. Comrade Catrell reported inability to see president Lillian.

Comrade Prince reported progress on book-keeping. Received for Buh. cards \$6.00. For picnic tickets \$1.00. Collections \$1.50. Two new members admitted. At the close of our business meeting Comrade Berlyn, who was present, was invited to speak. As he stepped to the platform we noticed he had a box of cigars, and quick as a wink every one made a motion in the direction of their pockets. Tabbed it—and \$2.75 and 10 cigars changed hands. Then sitting back to our chairs with a socialist 10 cent cigar between our teeth, and with countenance expressive of "solid comfort," we listened to a most interesting and interesting speech. Those members who were so unfortunate as to be absent have our sincere sympathy. Comrade Berlyn is liable to call any meeting night, so come early and avoid the rush.

S. B. E. C.

Capitalism is going. Help speed the parting guest, by getting your neighbors to read The Call.

Do You Read

THE ADVANCE?

Official organ of the S. B. E. C. from the Pacific Coast.

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August 11, 1901.

PRICE ONE CENT

Next week's Call will contain the full report of the proceedings of the Indianapolis Convention.

Socialism and Immediate Demands.

By Henry Stodolka.
From The Worker.

(Continued.)

Public Ownership.—No measure contained among the "immediate demands" commends itself more to the good will of the Socialists than the demand of public ownership of public franchises. It cannot be expected that all public franchises should be municipalized at once, hence stress is made on the municipalization of some railways. Now it is contended by those who desire that the Social Democratic Party make a special issue and campaign for the municipalization of the railways that the realization of this measure would—1. Through the improvement of the condition of the railway workers ameliorate the condition of the working class generally. 2. Be a concrete example of public ownership and make Socialism popular. All of which will, no doubt, be brought about by the municipalization of railways provided the revolutionary attitude of the working class as represented in a revolutionary Socialist party forces into the realization of this measure a truly progressive spirit. We have reason as well as precedent to prove that otherwise the municipalization of railways may constitute a reactionary measure wrought with danger for Socialism.

Should the Socialist party give its unreserved approval to the municipalization of railways, without making distinction of reserve, it will lose the right to protest against the corruption and speculation which must necessarily ensue upon the realization of any Socialistic measure within the present system. For our opponents will contend, as they do now, that official corruption is the inherent characteristic and unavoidable concomitant of all Socialistic measures, and that Socialism may be judged accordingly. "If you did not know," they will tell us, "that corruption must ensue upon the realization of your measure, then the events prove that you were ignorant; if you did not know they prove that you are bad public advisers."

But a far more formidable danger than official corruption lies in the entanglement of the railway workers, ensue upon the municipalization of railways, from the working class. It is natural that the workers on the railways are much susceptible to the Socialistic arguments and present a promising field for Socialist propaganda. Should the chief aim and object of the Socialist party—the overthrow of capitalism, the abolition of wage slavery and the establishing of a Socialist commonwealth—be relegated to the rear, or be used as rhetorical phrases on solemn occasions only; should the propaganda of the Socialist party resolve itself chiefly to dabbling in municipal ownership; should the character of our propaganda become "practical," "evolutionary," "constructive," and a whole lot of other abused words of supposedly smooth and "peaceful" import; then the state of mind of those whom such propaganda will convert to Socialism will also be of the eminently "practical," "evolutionary," "constructive" and "contented with a thing at a time" turn, and when we speak of the revolutionary character of the party and the militant attitude of the working class, it is the general state of mind of the workingmen that is meant. It needs no further proof that such propaganda of the "constructive," the cult of the "practical," is not calculated to awaken in the workingman the dormant class-consciousness to such a clearness of perception that he should continue to stand valiantly by the interests of his class, though his individual or trade interests are so more involved. No; such Socialists of the truly constructive type of undying devotion to the interests of working class, are not made by propaganda of the "practical." The result of such propaganda would be to create all around indolent content. The Socialists, or the "practicals" among them, would plume themselves upon the municipalization of railways as so much Socialism in case. The railway workers would feel contented that they are the chosen few, privileged to live in a Socialist world of their own, not to be confounded with the world of misery wherein the working class abides. Under such circumstances, the railway workers will be eliminated as a factor on the side of the working class in its struggle with the capitalist class. We have a striking example in the latter carriers. The example proves that the workers of the municipal railways will be used by the capitalist class in order to combat the working class and Socialism. For experience has taught the Socialists that those sections of society that have, or think they have, an interest in the conservation of the standing regime will not only not lend themselves to its overthrow, but will oppose such overthrow. Certainly in this case the overthrow of the regime of capitalism would not jeopardize the condition of the railway workers. But the example of the latter carriers proves amply that to understand this plain proposition requires a higher conception of class interests than a propaganda of "practical" Socialism is likely to lead to the workingmen. These cases later carriers trouble in sheer terror at the thought that the powers that be may suspect them of sympathy with the working class. Not only have they declined to join G. I. workingmen of New York in celebrating the May Day, but have even refused to send their brass band to the eight-hour May Day parade in New York. The "postoffice" is used by many Socialist speakers as an illustration of a Socialist institution, but it is well to reflect that this Social-

ist institution has deprived the working class of the intelligent co-operation of the latter carriers, and has lent them to the support of the exploiters. If the same system of extending Socialist institutions is pursued, private explanation may find itself all the more comfortably entrenched behind the bulwark of such institutions, and Socialism will find the most formidable foe in the ranks of these institutions. They will fill the ranks of the millions deserted by the workingmen and will in other ways lend themselves as instruments of oppression. Hence a mere propaganda of "practical" Socialism, a campaign of "immediate demands" will not only retard the realization of these demands, but upon realization will produce such a spectacle of bastard Socialism, which even the punitive parent will only be loath to disown. On the other hand, the propaganda of revolutionary and class-conscious Socialism that lays no stress on ameliorative measures, but demands the unconditional surrender of the capitalist class, will not only hasten the realization of such measures, but will result in a proud spirit of class-consciousness prevalent in the working class, that will preclude the possibility of any of its advance sections lending itself as an instrument of oppression, and in the belligerent attitude of the Socialist party that will not permit the capitalist class to tamper with the realization of the ameliorative measures.

Shorter Hours.—As there is no measure which is of such vital importance to the working class, so in these times which afford so many loopholes through which the capitalists can defeat, at least in a large part, the object of shorter hours—the intended respite for the workingman. The chief object of the capitalist lies not in long hours for his laborer, but in securing from him the largest amount of labor power. Should it be proven to him that he will be in a position to compensate himself for the shortening of the labor, he will be willing to join a philanthropic shorter hours league, and to vote for a platform containing such immediate demand. It may be that the motorman on the Broadway car works fifteen hours than the driver of the former Broadway horse line, but if the amount of energy spent by each driver a day could be compared, it would be proven that the motorman requires an appallingly greater amount of energy for his day's work than the former driver required for his. It would be instructive to compare the mortality among the motorman with that of the former drivers. It may not be well known that the motorman does not enjoy a long life, though it is well known that he does not enjoy his short one. It just happened that in the course of my perusal of the daily paper, after the above was written, I came across the following striking sub-editorial in the New York "Times" of July 11, 1901:

"Attention is called by one of the English trade papers to a new and peculiar trouble among the cotton operatives in Lancashire, a result of the shorter working day which the labor unions of the district have succeeded in establishing. A system of overdriving is said to be growing up, and according to the reports of the labor leaders it is fast becoming intolerable. The foremen, or 'overlookers,' receive a percentage on the earnings of the weavers under their control, and it is asserted that these overlookers go around the mills with a slate to note what each weaver has earned, and put in a conspicuous place on pay day the amount each operative has earned, on the boards. Opposite the names of those earning under the average, it is stated, is a cross in red ink or a ring around the amount earned in place, this being a warning that unless the average is kept up the weaver will lose his or her place. It is affirmed that this driving system has involved such a strain as to shake the lives of many factory workers miserable, and various meetings have been held, at which the practice has been condemned, and a strike at the mills where it prevails is talked of. The employers assert that the complaints are exaggerated. They say that the 'speeding' of machinery has been the inevitable outcome of the reduction of the hours of labor, and that competition compels them to secure weight of production in a given time. Somewhat similar complaints can be heard in this country by those who will question our skilled mechanics. A carpenter, for instance, said, the other day, that the supervision of the men in his trade is now vastly more rigorous than it used to be, and any relaxation of activity in working hours is instantly noticed and reprehended by the boss, who makes every effort to prevent the shortening of the day from increasing the expenses of production. As a consequence the added hours of leisure are gained at the cost of a weariness equal to, if not greater than, that which followed the long day's work of other times. These, of course, are effects to be expected in a period of transition, and may pass away in time, BUT THEY HAVE MADE SOME MECHANICAL DOUBT IF THE CHANGE FOR WHICH THEY HAVE FOUGHT SO HARD AND LONG IS YET A REAL ADVANTAGE TO THEM."

It speaks volumes for the progressive spirit of our "practicals" that it devolves on the New York "Times" to point out to them that one of their most important measures of amelioration secures no practical relief to the workingman, except so much of it as they moved in obtaining through

their powers of resistance and spirit of aggressiveness.

But the increased intensity of labor is not the only way in which new burdens are imposed on the working class so as to compensate the capitalist class for the loss which it would have otherwise sustained through the shortening of the labor day, and which nullify the object of the shorter day—the conservation of the energy of the workingman. The growth of population and the introduction of newer machinery make the conditions of modern production ever more complex and impose ever new burdens on production. There are more than one way in which the capitalist manages to shift the burden on the workingman. When the workingman was living near the factory he required only a few minutes for going to and coming from work. But with the congregation of the industrial districts, and proportionate increase in rent, the workingman is forced to the suburbs situated at the great distance from his place of work. The result is that the going to and coming from work consumes nearly all of that time which may remain to the workingman from his work and sleep. A workingman of any large city will inform you that this loss of time is a problem of no small moment to him. It would be worse than mockery to consider such time as his own, and devoted to rest, as he has to travel in overcrowded cars that are suffocating in the summer and calculated to give rheumatism in the winter. Such are the hardships of reaching work and home for a worker residing in the suburbs that great numbers of workingmen prefer residence in overcrowded districts with all its concomitants of lack of air and light. No modern economist will contend that the modern workingman who works shorter hours parts, therefore, with less energy in order to secure his subsistence and it is this energy which is labor power, that the capitalist is after and not merely labor time.

Hence the propaganda of "practical" Socialism as expressed in a shorter hours "immediate demand" will not only retard the realization of such shorter hours, but by relaxing the defensive and aggressive powers of the workingman, will make him more tractable for a screwing up of the intensity of his labor and also open many leaks in the hours presumably devoted to the rest through which the capitalist may suck up additional labor power out of such hours. On the other hand a consciousness of its own powers in the working class cultivated by a revolutionary propaganda, that demands not an amelioration of the conditions of exploitation, but the abolition of such conditions, will not hasten the realization of shorter hours, but will be able to resist any attempt of the capitalist to compensate himself in any other way on account of the working class.

Parks, Playgrounds, Etc.—To no measure of amelioration are the old malfeas of both sexes as ready to give their support as to the extension of the area of parks and playgrounds. It tickles the vanity of the reforming fraternity to have their "goodness" perpetuated in such concrete evidence as parks and playgrounds. There is no doubt that it is a blessing, but being a capitalist blessing it bears on its brow the curse of Cain. The extension of park and playground area, though not the sole cause, nevertheless greatly contributes to testify one of the unmitigated curses that beset the workingman—the overcrowding of the dwelling area. During the last ten years I was a dweller of the tenements of the most unspeakable tenement district in the world. I saw old, rickety but roomy ramshackles give place to rickety tenements with "modern improvements," the improvement consisting in that the inside space was all walled up into closets, I saw these tenements teeming with families of laborers only. I saw parks introduced, and I saw the size of the closet rooms palpably dwindling in area. As the park area increases the dwelling area for laborer decreases. For the introduction of parks means increase in value of adjoining real estate. Had the landlords collected the additional increment of value by charging a higher rental only it would have constituted a smaller calamity. But aware of the rent-paying limitations of the workingmen, they continued subdividing the rooms into closets, closets into cells, cells that are nothing but families of workingmen, whose misery during the hot spell may be held as asserted not to have been palliated anywhere in the world. "Ah," exclaims the "practical" Socialist, "there is where building laws are necessary. Let us put them into our 'immediate demands'." Not necessary, my opportunistic friend; some such building laws were passed years ago, but the Tenement House Commission reported recently that a ridiculously insignificant per cent of the tenements built under these laws conformed to them. I think it was less than 10 per cent. What argument remains for the "practical" Socialist? Will he demand that Socialists be entrusted with the execution of these laws, which means with the powers of government? Now, should all the measures which he so ardently advocates as bearing from the outset his stamp of bona fide Socialism meet the fate of the building laws, Socialism will have fallen into such discredit and he will have lost so much of the confidence of his constituency, that he will find the moment hardly opportune for asking them to make a revolution in order to see how he would enforce the building laws. For entrusting the Socialists with the powers of government always the greatest revolution in the history of mankind. Now people are not likely to make this revolution for cleaner streets or better building laws merely. My "practical" friend will notice that during revolutions "practical" measures and

"practical" men are relegated to the rear and principles and persons whom he would denounce as visionaries and utopians, but who really are the most practical men of their age, who see only so much further ahead than the rest of the race step to the front. They parley not with the evil that is rotten with time nor try they to ameliorate it; but they cut out its very heart, so that its friends in the after generations may weep over the rotten corpse, but the evil is dead. To the further embarrassment of the "practical" Socialist will be added the reproaches of the reformers, who will very logically argue that since he declared the "immediate demands" to be his chief object in Socialism, his standing aloof from them only aids the enemies of Socialism, and retards its specific realization.

We again come to the conclusion that the "practical" Socialist who regards the part of the platform declaring for the overthrow of the capitalist system and the establishing of the Socialist society as utopian pharisaism, and the "immediate demands" as containing the only Socialism worth talking about, may call himself a Socialist if he prefers so—we would not favor a law prohibiting him to do so—but his place is not in the ranks of the Socialist party. The reform parties will amply meet his aspirations.

A revolutionary Socialist who declares at the outset that the only way of mending the capitalist system is ending it, who declares that the Socialist party will end it at the first favorable opportunity and who pledges in the meanwhile to fight for the interest of the working class, this Socialist will not find himself the victim of his own arguments, the prey to contradictions and embarrassment. Besides that the very militant attitude of the Socialist party will be conducive towards securing greater benefits to the working class from the realization of measures of amelioration and giving it the ground for claiming the credit for such benefits. It will be in position, in case of the failure of these measures as they must in part, owing to capitalist perversion, to ruberize simply its warning to the working class not to repose too sanguine hopes in any measure of amelioration of their conditions while they leave the capitalist system intact; that true and permanent amelioration of their conditions can come only with abolition of wage slavery.

The length to which this article has grown compels me to put a period to further discussion of the problem. At some future time I will endeavor to prove the following two propositions:

1. That the tactics advocated by revolutionary Socialists are not only based on sound scientific Socialism, but constitute the best method for securing the largest Socialist vote and, what is of vastly greater importance, such vote once obtained will stay with the Socialist party; whereas the method pursued by our "practicals" is not only unsound in science, but such vote will be subject to be subtracted and dissipated by every reform side show.

2. That present society is honeycombed with socialist tendencies in true. But if historical precedents go for anything at all, the final overthrow of the capitalist state and the establishing of the Socialist society will be not an evolutionary-fatalistic process as the "practicals" contend, but of revolutionary-conscious act or series of acts, and to be an instrument of this revolution constitutes the chief historical function of a Socialist party.

BOOK REVIEW.

COLLECTIVISM AND INDUSTRIAL EVOLUTION. By Emil Vandervelde. Translated from the French by Chas. H. Kerr. Published by Chas. H. Kerr & Co., 54 Fifth Ave., Chicago. Paper 15 cents, cloth 30 cents.

Here we have at last what we have so often missed in our propaganda work: a concise and up-to-date summary of the whole socialist philosophy, in such clear language that even the untrained thinker can easily grasp and impart to others the important truths of economic evolution. Not only is this the book that you want to recommend to your neighbor who does not know what socialism means, but it is also excellent reading for advanced students, who will find new inspiration and fresh strength in the straightforward and logical arguments of Comrade Vandervelde.

In the first part, CAPITALIST CONCENTRATION, the author outlines how the decadence of personal property among peasant proprietors, artisans and small retailers is the natural corollary of the progress of capitalist property from agriculture, mines, forests to corporations and trusts. Chapter III of this part, "Objections," handles in a masterly style the seemingly profound, but in reality superficial, objections of bourgeois economists to the collectivist philosophy.

In the second part, THE SOCIALIZATION OF THE MEANS OF PRODUCTION AND EXCHANGE, we find the proofs of the advantages of social property and the administration of things over the old regime of rent, profit and interest upheld by the coercive government of the class state. The means of realizing the transition from capitalism to collectivism are thoroughly discussed. In conclusion, the old showmen objections, that there will be no individual incentive, liberty and high ideals under socialism are plucked to pieces. The book closes with the triumphant cry: ALL MUST GIVE WAY TO SOCIALISM!

The translation carefully avoids all heavy and foreign expressions and, therefore, makes easy and smooth reading, an advantage which few books of this class possess.

Are you still hunting for subscribers?

LABOR ITEMS.

And Notes From Trades Union Journals and Exchange, Throughout the United States.

Under the co-operative commonwealth the business man will take the place now occupied by the statesman.—Equity.

For the steel workers the strike means more wages, shorter hours, and, in general, a higher standard of intelligence. Therefore, and for many other reasons, the steel workers should be supported in their fight by all who believe that every man has a right to live and enjoy on this earth.—Haverhill Social Democrat.

Six thousand people sleep in the open air in London every night, according to the statement of an English publication. But on these hot nights the number forced to sleep out of doors in the tenement house regions would not be told by six times six thousand.—Cooperator.

The hat trust has just been formed all right. Every trust that is formed only brings nearer the time when the great trust will be formed and all the people will become stockholders.—Oklahoma Socialist.

The King's Bench sometimes supplies better stuff than the comic papers.—Labour Leader.

Lord Roslyn was engaged for six months selling nitrate for a London firm at a salary of \$1250 per year and commission. Producing no sales, his employers docked his salary, but a sympathetic judge ordered his wages paid.

"There are a few other Lords who produce no business, and whose salaries we would like to dock, but alas! we cannot get at them," says the Labour Leader.

Same here, but we shall get at them pretty soon.

Along with a tremendous increase in their popular vote, the Socialists of Holland captured 7 seats in Parliament, an increase of three, and there is a big chance of winning in two more districts. Better still, the anarchistic movement in Groningen has been smashed and a Socialist school-teacher now represents the district. The tide continues to rise.

The Typographical Journal says that a company has been incorporated at Columbus, O., to manufacture machines for newspaper publishers which are designed to take the place of newboys. They will be placed on corners haunted by the "newbies," and the customer drops a penny in the slot and gets a paper.—Chicago and Citizen.

Union miners of Colorado are earnestly taking up the cudgels for the Social Democratic Party, and they have secured Debs to make several speeches in the state next month.

The car builders of Scranton, Pa., have had an injunction slapped on them at the solicitation of a railway corporation.

Machinists of Lockport, N. Y., had a blanket injunction slapped on them.

Blanket injunction was hurled over machinists of Lyons, N. Y.

Machinists of Boston have been injunctioned by the courts.

Machinists of Ansonia, Conn., were injunctioned.

The first victory has been gained by the Social Democrats electing Dr. Adler to the Legislature of Lower Austria, in spite of an infamous electoral system that is meant to disfranchise labor men.

City Council election in Zurich, Switzerland, resulted in the Socialist winning 22 seats, about one-fourth, despite the fact that the old parties combined against them in many districts.

A combination of little capitalists controlling the oil producing interests of Kern Co., Cal., have banded together for the purpose of fighting the Standard Oil Trust. Their combined capital amounts to twenty-five million dollars. Next year they will probably have the experience, while Rockefeller, will get the capital.

Rubber Trust patterned after the United States Steel corporation is said to be under way.

A corporation capitalized at \$1,000,000 has been formed in Trenton, N. J., for the purpose of controlling the bread output of Greater New York, Newark, and Jersey City. The combination will eventually seek to acquire a similar control over the bread industry of Chicago and St. Louis, and afterwards the other important cities of the United States.

The Chicago Chronicle (Dem.) congratulates the Democratic party on its getting rid of "populistic and socialist elements." Republican papers please copy.

NOTES.

Comrades: A complete list of donations to the delegate fund was to be in this week's Workers' Call. But pressing news from the Convention came in, and was considered more important. It will be inserted in next week's issue without fail.

Fraternally,
The Executive Committee,
per W. Kennedy.

There may be a party mass meeting called by the General Committee for the purpose of receiving the reports of the delegates to Indianapolis. If such meeting is held, notice will be given in our columns. Please attend Monday under the head of "Political Announcements."

If you wish to test the intelligence of your neighbors, ask them to read the Workers' Call.

Are you still hunting for subscribers?

MARRIAGE RELATIONS.

Translated from Frederick Engels' "Origin of the Family".

The full freedom of marriage can become general only after all minor economic considerations, that still exert such a powerful influence on the choice of a mate for life, have been removed by the abolition of capitalist production and of the property relations created by it. Then no other motive will remain but mutual fondness.

Since sexlove is exclusive by its very nature—although this exclusiveness is at present realized for women alone—marriage founded on sexlove must be monogamous. Marriage is perfectly right in regarding the progress from group marriage to monogamy mainly as the work of women. Only the advance from the pairing family to monogamy must be charged to the account of men. This advance implied, historically, a deterioration in the position of women and a greater opportunity for men to be faithful. Remove the economic considerations that now force women to submit to the customary disloyalty of men, and you will place women on an equal footing with men. All present experience proves that this will tend much more strongly to make men truly monogamous, than to make women polyandrous.

However, these peculiarities that were stamped upon the face of monogamy by its rise through property relations will decidedly vanish, namely the supremacy of man and the indissolubility of marriage. The supremacy of man in marriage is simply the consequence of his economic superiority and will fall with the abolition of the latter. The indissolubility of marriage is partly the consequence of economic conditions, under which monogamy arose, partly tradition from the time where the connection between this economic situation and monogamy, not yet clearly understood, was carried to extremes by religion. To-day, it has been perforated a thousand times. IF MARRIAGE FOUNDED ON LOVE IS ALONE MORAL, THEN IT FOLLOWS, THAT MARRIAGE IS MORAL ONLY AS LONG AS LOVE LASTS. The duration of an attack of individual sexlove varies considerably according to individual disposition, especially in men. A positive cessation of fondness or its replacement by a new passionate love makes a separation a blessing for both parties and for society. But humanity will be spared the useless wading through the mire of a divorce case.

What we may anticipate about the adjustment of sexual relations after the impending downfall of capitalist production is mainly of a negative nature and mostly confined to elements that will disappear. But what will be added? That will be decided after a new generation has come to maturity, a race of men who never in their lives have had any occasion for buying with money or other economic means of power the surrender of a woman; a race of women who have never had any occasion for surrendering to any man for any other reason but love, or for refusing to surrender to their lover from fear of economic consequences. Once such people are in the world, they will not give a moment's thought to what we to-day believe should be their course. They will follow their own practice and fashion their own public opinion about the individual practice of every person—only this and nothing more.

Translated by E. U.

BELGIAN LECTURER COMING.

Prominent Belgian Comrade Will Tour the United States.

Professor Emile Vinck will arrive in New York about the first of September with the purpose of making a lecture tour across the country as far west as arrangements can be made. Professor Vinck is a member of the faculty of the "New University" in Brussels, the most important socialist educational institution in the world. He is also the secretary of the Federation of Socialist Municipal Councilors of Belgium, and is without doubt the greatest living authority on socialist activity in municipalities. He speaks either French, English or German with equal ease, and is a fluent and eloquent speaker. He has made several short lecture tours throughout England, and the English comrades and the press agree in praising him as an instructive, enthusiastic speaker. We can say of our personal knowledge that there are few men in the socialist movement today who can speak in a more authoritative and interesting manner than Comrade Vinck. All that he asks is his expenses, including entertainment and railroad fare from the preceding town. He will certainly come as far west as Chicago, and as much farther as arrangements can be readily made. Until the party reorganization is completed and the proper officials elected to take charge of his tour, all arrangements can be made through the International Socialist Review. Any town where there is to be a municipal election should not

miss this opportunity. Professor Vinck is accustomed to out-door propaganda in Belgium, and writes us that he is as willing to speak out of doors as in Socialist papers please copy.

Local Reports.

NORTH SIDE.

The Wednesday evening meeting at Oak and Franklin Streets was a complete success, about one hundred persons listened to the speakers. Seventy-five Calls were sold and a collection was taken.

Thursday evening meeting at Washington Square. Three hundred persons listened to Comrade Herlyn making a splendid address. One hundred Calls were distributed and a collection of one dollar and fifty cents was taken.

Friday evening the meeting at corner Irving and Broadway was addressed by Comrade Chas. Sand. A collection was taken and fifty Calls distributed. Two new members were secured.

Sunday at 4.30 p. m. the meeting at Center and N. Clark failed. The cable system broke down and the repairs working in that neighborhood with horses and teams caused such a noise and turmoil no one could listen so we were forced to adjourn until next Sunday.

The Sunday night meeting at Wrightwood and Sheffield was not held on account of the weather.

Tuesday evening a good crowd listened to Comrades Morris and Baur speaking at the corner of North Ave. and North Clark. A collection was taken and Calls distributed. Two subscriptions for the Call were taken.

Comrades in this division are notified that stamps can be bought from Secretary of division.

The General Committee meets next Saturday evening, Aug. 3rd, at Schiller Assembly Hall, 3rd floor, 8 p. m. Delegates should be present.

M. H. TAFT,
Gen. Sec'y.

SOUTH SIDE.

Financial report of South Division for week ending.

Chicago, July 28th, 1901.

Balance on hand.....\$15.96

RECEIPTS:

1st Ward Collections.....\$0.12

W. T. Mills, donation.....1.00

4th Ward, donation.....1.50

Call Cards.....

H. De Bora.....\$1.00

7th Ward.....1.25

8th Ward......30

Total.....\$2.74

EXPENSES:

Division organizers salary.....\$15.00

Call Cards.....2.70

Stationary.....1.00

Postage......30

Due stamps......30

Balance on hand.....\$7.30

CORRESPONDENCE.

Chicago, July 28th, 1901.

Editor Workers' Call:—Among the important items of business before the 15th Ward Branch business meeting, Friday evening, July 19, was a resolution to memorialize the Executive Committee to provide two plenaries every year, one for the north side and northern part of the west side, and the other for the south side and southern part of the west side. Enthusiastic appreciation was voiced for the late picnic, but it was thought best to shelve the proposition to divide the gathering as that those living at remote distances would be saved trouble and expense of a long trip.

A committee was appointed to consider the general welfare of the organization and to report at the Branch meetings from time to time plans and ideas for more efficient propaganda work. The committee was instructed to solicit opinions of other comrades, through the Workers' Call, of how best to promote Socialism and the work of the Ward organizations.

Information or suggestions may be sent to the Call or sent by mail to chairman of the committee, Comrade Wilnot L. Woodcock, 737 North Fairfield Avenue.

Though the weather on the night of last meeting was torrid, thirteen comrades were present at the home of Comrade Kellom. Here they being taken to provide a permanent home for the Branch. The battle cry is:

"A Thousand Socialist Votes in the Fifteenth Ward by 1891!"

P. H. KUCHENBRECKER,
Secretary 15th Ward Branch.

Dr. Henry A. Frankel,
DENTIST.
203 West 12th Street,
CHICAGO.

Ross & Wison
The Best Made Custom Tailors
Trousers a Specialty; from \$2.50 up
Suits from \$14.00 up

215 West 12th Street,

If You Are In Need Of

SHOES

Do Not Hesitate To Call On Us.

We carry High and Medium grade FOOTWEAR for MEN WOMEN and CHILDREN at very reasonable prices.

J. SILVERSTEIN & CO.,

200 W. 12th Street, near Halsted.

All our shoes polished Free.

Capitalist Literature.
(Continued from page 1.)

The Associated Press does not waste cable tolls in telegraphing foreign matter of purely local interest to the United States and it is clear that the Bernstein revival is intended to sow seeds of discord not alone among the socialists of Germany, but of the United States as well.

This anti-socialist tone in the foreign dispatches may naturally be expected to characterize more and more the press utterances in the United States as the evidences of the socialist movement's growth become more apparent. Bearing in mind the intimate relation between newspaper and official and the fact that the official is a part of that state, which is the instrument of the capitalist class, it is not difficult to see how the alarm of the capitalists will be communicated to the press. Socialists cannot for long realize that they will not receive any aid from the press as it exists at present, and this fact cannot be too strongly emphasized. In some socialist quarters there has been a disposition to put some store by "socialistic" utterances in certain papers, but it is worse than folly to expect any permanent and unequivocal championship of the working class cause from this section of the press which entices the workers only to betray them. The newspapers are mere parasites of the capitalist order, basking in the capitalist order is strong and weak as that order is weak, and they may be depended on not to assist in killing the goose which lays for them the golden egg. While editorial writers are allowed wide discretion in their discussions, the counting room idea of "free press" is the idea that prevails when there is a conflict between counting room and editorial room. Let the counting room see the revenue decreasing as a result of editorial assaults on "business interests" and those assaults will cease instantly. If the editorial writers cannot harmonize their opinions with counting room opinions other editorial writers will not be so stiff-necked will be found. The only hope of an adequate representation of the socialist movement in the field of journalism is the establishment of a socialist press, frankly revolutionary, giving daily the news of the working-class movement in all its phases, exposing the shame and strategies of the enemy, exchanging blow for blow and standing ever as the unapproachable unfettered champion of an industrial democracy, the Co-operative Commonwealth.

CHARLES DOBBS.

Open Air Meetings.

ALL SPEAKERS TAKE NOTICE. You will please read this list carefully so that you will know what meeting you are booked to speak at and if you cannot do so, let the Division Secretary or Organizer know by return mail.

Saturday, 8 p. m.—Grand Ave. and Curtis. Speakers: W. L. Goodspeed and J. W. Bartels.
Saturday—Paulina and Milwaukee, 8 p. m. Speakers: J. Fox and M. Caplan.
Saturday—4 p. m.—Western Ave. and Armitage Ave. Speaker: W. Higgins, John Collins.
Sunday 3 p. m.—Union Park, Warren Ave. Speakers: Aug. Klenke and S. Williams.
Sunday 8 p. m.—California and North Ave. Speakers: Goodspeed, Bartels and Klenke.
Sunday 4 p. m.—Pocahontas and Madison Ave. Speakers: J. W. Bartels and J. Brennan.
Tuesday—8 p. m., Center and Blue Island Avenues. Speakers: John Collins and M. Williams.
Tuesday—8 p. m., 4th and Lake St. Speaker: A. Klenke.
Wednesday—8 p. m., 10th and Oakley Avenues. Speakers: A. Klenke and J. Fox.
Thursday, 8 p. m.—10th Ave. and Harrison Street. Speakers: W. Higgins and H. P. Kurl.
Wednesday—8 p. m., Robey and Chicago Ave. Speakers: M. Caplan and J. W. Bartels.
Thursday 8 p. m.—Taylor and Blue Island Ave. Speakers: Higgins and J. Fox.
Friday—8 p. m., Halsted and O'Brien Streets. Speaker: M. Caplan.
Friday—Paulina and 11th St. Speakers: John Collins and Ch. Sand.

NORTH DIVISION:

Sunday, 4 p. m.—Center and North Clark Street. Speakers: B. Switzer and Chas. Sand.
Sunday, 8 p. m.—Shelton and Wrightwood Avenues. Speakers: Morris and Sand.
Tuesday, 8 p. m.—N. Clark St. and North Ave. Speaker: J. Wanhope.
Wednesday, 8 p. m.—Oak and Franklin Streets. Speakers: John Collins and Sand.
Thursday, 8 p. m.—Walton Place and North Clark Street. Speakers: Mrs. Davies and Ch. Sand.
Friday—Diversey Blvd. and Racine Ave. Speaker: August Klenke.

DIVISION NO. 4.

Saturday, 8 p. m.—Hoyne and Belmont Aves. Speakers: Leffingwell and Higgins.
Tuesday, 8 p. m.—Hoyne and Belmont Aves. Speakers: J. Higgins and Leffingwell.
Tuesday, 8 p. m.—Hoyne and Belmont Aves. Speakers: Higgins and Leffingwell.
Wednesday, 8 p. m.—Lincoln and Belmont Aves. Speakers: Robbins and Sand.
Thursday, 8 p. m.—Lincoln and Belmont Aves. Speakers: Robbins and Sand.

SOCIALIST PARTY OF CHICAGO.
Branch Directory.**COMMITTEES.**

GENERAL COMMITTEE meets every Monday at 8 p. m. at 1100 N. Dearborn St. Secretary: M. H. Taft, secretary, 1100 N. Dearborn St.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meets every Monday at 8 p. m. at 1100 N. Dearborn St. Secretary: M. H. Taft, secretary, 1100 N. Dearborn St.

BRANCHES.

The following directory announces only the business meetings of the various branches. All agitation meetings will be announced in the "List of Meetings," which will be found on the first page of every issue of The Workers' Call.

ORGANIZATION DIVISION NO. 1, THE SOUTH SIDE.
SOUTH SIDE COMMITTEE meets every Monday at 8 p. m. at 1100 N. Dearborn St. Secretary: M. H. Taft, secretary, 1100 N. Dearborn St.

FIRST AND SECOND WARDS—Meet every Friday, 8 p. m., at 214 W. Washington Ave. (interior). Secretary: R. C. Vanhook, 115 East 12th St. Organizer: Peter Haas, 1705 Wabash St.

THIRD WARD—Meets every Monday at 8 p. m. at 1100 N. Dearborn St. Secretary: M. H. Taft, secretary, 1100 N. Dearborn St.

FOURTH WARD—Meets every first and third Monday night at 1110 South Halsted St. Secretary: Joe Tronta, 340 E. Twelfth St. Organizer: H. Driesvagh, 1110 Halsted St.

FIFTH WARD—Meets every second and fourth Tuesday at 1100 N. Dearborn St. Secretary: M. H. Taft, secretary, 1100 N. Dearborn St.

SIXTH WARD—Meets first and third Thursday night at 410 E. 4th St. Secretary: M. Klemmer, 410 E. 4th St. Organizer: A. J. Nielsen, 345 E. 13th St.

SEVENTH WARD—Meets every second and fourth Friday evening at 8 o'clock, at 4415 Cottage Grove Avenue, rear hall, first floor. Secretary: Peyton Howell, 3027 Washington Ave. Organizer: Stanley Klemmer, 4415 East 15th St.

EIGHTH WARD—Meets every Saturday 8 p. m. at Sherman Hall, 610 Commercial Ave. Secretary: M. H. Taft, secretary, 1100 N. Dearborn St.

NINTH AND TENTH WARDS—Meet every first and third Monday at 1100 N. Dearborn St. Secretary: M. H. Taft, secretary, 1100 N. Dearborn St.

ELEVENTH WARD—Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday at Josephine Hall, 401 21st St. and Paulina St. Secretary: Robert Pictor, 400 Washington Ave.

TWELFTH WARD—Meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesday at 1100 N. Dearborn St. Secretary: M. H. Taft, secretary, 1100 N. Dearborn St.

THIRTEENTH WARD—Meets every Wednesday evening, 8 p. m. at Social Temple, 130 E. Western Ave. Secretary: Jas. Lambert, 1012 Washington Blvd.

FOURTEENTH WARD—Meets every Friday at 1100 N. Dearborn St. Secretary: M. H. Taft, secretary, 1100 N. Dearborn St.

FIFTEENTH WARD—Meets every Friday at 1100 N. Dearborn St. Secretary: M. H. Taft, secretary, 1100 N. Dearborn St.

SIXTEENTH WARD—Meets every 2nd and 4th Monday, Phonodora's Hall, Ashland and Milwaukee Aves. Secretary: O. Boeckler, 244 N. Wood St.

SEVENTEENTH WARD—Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday at Aurora Hall, Huron St. and Milwaukee Ave. Secretary: A. Mork, 441 N. Wood St.

EIGHTEENTH WARD—Meets every first and third Wednesday at 477 W. Madison St. Secretary: John Gillespie, 477 W. Madison St.

NINETEENTH WARD—Meets every Tuesday evening at Hall House; Secretary: Miss Mary Collins. Hall House, corner Polk and Halsted streets.

TWENTIETH WARD—Meets every Thursday at Social Temple, 130 E. Western Ave. Secretary: James J. Smith, 413 W. Madison St.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD—Meets every first and third Wednesday, 8 p. m. 3rd Floor, 44 N. Clark St. Secretary: A. Morris, 44 N. Clark St.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD—Meets every second Tuesday at the mouth at 14 Clybourn Avenue; Secretary: P. P. Zelenberg, 143 N. Franklin St.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD—Meets every other Friday evening at 404 Sedgwick St. Secretary: M. H. Taft, secretary, 1100 N. Dearborn St.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD—Meets every first and third Friday at N. W. corner Southport Avenue and Diversey Blvd.; Secretary: L. N. Wagner, 30 Southport Avenue.

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD—Meets every second and fourth Tuesday at Fridman Hall, 178 Diversey Boulevard. Secretary: H. N. Daniels, 146 Newport Avenue.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD—Meets every first and third Tuesday, cor. N. Leavitt and Belle Plaine St. A. Johnson, secretary, 333 Taylor St.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD—Meets every Friday at 303 W. Wellington St. Secretary: Wm. H. Leffingwell, 303 W. Wellington St.

TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD—Meets every Wednesday at headquarters, Socialist Hall, Armitage and Milwaukee Aves. Secretary: Iago Johnson, 1283 N. Washington Ave.

THIRTY-THIRD WARD—Meets on call at 44 Ashland Ave. Organizer: Wm. H. Ellis, 447 Ashland Ave.

THIRTY-FOURTH WARD—Meets every Friday at 1100 N. Dearborn St. Secretary: M. H. Taft, secretary, 1100 N. Dearborn St.

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August 11, 1901.
Be sure to attend the First annual

PIC=NIC

Given by the 25th Ward Branch Socialist Party

...AT...
MANILA GROVE

Clark St. and Leland Ave.

Sunday August 11th 1901.

Red hot time in a cool place.

Ladies Free Gentlemen 25 Cents.

Music by Socialist Orchestra.

Tickets can be had at "Workers' Call" office, 38 N. Clark Street, 40 per cent of amount of tickets sold in this office will go to the "Call". Also 35 per cent of the proceeds of the picnic.

To get to Park, transfer to N. Clark St. electric, from Southport, Sheffield and Lincoln cars.

Visit
Harry L. Maremont,

The well known West Side Up to date Hatter and Furnisher.
293 West 12th Street,
3 doors West of Halsted.

YAFFE & KAPLAN
Russian and Turkish
BATHS

Also Electric Cure Baths.
75 Walker St., - - CHI. AGO

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Unflinching Advocate of Labor's Rights.
An up-to-date paper giving all important news of the socialist movement in this country and abroad. Articles on socialism and public events from the socialist standpoint.

10 cents per year; 50 cents for six months; 15 cents for three months.
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KELLOGG MUSIC SCHOOL, 233 E. Western Ave.
The only school on the West Side having a systematic elementary department for which beginners are prepared for a thorough musical education. It has also high grade advanced courses for those intending to follow the profession.

ILLINOIS
Locals affiliated with Social Democratic Party, headquarters at Springfield, Ill.

ILLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE meets every 1st and 3rd Friday evenings at 79 Dearborn Street. Secretary: J. A. Morris, 24 N. Clark Street.

LOCAL ALTON—Secretary, Aug. Shipport, 304 Union Street.

LOCAL BELLEVILLE—Secretary, G. W. Boyce, 114 N. Gold Street.

LOCAL CENTRALIA—Secretary, Anton Baumgartner, Railroad No. 3.

LOCAL GLEN CARBON—Secretary, C. Demmerich.

LOCAL JAMESBURG—Secretary, J. C. Bledin, 167 E. North Street.

LOCAL HERRIN—Secretary, F. R. Myers.

LOCAL MONMOUTH—Secretary, R. F. Watson, Box 109.

LOCAL MOLINE—Secretary, Paul Pressell.

LOCAL NEW BURNSIDE—Secretary, A. O. Miles.

LOCAL PEKIN—Secretary, G. F. Schmidt, 313 Court Street.

LOCAL QUINCY—Secretary, William Heuman, 1230 State Street.

LOCAL ROCK ISLAND—Secretary, H. Weyland, 1200 Fifth Avenue.

LOCAL GLEN ELLYN—Secretary, Chas. H. Kerr.

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THE SILVER CROSS

The Carpenter of Nazareth
—by—
EUGENE SUE,

PREFACE.

Eugene Sue wrote in French a monumental work: "The Mysteries of the People" or "History of a Proletarian Family." It is a "work of fiction," yet it is the best universal history extant; better than any work, avowedly on history, it graphically traces the "social features of the several systems of class-rule as they have succeeded each other from epoch to epoch, together with the nature of the struggle between the contending classes. The "Law," "Order," "Patriotism," "Religion," etc., etc., that each successive tyrant class, despite its change of form, hysterically sought refuge in to justify its criminal existence whenever threatened; the varying economic causes of the oppression of the toilers; the mistakes incurred by these in their struggles for redress; the varying fortunes of the conflict; all these social dramas are therein reproduced in a majestic series of "historic novels," covering leading and successive episodes in the history of the race.

The work here published in English garb is one of these historic novels. It is chosen because of its singular fitness to modern times in one important respect:—the unity of action of the oppressors, despite hostile politico-material interests and plashing religious views; the hyper-activity that

For which year
subscriptions expire
on your paper. This time is
No. 197.
If the number of your paper
corresponds with the number year
subscriptions expire.

THE WORKERS' CALL.

THE WORKERS' CALL, published
by the SOCIALIST PARTY
of Chicago and has for its aim
the education of the workingmen
in the principles of socialism,
revolutionary socialism. For this
purpose only it appears.

"Workingmen of all countries unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains; you have a world to gain."

THIRD YEAR.—WHOLE No. 197

CHICAGO, ILL. SATURDAY, AUG. 10, 1901.

PRICE TEN CENTS

THE CONVENTION AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Delegates execute the mandate of the rank and file and secure a United Socialist Party.—
Synopsis of the proceedings.—Selection of committees.—"Immediate Demands"—
Platform, constitution and Resolutions.—Name "Socialist Party" adopted.—St.
Louis selected as seat of National Committee with Greenbaum as national sec'y.
Harmony marks the entire proceedings.—Hopeful outlook for future socialist
propaganda.—Necessity of the struggle against capitalism the strong-
est bond of cohesion hereafter.

The ratification of the union of Socialist forces in the United States, was declared at Indianapolis on Thursday, August 1st, 1901, when the chairman's great fall for the last time in announcing that having completed its work, "this convention is now adjourned." With one final cheer the hundred and thirty odd delegates, who had for the preceding four days wrought so laboriously faithfully and successfully in carrying out the mandate of their constituents, rose from their seats, fled out of the hall, and a few hours later were speeding by rail. North, South, East and West, with the feeling that the jealousies, recriminations, and misunderstandings of the past had been removed, that a new era had arisen in the history of socialism and that henceforth the struggle against capitalism would be carried on throughout the land by an organized, harmonious party working for one common object and standing upon a common platform. They looked upon their work and saw that it was good. SOCIALIST UNITY had been realized.

General results.
With the general results of the convention, the readers of the Call are no doubt already familiar. The last issue contained the information that unity was practically certain, though not formally ratified as described above, that the name "SOCIALIST PARTY" had been chosen as the designation of the united forces, together with a notice of the discussion on the so called "immediate demands" and the position taken by the delegates thereon. It only remains to add that St. Louis was selected as the seat of the National Committee, and that Comrade Leon Greenbaum of the same city was elected National Secretary by acclamation, to complete the outline of the general results of the Convention.

Synopsis of Proceedings.
A brief synopsis of the daily proceedings of this body is all that can possibly be given in these columns, concluding with some general remarks and observations suggested by the composition and action of this representative body of socialists. Although a full stenographic report has been secured by the Chicago comrades in addition to the official stenographic report it is obviously impossible to present within the space limits of the Workers' Call, even a condensation of the mass of matter secured by the stenographers. This will be doubt eventually materialize in pamphlet form. Meanwhile the best that can possibly be given here is a brief notice of the most important proceedings at each day.

Capitalist Press Talebards.
With the preliminary work of the convention before it settling into permanent form, our readers are already familiar. The temporary chairman, Dr. Helton, was made permanent chairman for the remainder of the day, the report of the committee on credentials was read, of which the general results were given in last week's issue. Report of committee on rules dealing with limitation of speeches, roll calls, method of voting, etc., was made, times of sitting and recess ruled upon, provision made for special sessions, committees elected on Platform, Constitution and Resolutions, and other preliminaries were settled on the first day of the Convention. On Tuesday, owing to the fact that one of the local capitalist papers had falsely alleged the hostility of the Convention to Eugene V. Debs, late Presidential candidate of the S. D. P., it was ordered that a telegram assuring Comrade Debs of the warmest and cordial welcome of the Convention be sent. This was unanimously agreed to, and in addition a motion regarding the movement towards the "Bitter" question, was passed without a dissenting voice. It should have been previously stated that Comrade James Carey of Haverhill, Mass., was elected chairman for this day.

Reports of National Secretaries.
The National Secretaries of the Chicago and Springfield Boards made their reports of finances, membership, etc., showing the general standing of the respective divisions of the S. D. P. The Chicago Board had secured 1234 votes against the Debs.

Committee on Resolutions.
The report of the Committee on Resolutions was then heard. Resolutions on the attitude of the Convention

towards Trade Unions, and on the negro question were referred back to the committee for further consideration. One concerning grievances and opinions of members to be expressed freely through the party press, was tabled, while another from the local Barbers' Union requesting support and endorsement was passed.

Next came the report on platform, and the minority report recommending that "immediate demands" be stricken from the party platform. Before the discussion commenced, Comrade Vahlreich, representing the Karl Marx Club of Chicago, read an excellent paper in English, dealing with the possibility of Socialist unity mainly from the standpoint of the question about to be discussed. It was received with hearty applause.

"Immediate Demands."
The important question of "immediate demands" was warmly opened, although the limits of good order and courtesy were never overstepped. Amongst those who spoke in favor of the minority report were Delegates Simons, Wilshire, Murphy, Clements, and Mcweeney, while on the other side, Haehn, Hillquit, Berger, Hartman, Silverman and Goebel were the most exhaustive speakers. As it was evident that the matter could not be settled in the prescribed limits of this day, a special 3 o'clock session was passed. Comrade Herron read and moved a substitute amending the majority report on immediate demands so as to clearly express the distinction between capitalist and socialist interpretations of these demands, and expressing the distinct class interests of the worker in each one of them. This substitute was accepted. More discussion then ensued, Delegates Klenke, Ryan and Hayes declaring opposition to immediate demands as amended. The time limit of the special session expired, leaving the matter still open, several delegates insisting on their determination to be heard on the question.

On Wednesday morning with Max Hayes of Cleveland as chairman, the debate continued. Delegates Spring, Carey, Costly, Wanhope, Hedrick and Hamilton speaking against the demands. It being evident, however, that the insistence upon their abolition might possibly defeat the main object of the assembly, names of delegates were asked for withdrawal of opposition, and many were so given. When the vote was finally taken it was announced that the majority report on "immediate demands" as amended, was carried by a roll call majority of 421, showing that 1334 votes had been cast for their retention and 122 against. The names of the Chicago delegates who voted upon this question and the position taken by them, have been published in the preceding issue of this paper.

Platform discussed.
The report of the Committee on Platform was then taken up by paragraphs. The entire platform was adopted with several slight amendments which in the opinion of the Convention more clearly expressed its meaning. The "farmers' plank," however, was stricken out and finally referred to a Special Committee on Resolutions, not however before a long and exhaustive discussion had taken place on the question in which Delegates Simons, Haehn, Hillquit, Spring, Mills, Berger, Carey, Origo, Silverman, Hartman and Gladman were the principal speakers. It should have been stated that "immediate demand" No. 2, referring to the same subject, was stricken out and referred to the special committee on Resolutions.

As a conclusion to the demands, a clause, warning the working class against fraudulent limitations designed to perpetuate capitalism, was carried after an animated discussion. The platform as a whole was then adopted.

Name Socialist Party adopted.
Then came the report of the Committee on Constitution, the name of the party being the first matter to be decided. As it was growing late a motion for a special session from 3 P. M. was carried. Finally the name SOCIALIST PARTY was adopted by a vote of 75 to 13. The minority demanded a roll call which showed 1234 votes against the Debs.

ceeded for a short time and then the secretaries were instructed to prepare a copy of the Constitution so far as it had been adopted, the Convention turning its attention to the meantime to the resolutions. A resolution of sympathy with the striking steel workers was unanimously adopted and ordered telegraphed.

A resolution defining the attitude of Socialists towards the Trades Unions was adopted.
A resolution debaring members of the party from accepting appointive positions from the hands of the capitalist class was referred to the Committee on Constitution. A resolution debaring party members from joining the state militia took the same course. The following resolutions were adopted: One to establish a permanent committee on municipal affairs, said committee to be composed of 5 members of the Convention. One to provide a

Spanish speaking Socialist organizer for Porto Rico, \$300 to be applied to this purpose. This resolution was first tabled, then reconsidered and adopted. One on the negro question was referred to a committee for amendment and adopted as amended.
Several other minor resolutions were tabled.
The city of St. Louis, Mo., was chosen as National Headquarters, as against Chicago. On roll call the vote showed St. Louis, 217, Chicago 204. The names of Cleveland, O., Indianapolis, Ind., and Davenport, Ia., were also placed in nomination, but were afterwards withdrawn.
A resolution defining the position of Socialists towards the farmers and general agricultural population, was adopted. A resolution on injunctions was also carried.
The resolutions referred to the Committee on Constitution took the following course. The one dealing with "appointive officials, etc." was referred to the National Committee to be sent to a referendum. The other dealing with party members joining the militia, was amended to read: "No member, etc., to enter the armed service of the capitalist class," and was adopted.

Debate on Constitution.
It would be impossible to give in the columns of this paper any account of the debate on constitution. So long, voluminous and protracted was the debate which centered around "state autonomy" that we must refer our readers to the full stenographic report which will doubtless shortly appear. All these questions, which included Duties and Powers of National Committee; Organization of States and Territories; basis of representation; payment of dues, etc., were discussed in a manner which showed strikingly the constructive ability, forethought and keenness of the delegates who took the most prominent part in these discussions, but unfortunately are too long for publication, and could not be done justice to within the limits of our space.

After the Constitution had been adopted as amended several resolutions, some of which were referred to various

quarters at Chicago. After several further felicitous and congratulatory remarks, and sanguine forecasts for the future of socialism, the speaker resumed his seat amidst loud and repeated cheers from all present.

Once more the chairman asked if there was any further business before the convention. This time the reply came in the shape of a motion that "this Convention do now adjourn." The motion was seconded, put and carried, and with the final stroke of the chairman's gavel, the Indianapolis convention passed into history, and the SOCIALIST PARTY, united, organized and equipped for the struggle with capitalism and the emancipation of the working class, issued forth, strong and confident in the vigorous life and energy with which the Convention in its own dissolution had endowed it.

Concluding remarks.
Little more remains to be said which might properly come under the head of a report of this Convention. The SOCIALIST PARTY starts its career with many advantages which were impossible of attainment by earlier organizations carrying on the labor movement. Besides it has the inestimable advantage of the experience of its predecessors, and if wisely conducted should be able to avoid their mistakes. Judging from the proceedings of the Convention it may be reasonably inferred that this experience will not be wasted. The conduct of the delegates, above all, shows that not only has the stock of economic knowledge possessed by Socialists increased remarkably, but only has their constructive and organizing ability shown a striking development, but the spirit of stupid intolerance, which has been largely eradicated, while not an atom of the revolutionary position has been abandoned. Disruption, based upon personalities and misunderstandings which accumulate in intensity as the opponents obstinately refuse to be understood or make reasonable allowance for each other's position, will never again be permitted to occur. These, in reality, material differences, though some of them yet undoubtedly exist to various

extents, are in the opinion of this convention no bar to unity. Disruption can only come in the future when fundamental principles are threatened. In such cases it seems unavoidable, and on the whole perhaps it is best that this should be so. If there is any tendency in the future which will bring fundamental differences of principle into the Socialist ranks (and we think there is little or no reason for believing that such a tendency exists), then internal struggles will break forth anew despite our efforts, but if not, it devolves upon us entirely, to see that minor questions and disputes and misunderstandings are not permitted to produce an effect that can only be reasonably caused by divergence of essential principles.
We have one particular safeguard against this condition of affairs; a greater and stronger bond than can be furnished by adulations for mutual concessions, forbearance, and sentimental brotherhood. Let us never forget the nature of the struggle in which we are engaged. In the midst of our petty internal frictions let us never lose sight of the fact that the enemy is CAPITALISM, that while we may even have just ground for complaint against another comrade of that we occupy an impregnable position against some minor measure which though adopted by the party, seems to us unwarrantable, let us never forget that while we expend energy in asserting ourselves upon these petty grievances and attracting the attention of other comrades to them, the exploitation, which it is our chief object to abolish, still goes on strengthening and fortifying

Final Resolutions.
It was resolved that the parties to the Convention, merge and amalgamate into one party. Carried unanimously. A resolution that the new SOCIALIST PARTY assume the debts of the parties to the Convention also went through as did another instructing the N. E. C. to compile and publish a report of the proceedings of the Convention.

Electoral of National Secretaries.
The Committee on Arrangements then reported, and a collection (in cash and personal pledges) was taken up to defray present expenses.
Comrade Leon Greenbaum of St. Louis was then elected National Secretary, and a resolution recognizing the services of the retiring secretaries, Comrades Theodore Debs and William Butcher, was adopted.

A local quorum of five was elected to act as Provisional Committee with power to fill their own vacancies. It was moved that this quorum should also act as a literary revision committee on Platform, Constitution, etc., which motion was concurred in.

Convention adjourns.
It was now growing late and the chairman had reached the point where the question as to whether there was any more business to be brought before the Convention was in order. There was no answer to the query, but Delegate Herron of Milwaukee took the floor, and in a short address accepted the proceedings of the Convention as final, subject to the referendum of the membership of S. D. P. with head-

measures against the licentious insolence of the Jews:
1. Increase of the penalties for insults committed by Jews against military
2. Change in the manner of instituting such processes so that they must be treated independently of the charges of the injured, and cannot end in a compromise.
3. Investigation by court martial of processes against Jews who are charged with insulting or assaulting military persons, in special cases at the request of the military commander of the troops in the military districts and with the permission and mutual consent of the minister of the interior, of justice and of war. In especially important cases application of martial laws against the guilty.
The minister of war suggested in his letter recommending the above named propositions to the consideration of the ministers of the interior and of justice, to leave to the discretion of the government general the right of handing over to a court martial such processes against Jews. He also found it necessary to formulate measures of an administrative nature against guilty Jews, viz.:
1. To leave to the discretion of government general the expulsion of such Jews from their domiciles.
2. To impose a money fine on the Jewish congregation of that place, where a collision between the people and the military had taken place.
3. To perform executions by military at such places.
The ministers of the interior and of justice, however, strongly protested against the last three propositions. It is their opinion that administrative measures should be taken only in a special session of the ministry of the interior as provided by sections 32 to 34 of the Rules for providing measures of safety. But the said ministers do not object to the participation of a director of the ministry of war in the proceedings of such processes against Jews, for the purpose of taking better care of the interests of the military. As to the question of fines and executions, the ministers of the interior and of justice hold that these measures are in contradiction with the fundamental provisions of criminal law, according to which every one is responsible for himself alone. In applying such measures innocent people would suffer. To regard to assigning such processes to a court martial the minister of the interior is willing to accept this measure but only for the reasons given in the draft of the commission bill. The minister of justice, however, wholly rejects this measure, because the court martial, in having judgment by general law, has no privileges over the civil court. Judgement by court martial is admissible only in the cases enumerated by the rules for providing measures of safety. As to the other suggestions of the commission the two ministers agree with the minister of war that the increase of the penalties for insulting military persons must be realized by general measures. But they must not be confined to Jews alone. As in the provisions of the criminal code the penalties for insults have been considerably increased and extra penalties for insulting military authorities have been inserted, with a special consideration of the wishes of the minister of war, the minister of justice does not see any sufficient reasons for further advocating a special increase of penalties for insulting military persons. As regards the necessity of changing the mode of instituting the process for such insults the minister of war points out that a project for the revision of the statute of criminal prosecution is under consideration.

It being considered absolutely impossible to rest content with the above named results of these proceedings, the minister of war is inclined to insist on the necessity of obtaining better safeguards for military persons against the insolence of the Jews. The commander of the district troops therefore requests the corps commander to give his opinion about the propositions in question: a) in regard to handing over the processes against the Jews to a court martial, and b) in regard to administrative measures.
Furthermore, information about several hundred cases of insults against Jews and military persons since 1871 is being collected.

The Jews are the backbone of the Russian labor movement. The attacks of the military authorities are, therefore, really directed against the Russian proletariat.

Capitalism and Militarism are closely related. One takes the part of the other. In order to protect profit, the soldier must shoot his friends and relatives. And when the latter defend themselves, even though only in words, then this "insolence" is punished by the lawless laws of war.

The "insolence of Jews" serves as a pretext for the suppression of the labor movement behind it. But this tyrannical and criminal aggression will be wrecked on the heroic bravery of the awakening proletariat—From "Vorwärts."

Important Notice.
A meeting will be held on Friday, Aug. 11th at 3 P. M. in Ullrichs Hall, 37 E. Clark St., to hear report of Delegates to the Socialist Party of Chicago to the Indianapolis Convention. Members of the Party alone admitted. Membership Cards must be shown at door. All members are requested to be present, by Order of General Committee, Socialist Party.

CLASS STRUGGLE IN RUSSIA.
Government Strikes at the Proletariat Movement Under the Mask of "Anti-Semitism."

The Central Committee of the "General Jewish Workingmen's Federation of Russia and Poland" publishes the following SECRET DOCUMENT addressed to the Government of St. Petersburg.
The chief of the military supreme court gave notice that the following propositions were discussed in the commission entrusted by his majesty the czar for the purpose of taking

measures against the licentious insolence of the Jews:
1. Increase of the penalties for insults committed by Jews against military

2. Change in the manner of instituting such processes so that they must be treated independently of the charges of the injured, and cannot end in a compromise.

3. Investigation by court martial of processes against Jews who are charged with insulting or assaulting military persons, in special cases at the request of the military commander of the troops in the military districts and with the permission and mutual consent of the minister of the interior, of justice and of war. In especially important cases application of martial laws against the guilty.

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2. To impose a money fine on the Jewish congregation of that place, where a collision between the people and the military had taken place.
3. To perform executions by military at such places.

The ministers of the interior and of justice, however, strongly protested against the last three propositions. It is their opinion that administrative measures should be taken only in a special session of the ministry of the interior as provided by sections 32 to 34 of the Rules for providing measures of safety. But the said ministers do not object to the participation of a director of the ministry of war in the proceedings of such processes against Jews, for the purpose of taking better care of the interests of the military.

As to the question of fines and executions, the ministers of the interior and of justice hold that these measures are in contradiction with the fundamental provisions of criminal law, according to which every one is responsible for himself alone. In applying such measures innocent people would suffer.

To regard to assigning such processes to a court martial the minister of the interior is willing to accept this measure but only for the reasons given in the draft of the commission bill. The minister of justice, however, wholly rejects this measure, because the court martial, in having judgment by general law, has no privileges over the civil court.

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BUNDLES OF THE WORKERS' CALL.
100 copies 10 cents.
50 copies 5 cents.
25 copies 2 cents.
This offer is for bundles mailed to one address.

IS SLIGHTLY MIXED

Editor of Religious Journal Gets Lost in Economic Fog.

A SELF DESTRUCTIVE PLEA.

Says Workingmen Have no Concern with the Employer's Profit, but "the Public" Has.

In commenting upon the strike of the steel-workers, the editor of the New World, the official organ of the Catholic Church in the archdiocese of Chicago, says that in substance the masters' claim is, that if a man gets such wages as the conditions of the labor-market force him to accept, he gets all he is entitled to, and it is none of his business if his employers are making 300 percent on their investment. He continues, "If that were indeed the last word to be said for capitalism, it would be hard to answer the socialist. But this is not the last word that can be said for capitalism. There is such a thing as a just rate of wages, but that rate of wages can not be determined until the men and the public know certain things which, for the present, the employers seem determined they shall not know." Here then is an "answer" to the socialists, who otherwise would be hard to answer. This champion of capitalism comes forward to say that if certain questions, which can only be answered by the employers, were publicly answered, a "just wage" could be determined, but he says they refuse to answer, saying, "It is none of your business." Notwithstanding this statement he goes on and says that the strongest argument in favor of the consolidation of the instruments of production is that the public have better grounds for insisting on the publicity which he places so much faith in. "This claim will have to be conceded if our present system is to last," in his windup. Now, if the steel magnates were only as wise as this editor, would not the present "beloved" system run smoothly? The question, which only the employers can answer, but which is "none of the public's business," but which the public, on account of the consolidation of industries, have a better ground for insisting upon being answered, is, "what is the business making; what is the real value of the services rendered, as measured by the price of the finished product; after making all fair deductions; what is the amount of capital really invested; what rate of interest ought, in justice, to be allowed on that capital, taking into account the element of risk; what is a fair compensation to the owner for his time, capacity, and anxiety in supervising the business?" If these questions were answered publicly and considered intelligently, instead of leading to make the present system lasting they would hasten its end, and as under the present system, "it is none of the public's business," the learned editor may be sure that the employers will not concede that it is, especially as the strikers themselves and their leaders back up with their votes the very employers by continuing in existence the only system under which the present attitude of the masters is enable. Think of the workers being given a statement of the amount extracted from their hides, and then being told what the real value of their sweat and blood is, by their own consent! Think of them consenting to give up, as a natural part of this value to those who have kept them in the sweat and blood, and simply because of their foolishness in previously so giving it up! Think of them considering how much of the product of their flesh and blood ought to be given to the master they had selected to remunerate him for his "time, capacity and anxiety" in so taking unto himself the result of their labor, while he does nothing in return! Yet these things this editor would have the employers present to their slaves for consideration! How vague a conception he must have of business as it really is, if he is sincere, and how mighty must be his ideas of socialism, which he considers would be hard to answer were it not for his "easy" answer!

Yet the religious journal must attempt to treat the economic problem as an assurance to the religious workingman that his interests are being considered by his church, and if this editor's whole mass of rubbish indicates a mind more suited to economic theories of fifty years ago, the condition of the minds of workingmen who are led by it, must indeed be sorry, for they are confronted by hard conditions, while his point of view is that produced by a teacher at the cradle of capitalism, whose theories are hatched out amid the surroundings of the fortunes who prey on the minds of the dupes who feed them while they are being betrayed.

The Workers' Call of Saturday August 11th will be a Special Labor Day issue. It will contain many suitable articles from well known socialist writers, dealing with subjects in which organized labor is directly interested. Send orders early as possible. Usual prices.

Trade **FOOTWEAR** for MEN.
N^o 1 at very reasonable prices.
TEIN & CO.,
Foot, near Halsted.

The Chief of Police of Cleveland, Ky., was killed the other day at a crap game in a saloon at Cincinnati, O., according to the daily press.

One might suppose in view of the rumors raised over the "history" written by MacKay as the champion-scholar of the day, that it was the first and only realization that capitalist political expediency had ever been guilty of.

It is a significant testimony to the growing solidarity of organized labor in Chicago that a bonus of \$2 per day offered for "beats" by the National Foundry Association, for the purpose of breaking the Molder's strike, has failed to bring the expected results.

It is stated that the 8,000 members of the Bookbinders' union will "go into politics" in order to secure the passage of an eight-hour law for all occupations. They will discover in time that they cannot use capitalist politics against the interests of capitalism, and that a law and its enforcement are two very different things.

On last Wednesday the Billion dollar Steel Trust distributed \$9,000,000 as dividends amongst its stockholders. This sum represented the "earnings" of three months, and will probably enable the recipients to get along without "relief" until such time as the strikers are willing to come back to work and prevent them with a similar sum again.

The Mayor of McKeesport threatens to arrest "beats" who may take the places of union men on strike against the steel trust, in that city. These "beats" are, in fact, the "beats" of the Mayor, but he is a Republican elected by "democracy" and it is not likely that the capitalist will take his threats seriously.

Open Air Meetings.
ALL SPEAKERS TAKE NOTICE.
You will please read this notice carefully so that you will know what meeting you are booked to speak at and if you cannot be there let the Division Secretary or Organizer know by return.

WEST DIVISION.
Saturday, 8 p. m.—Grand Ave. and Carpenter. Speakers: J. Fox, W. Higgins and M. Caplan.
Sunday, 8 p. m.—Paulina and Milwaukee. 8 p. m. Speakers: John Collins, W. L. Higgins and J. Fox.

Monday, 8 p. m., Milwaukee Ave. and Armitage Ave. Speakers: Aug. Higgins and J. W. Bartlett.
Tuesday, 8 p. m., Union Park, Warren Ave. Speakers: Aug. Higgins and J. W. Bartlett.
Wednesday, 8 p. m., California and North Ave. Speakers: Goodspeed, Bartlett and M. Caplan and J. Williams.
Thursday, 8 p. m., North and Madison Sts. Speakers: A. Robbins and J. W. Bartlett.
Friday, 8 p. m., Center and Blue Island Ave. Speakers: August Higgins and J. Fox.
Saturday, 8 p. m., 4th and Lake St. Speakers: John Collins and W. Higgins.

Wednesday, 8 p. m., Oak and Oakley Ave. Speakers: Chas. Band, A. Robbins and J. P. Brennan.
Thursday, 8 p. m., Noble and Erie Sts. Speakers: G. L. Adams, J. W. Higgins and J. W. Bartlett.
Friday, 8 p. m., Division Street and California Ave. Speakers: W. L. Goodspeed and Geo. Koop.
Saturday, 8 p. m., 4th and Lake St. Speakers: John Collins and J. W. Higgins.
Sunday, 8 p. m., Taylor and Blue Island Ave. Speakers: S. Williams, W. Goodspeed and J. Fox.
Monday, 8 p. m., Madison and O'Brien Sts. Speakers: W. Higgins and John Collins.
Tuesday, 8 p. m., Paulina and 12th St. Speakers: M. Caplan and Aug. Higgins.

NORTH DIVISION:
Sunday, 12 p. m.—Center and North Clark Street. Called off.
Sunday, 8 p. m.—North and Wrightwood Ave. Called off.
Tuesday, 8 p. m.—N. Clark St. and North Ave. Speakers: Chas. Band and R. D. Roland.
Wednesday, 8 p. m.—Oak and Franklin Sts. Speakers: R. Morris.
Thursday, 8 p. m.—Walton Place and North Clark St. Speaker: Aug. Higgins.
Friday—Diversey Blvd. and Racine Ave. Speaker: Chas. Band.
Saturday, 8 p. m.—Roby and Chicago Av. Speakers: R. A. Morris, A. Williams and J. V. Brennan.

DIVISION NO. 4.
Saturday, 8 p. m.—Hoyne and Belmont Ave. Speakers: Leffingwell and Robbins.
Tuesday, 8 p. m.—51st and Armitage Ave. Speakers: S. Robbins and Leffingwell.
Thursday, 8 p. m.—Hanson Park. Speakers: Hard and Leffingwell.
Wednesday, 8 p. m.—Lincoln and Belmont Ave. Speakers: Robbins and Leffingwell.
Thursday, 8 p. m.—Hoyne and Milwaukee. Speakers: Leffingwell, Hard and Robbins.

SOUTH DIVISION.
Saturday, Aug. 10th, 8 p. m.—62d and Madison Sts. Speaker: W. T. Mills.
8 p. m.—State and Congress. Speaker: M. Caplan.
8 p. m.—32nd and Commercial Ave. Speaker: W. Costly of California.
8 p. m.—11th and Michigan Ave. Speaker: W. Costly of California.
Sunday, Aug. 12th, 3 p. m.—State and Congress. Speakers: Pierce and Bennett.
8 p. m.—32nd and Dearborn. Speaker: W. Costly of California.

SOCIALIST PARTY OF CHICAGO

Branch Directory.
COMMITTEE.
GENERAL COMMITTEE meets first Saturday of every month at Schiller Hall, 100 West Madison St. Secretary, M. H. Tait, secretary, 35 N. Clark street.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meets every Monday at Workers' Call office, 35 N. Clark street. Secretary, M. H. Tait, secretary, 35 N. Clark street.

FRANCHISES.
The following directory announces only the business meetings of the various branches. An agitation meeting will be announced in the "List of Meetings" which will be found on the first page of every issue of The Worker's Call.

ORGANIZATION DIVISION NO. 1.
SOUTH SIDE.
SOUTH SIDE COMMITTEE meets Sunday morning, 8 o'clock, at 1133 Kenmore Ave. O. Anderson, Secretary, 1133 Kenmore Ave. Walter Thomas, 1133 Kenmore Ave. Organizers, 616 Kenmore Ave.

FIRST AND SECOND WARDS—Meet every Friday, 8 p. m., at 1133 Kenmore Ave. O. Anderson, Secretary, 1133 Kenmore Ave. Walter Thomas, 1133 Kenmore Ave. Organizers, 616 Kenmore Ave.
THIRD WARD—Meets every Friday, 8 p. m., at 1133 Kenmore Ave. O. Anderson, Secretary, 1133 Kenmore Ave. Walter Thomas, 1133 Kenmore Ave. Organizers, 616 Kenmore Ave.

FOURTH WARD—Meets every first and third Monday night at 1133 Kenmore Ave. O. Anderson, Secretary, 1133 Kenmore Ave. Walter Thomas, 1133 Kenmore Ave. Organizers, 616 Kenmore Ave.
FIFTH WARD—Meets every second and fourth, Tuesday at 1133 Kenmore Ave. O. Anderson, Secretary, 1133 Kenmore Ave. Walter Thomas, 1133 Kenmore Ave. Organizers, 616 Kenmore Ave.

SIXTH WARD—Meets first and third Thursday night at 1133 Kenmore Ave. O. Anderson, Secretary, 1133 Kenmore Ave. Walter Thomas, 1133 Kenmore Ave. Organizers, 616 Kenmore Ave.
SEVENTH WARD—Meets every second and fourth Friday evening at 8 o'clock at 1133 Kenmore Ave. O. Anderson, Secretary, 1133 Kenmore Ave. Walter Thomas, 1133 Kenmore Ave. Organizers, 616 Kenmore Ave.

EIGHTH WARD—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at 8 o'clock, at 1133 Kenmore Ave. O. Anderson, Secretary, 1133 Kenmore Ave. Walter Thomas, 1133 Kenmore Ave. Organizers, 616 Kenmore Ave.
NINTH WARD—Meets every first and third Monday at 1133 Kenmore Ave. O. Anderson, Secretary, 1133 Kenmore Ave. Walter Thomas, 1133 Kenmore Ave. Organizers, 616 Kenmore Ave.

TENTH WARD—Meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday at 8 o'clock, at 1133 Kenmore Ave. O. Anderson, Secretary, 1133 Kenmore Ave. Walter Thomas, 1133 Kenmore Ave. Organizers, 616 Kenmore Ave.
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FIFTEENTH WARD—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at 1133 Kenmore Ave. O. Anderson, Secretary, 1133 Kenmore Ave. Walter Thomas, 1133 Kenmore Ave. Organizers, 616 Kenmore Ave.

SIXTEENTH WARD—Meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday at 8 o'clock, at 1133 Kenmore Ave. O. Anderson, Secretary, 1133 Kenmore Ave. Walter Thomas, 1133 Kenmore Ave. Organizers, 616 Kenmore Ave.

THIRTIETH WARD—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at 1133 Kenmore Ave. O. Anderson, Secretary, 1133 Kenmore Ave. Walter Thomas, 1133 Kenmore Ave. Organizers, 616 Kenmore Ave.
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THE SILVER CROSS

—or—
The Carpenter of Nazareth
—by—
EUGENE SUE.

PREFACE.
Eugene Sue wrote in French a monumental work, "The Mysteries of the People," or "History of a Proletarian Family." It is a "work of fiction," yet it is the best universal history extant: better than any work, avowedly on history, it graphically traces the special features of the several systems of class-rule as they have succeeded each other from epoch to epoch, together with the nature of the struggle between the contending classes. The "Law," "Order," "Patriotism," "Religion," etc., etc., that each successive tyrant class, despite its change of form, hysterically sought refuge in to justify its criminal existence whenever threatened; the varying economic causes of the oppression of the toilers; the mistakes incurred by these in their struggles for redress; the varying fortunes of the conflict; all these social dramas are there reproduced in a majestic series of "historic novels," covering leading and successive episodes in the history of the race.

The work here published in English garb is one of these historic novels. It is chosen because of its singular fitness to modern times in one important respect:—the unity of action of the oppressor, despite hostile politico-material interests and clashing religious views; the hyper-erotic that typifies them all; the oneness of fundamental purpose that animates pulp, professional chair or public office in possession of a plundering class; and, last not least, the identity of the methods pursued and the pretences seized by the plundering and ruling class, at that long ago critical period in the history of the human race, when the pre-federal colonies of the Roman Empire was by force of its own power, beginning to strangle itself; and, at the present or third critical period, when the grand-child of that Roman System and child of Feudalism, Capitalism, is now in turn, likewise by virtue of its own ripened colossal power, throttling itself to death, and, with its death throes, heralding the advent of a new civilization—the Socialist Social System.

"The Silver Cross," or "The Carpenter of Nazareth," is a pathetic page from history that holds the mirror up to the Capitalist Class: orators, pulpites, politicians, lawyers, together with all its other manials of high and low degree,—and, by the reflection cast, enlightens and warns.

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The Correspondence School now has more than 500 names on its list. Local Classes now using the printed lessons are rapidly increasing. The School will be removed to Girard, Kansas on Sept. 1st, where a Training Class for Socialist Party Workers will be combined with it. Mrs. May Wood Simons will conduct the Chicago Class in the Schiller Building on the 1st Tuesday in October. For information regarding the Correspondence and Training School, write to Mrs. M. W. Simons, 1141 W. Belmont St., Chicago, Ill. Write to Mrs. M. W. Simons, 1141 W. Belmont St., Chicago, Ill. Write to Mrs. M. W. Simons, 1141 W. Belmont St., Chicago, Ill.

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THE WORKERS' CALL.

THE WORKERS' CALL, August 17, 1901. Edited by the Socialist Party of Chicago and has for its aim the education of the workers along the line of scientific, class-conscious, revolutionary socialism. For this purpose only it appears.

"Workingmen of all countries unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains; you have a world to gain."

THIRD YEAR.—WHOLE No. 128.

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, AUG. 17, 1901.

PRICE ONE CENT

PLATFORM AND CONSTITUTION

Adopted by THE SOCIALIST PARTY at the Convention held at Indianapolis, Ind., July 29 to Aug. 3, 1901.

PLATFORM.

The Socialist Party of America, in National Convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. Today the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system: the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage-workers. Add the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes.

While we declare that development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the S. P. to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

AS SUCH MEANS WE ADVOCATE:

1. The collective ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.

3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected by the government and to be administered under the control of the working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose, in order that the workers be assured the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing and food.

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

But in making these demands we stand in the overthrow of capitalism.

and in the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth, we would warn the people against the public ownership demands made by capitalist political parties, which always result in perpetuating the capitalist system through the compromise or defeat of the socialist revolution.

CONSTITUTION.

The name of this organization shall be the Socialist Party, except in states where a different name has or may become a legal requirement.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

There shall be a National Committee composed of one member from each organized state or territory, and a quorum of five to be elected from the membership of the locality of the seat of the committee.

The members of this committee shall be elected by and from the membership of the states or territories which they respectively represent, by referendum vote. Their term of office shall not be more than two years, and they shall take their seats in the month of January.

This committee shall meet in regular session not oftener than once a year. Special meetings shall be called at the request of a majority of the members of such committee.

DUTIES AND POWERS.

The duties of this committee shall be to supervise and direct work of the National Secretary; to represent the party in all national and international affairs; to organize unorganized states and territories; to call national nominating conventions, and special conventions called by a referendum of the party, and to submit questions to referendum; to receive semi-annual reports from the state committees and to make reports to the national conventions.

Any member of the National Committee, not a member of the local quorum, may require the Secretary to submit to a vote of the whole National Committee questions as to the removal of the local committee or Secretary; also for its consideration any part of the work of the Secretary or of the local committee, or any business belonging to the National Committee.

The National Committee shall elect a committee of five from the party membership of the locality selected for the party headquarters, to supervise and assist the Secretary as the National Committee shall require and direct. Said committee of five shall form part of and be a quorum of the National Committee. On the question of removal, said local quorum shall not

This committee shall neither publish nor designate any official organ.

The National Secretary shall be elected by the National Committee, and shall be subject to removal at its discretion.

In states and territories in which there is one central organization affiliated with the party and representing at least ten local organizations in different parts of such state or territory respectively, the state or territorial organization shall have the sole jurisdiction of the members residing within their respective territories and the sole jurisdiction of all matters pertaining to the propaganda, organization and financial affairs within such state or territory, and the National Executive Committee and sub-committees or officers shall have no right to interfere in such matters without the consent of the respective state or territorial organizations.

Expenses of the National Committee in attending meetings shall be paid from the National Treasury.

NATIONAL SECRETARY.

The National Secretary shall be in communication with the members of the National Committee, the officers of the organized states and territories, and with members of unorganized states and territories. The Secretary shall receive as compensation the sum of \$1,000.

HEADQUARTERS.

Headquarters shall be located at St. Louis, Missouri, until such headquarters may be changed by the National Committee, subject to a referendum of the party.

ORGANIZATION OF STATES AND TERRITORIES.

In each state or territory, and under such rules and regulations, as it may determine, but not in conflict with the provisions of the constitution.

REPRESENTATION OF STATES AND TERRITORIES.

A state or territory shall be deemed organized and shall have a right to affiliate upon the organization of not less than four branches, each branch to consist of not less than five members.

Each state or territory so organized shall receive a charter.

The platform of the Socialist Party adopted in convention or by referendum vote shall be the supreme declaration

of the party, and all state and municipal organizations shall, in the adoption of their platform, conform thereto.

REVENUE.

Each state or territory shall pay in to the National Committee every month a sum equal to five cents for every member in good standing within the respective state or territory.

REPORTS.

The secretary shall prepare a monthly statement of the financial and other business of his office, and when approved by the local quorum of five shall issue the same to all party organizations, in such way as the National Committee shall direct.

The National Committee shall prepare a semi-annual report of all financial and other business of the party, and issue the same to all state and territorial organizations.

State Committees shall make semi-annual reports to the National Committee concerning their membership and financial condition and general standing of the party.

The National Committee shall arrange a set of Financial Secretaries' and Treasurers' books for locals, the same to be furnished to the locals on application.

A VETERAN'S SPEECH

Address of Comrade Yablitch at the Indianapolis Convention.

POWERFUL APPEAL FOR UNITY

Speaker Draws on Long Experience in German Movement as Example to American Socialists.

Comrades—After having delivered thousands of speeches in German for the cause of Socialism, it is today for the first time that I attempt to speak in English in order to do my part in perfecting a union of socialists for the common struggle against their enemies and the cessation of fighting between themselves.

It is difficult for me to give expression to my thoughts in English, and I would rather have refrained from making this speech but I am an old man

dexterity to advance with giant strides. I do not deny, but on the contrary, know very well that in the whole socialist world, among hundreds of minor variations there are two principal views which struggle with each other. The advocates of one of these views proclaim themselves as loudly as possible to be revolutionists. They live in constant fear that socialism can be stolen from them or "watered" like stocks, or fall a victim to corruption. They therefore speak warmly against compromise, and would like to see the socialist army corps guarded against every touch of the non-socialists. They have a keen scent for traitors in their own ranks, mistrust all who are not toilers, and are impatient to deliver the last deciding stroke for the foundation of socialist society.

The representatives of the other tendency also call themselves revolutionists though not so frequently or loudly. They do not believe in the theory of a catastrophe, but rather in the organic growth of the old society into the new one. Their fighting tactics must therefore necessarily differ from those of the other belief. They do not fear "watering" or corruption of socialism, considering it an economic necessity which

Socialists all over the world, in the interests of the human race.

But perhaps one or other among you may say: "These are but words, phrases which cannot stand before the real facts as they exist."

In answer I need only point to the rich experiences in party life of our German comrades, to prove to you that the performance of the duty I request of you is quite within your power. What your German comrades have done, you also can do.

When I as a 17 year old journeyman in the year 1877 began to wander through Germany, I had my Weltling in my knapsack, and with other, was of the opinion that upon his Weltling—communist system was based the salvation of humanity.

Now comrades, did this belief prevent us from gathering around the banner held up by Lassalle in 1863, although upon it stood mottoes quite different from those expressed in Weltling's works?

Not there was a movement in favor of the world's disinherited, and we followed, not with grumbling and fault-finding but with enthusiasm.

And afterwards when differences of opinion could no more be bridged over, because Lassalle's propositions proved impracticable, in face of the actual conditions a fight broke out, much more passionate and malignant than the one we are now engaged in. This fight lasted ten years amongst the German Socialists, but the end was that we united and built up THE PARTY, as we are now about to do in this country.

Do you believe that this was easy after a bitter fight lasting ten years? It was a difficult task. But we performed it, taking consideration of our weakness and prejudices and making mutual concessions.

We were scoffed at by Marx, the great representative of scientific socialism, on account of the compromising program, which obeying the necessity of circumstances it had formulated, but we stood upon this platform united, and could and did work ourselves up to higher and higher supremacy of power.

Nothing can be more instructive than this historical example.

Marx was right, when he declared that program of coalition of which I am speaking, scientifically untenable—but we were still more right when we made it; for without it the agreement necessary before everything else, would not have been brought about.

From that time on since 1875, our German comrades have not rested in bringing this party program into harmony with scientific socialism.

There have been controversies and differences of opinion and they exist today more than ever, but never since 1875 have the German socialists given to the world the disgraceful spectacle of political disruption in the fight against the common foe.

I repeat, that what the Germans have been able to do, we are also able to do, if we really want it. The road before us is long and full of obstacles. We must gather our whole strength for the struggle before us, and must not rest till we reach our destination.

Our program is an earnest, mighty world meaning one. Let us prove worthy of it.

Enter "The Comrade".

The first number of a new illustrated Socialist monthly journal to be called "The Comrade" will make its appearance on September 15th. It will be published at 124 William St., New York City, at a subscription price of \$1.00 per year, single copies ten cents. A very attractive poster announcing the arrival of the new paper has reached this office, where it will be hung in a conspicuous place. "The Comrade" as the poster says, "will be the journal of the Socialist spirit, and will contain pictures, poems, stories, satires, descriptive articles, and biographical and historical sketches." There is plenty of room for a publication of this description, and we look upon the appearance of the new journal at this time as a satisfactory indication of the growth of Socialist thought throughout the country. Move that the "Comrade" be given the floor.

Comrade Mills will be able to attend the Night School in the Schiller Bldg only twice more, Aug. 20 and Aug. 27. Subject for these evenings "How to prepare a speech". All socialists invited to attend these last sessions of lesson course. Admission Free. Thursday 8 p. m., Schiller Bldg 105 E. Randolph st., 2d floor.

The workmen who wrested with dynamite a labor saving smoothing machine at a south side stone yard, which had been the cause of their discharge, evidently have not learned the futility of opposition to economic progress. These stone workers could learn a thing or two from the history of the English weavers of nearly a century ago. It would be much better if all hands would get into the column of progress and work for the advent of socialism, under which labor saving machinery, instead of being a curse and an instrument of starvation, will be a blessing and a means for universal plenty.

THE "UNITY" PICNIC

West Side Comrades Give Notice of Their Intentions.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT

Fishing Facilities of all Sorts Provided. Unique Attractions in Athletic Events.

The West Side comrades will give a picnic to celebrate the unification of the socialist forces of Chicago, at Bergman's Grove in Riverside, on Sunday, Sept. 8, 1901.

No effort or expense will be spared by the committee in charge to make this picnic a worthy successor to the one given for the benefit of the Workers' Call. The grounds are located on the beautiful Desplaines river, which will afford those attending an opportunity for boating and fishing. Comrade Collins who will have charge of the fishing requests us to announce that he has made arrangements for large schools of enormous fish to plow the limpid waters of the beautiful Desplaines from 10 A. M. until 11 P. M. and also that a large force of photographers will be on hand to take pictures of the fish caught and enlarge them to any desired extent.

The grove also boasts of an excellent base-ball diamond upon which a game will be played between the "West Side Socialist B. B. Club" who are the amateur champions of the city, having already won 1,466 per cent of the games they have played, and any club as clubs that can be induced to risk their reputation by playing against them. Comrade Basilek who is captain of the club has had his men out for practice every night for the past three weeks so that they may be in the best possible condition for the event, and reports that they expect to have a walk over their opponents wherever they may be. Comrade Saunders who claims to be the champion bowler of Cook County announces that he will be on hand to defend his title against all comers.

It is stated that the same applies to basketball and to the shooting gallery. An interesting match may be looked for between comrades Brennan and Collins at the target.

Another interesting feature will be a tug of war between two teams led by Comrades Kienke and Jan. S. Smith respectively. Comrade Kienke has a gymnasium fitted up in the basement of his residence where he trains faithfully every day for this event, while Comrade Smith is taking long runs each morning and reports that he will soon be in good condition for a hard contest. Disparaging remarks regarding each others ability as athletes have already been passed between these comrades, so a fierce contest may be looked for.

The committee on dancing have been practicing fancy steps for several weeks, and expect to give us up to the hour of the picnic. Their graceful steps will undoubtedly prove a source of much joy to all who have the pleasure of watching them.

Comrades Daly and Anderson who will have charge of the catfish report that they have made arrangements with the leading caterers of the city to supply a liberal amount of sandwiches, coffee and ice cream so that no one may go hungry.

The Workers' Call will receive 99 per cent of the net proceeds of the picnic. Among the speakers who will be present and address the picnic are comrades Steadman, Brown, Morgan, Basilek, Collins, Wanhope, Simons, Cusley, Baird, Mills, McSwamy and Kienke.

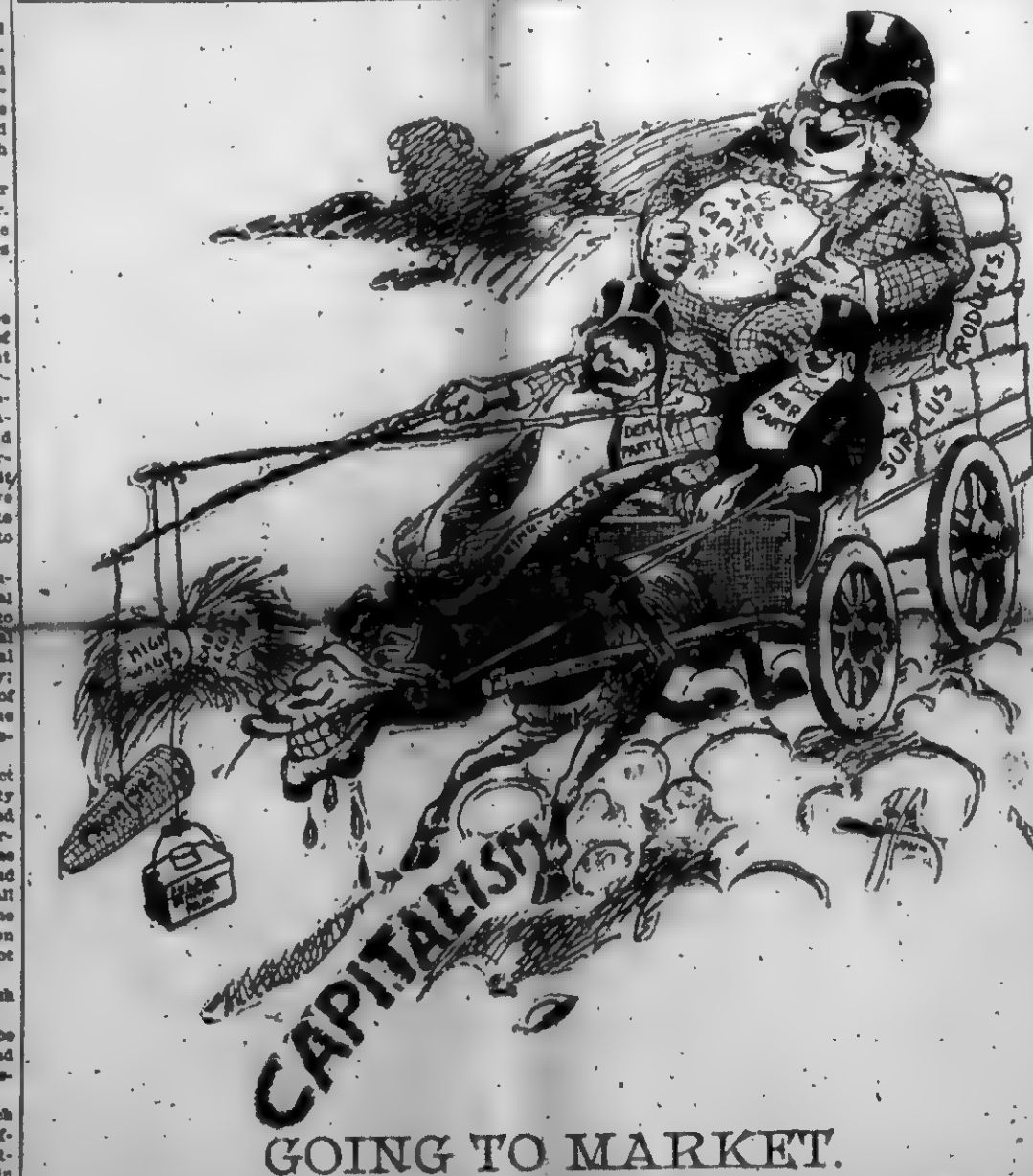
The grounds may be reached by taking the Garfield Park car on the Metropolitan L. to W. 45th St., and the La Grange car from there to the grounds. Tickets may be obtained from party members, at the Workers' Call office or at the Socialist Temple for 15 cents.

PER COMMITTEE.

A Capitalist Disease.

British Socialists have taken up Professor Koch's Report on Tuberculosis at the recent International Medical Congress as showing beyond the possibility of a doubt that the continuance of the disease is mainly due to the miserable conditions and surroundings of the working class imposed upon them by the capitalist system. There would be little difficulty in demonstrating that tuberculosis is not the only disease which finds a favorable environment in the localities where capitalism forces its wage slaves to herd, neither is there much doubt as to the veridical of the medical science of the future upon the connection of disease and capitalism though its voice may be now drowned in the interest of the ruling class.

The Workers' Call of Saturday August 11st will be a Special Labor Day issue. It will contain many outlandish articles from well known socialist writers, dealing with subjects in which organized labor is directly interested. Send orders early, as possible. Usual postage



AMENDMENTS.

This Constitution may be amended by a National Convention, subject to a majority referendum vote of the party or by a referendum without the action of such convention, and it shall be the duty of the National Committee to submit such amendment to a referendum vote within thirty days after being requested to do so by five locals in three different states.

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM IN OTHER MATTERS.

All acts of the National Committee shall be subject to referendum vote after the same manner as provided in the preceding section.

All propositions or other matters submitted for the referendum of the party shall be presented without comment.

BASES OF REPRESENTATION.

The basis of representation in any National Convention shall be by states, each state being entitled to one delegate at large and one additional delegate for every 100 members in good standing.

YOUR COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS THAT the present convention elect a Secretary and locate headquarters, and that when the states have elected their National Committees the National Committee shall be considered formed, but no state shall elect its Committeeman before the 1st of September, 1901.

(Amendment offered by Comrade Robinson, adopted.)

Resolved, that the Social Democratic Party with headquarters at Springfield, Mass., the Social Democratic Party with headquarters at Chicago, Ill., the Socialist Party of Texas, and the Social Democratic Party of the states of Kentucky, Kansas and Nebraska, heretofore their separate and independent existence and merge and amalgamate into one organization, this organization to be known as the Socialist Party; this action to take effect together with the whole Constitution.

a veteran of the Social Democracy, and I tremble at the thought that the work of unity here may fail.

I thought, that perhaps in consideration of 44 years of service in the socialist army which he behind me, you might attribute some value to my words, and I consider it my duty to-at least attempt to bring to bear my influence on the hot-headed in our camp, inasmuch that they learn to know and appreciate the first duty of every soldier of the Revolution—the subordination of personal interests, personal feelings and thoughts to the common interest of all.

This subordination cannot be extended to the suppression of any personal opinion; it must not have as a sequence the suppression of truth or the liberty to investigate, but it can very well be made perfectly compatible with closed ranks, in the presence of the common enemy.

As an illustration let me call your attention to the example of our German comrades.

Moreover would not the excessive great liberty of the individual lead us to the point where every single one would want to form his own party?

We have one, truth, which we all without exception recognize; one aim toward which we all strive; one banner which we all follow. We all recognize that the release of mankind from the chains of intellectual and material slavery, its liberation from the claws of the capitalist vampire, the removal of religious and political superstitions, can be accomplished only by an organization of society in which the means of production shall be common property, a society which offers for uniform employment the rich blessing of the work of all to all.

Of course every one would like to realize this condition as quickly as possible, and therefore every one offers his own prescription in the full belief that its acceptance will give us strength and

will find its way ultimately with irresistible force, and therefore want to grasp every occasion to advance step by step. They do not fear compromises or temporary companionship with non-socialist parties. They do not want to restrict their activity to participation in elections, but also seek to influence the people in an educational way, especially by furthering the co-operative work.

Will we in spite of this difference of opinion in regard to tactics, make socialist unity in this country a fact?

I say, Yes.

Let it be understood that I do not imagine that we can succeed in preventing the existence of 4 or 5 sects, but we can, with some good will, have THE PARTY which will be recognized as the representation of socialists.

It is necessary that we at this convention, reduce to silence by an overwhelming vote, those who so far have prevented union, and who at the same time have acted as if they had all the comrades in their pockets.

Do not be deterred from your intentions by the fact that this or that majority resolution does not suit you. Such resolutions may be altered in the course of time. But the danger of separating here without accomplishing any results can never be blotted out; should such happen it would be equal to a crime against our cause which is the cause of the whole people.

But the form can be found in which minor differences of opinion can be resolved into that harmony, which the striving for a higher universally acknowledged ideal, common to all of us, demands.

Now comrades, our sense of duty, must be stronger than our self will, our love for the cause, must make us forget personal injustices we may have suffered, our entire thinking, feeling and wishing must be consumed by enthusiasm for the work of rescue, which we have to perform in common with

THE WORKERS' CALL

Second year, No. 10, 10 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
 Published every Saturday except on holidays.
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EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENT
 To return the letters of readers' correspondence to the editor of the Workers' Call is a duty which we cannot neglect. Any contribution must be accompanied by the name of the writer, and must be for publication. Letters will be accepted on condition of their being the property of the Workers' Call and of no other publication.
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plan of federal society. This new Jacobin club, on the brink of a new revolution whose mission it is to set up socialism over capitalism, seeks to patch up the old decaying system and postpone the new era. The old club was composed of progressive revolutionaries, the new one of reactionary fossils. How great the fall!

Speaking of the promise of "moral aid" given by the Federation of Labor to the striking steel employees, The Tribune ironically asks, "what is the moral aid to be?" and concludes correctly enough that it is an unsubstantial, shadowy thing that cannot be estimated, although Mr. Shaffer holds the opposite opinion that "morally" means a great deal. This is a rather dangerous subject for a capitalist journal to handle. Once let the working class get the idea that "moral aid" is composed of the same stuff as "public opinion" and "public sympathy" and other phantasms of capitalist journalism, and they will turn their attention to material things in a manner that the ruling classes won't like. It is bad policy to sneer at the other fellows' bogies, Brothers Tribune; it may bring your own into discredit. Better let Shaffer remain joined to his idols. As an iconoclast he might prove troublesome by "going too far."

EUROPEAN TARIFF ALLIANCE

It will be noticed that the capitalist press of this country is not showing any symptoms of alarm over the proposed European tariff alliance against American products, which M. Leroy-Rogues declares will shortly be established.

High tariff of course operates differently in different countries according to current capitalist logic. For years it was regarded as the only "protection" of the American wage slave against the competition of foreign "pauper" labor and this doctrine was assiduously preached by the political tools of the great capitalist class. Now however when the "foreigner" threatens to adopt the same tactics as a shield against the influx of cheap American products, the capitalist press at once reverses its former position by declaring that the proposed alliance is not only impracticable but that even if it were adopted it would fail of its object, viz. the "protection" of the European laborer, which is only another way of saying that the entire "tariff question" is merely a device to gull the working class into perpetuating the capitalist system through their votes.

High tariff, low tariff, or no tariff, none know better than the capitalist class that the conquest of the world's markets depends primarily upon the cheapness with which commodities can be produced, which in itself involves the cheapening of the commodity labor power.

MAYOR ELLIS AND THE TARIFF

Isn't it a good thing to have a Mayor like Mr. Black of McKeesport, Pa., who threatens to arrest any non-union man whom the Steel Trust might bring into that town to take the place of the strikers? Was it not because of this threat that the Trust determined to dismantle its McKeesport plant and move into a "less hostile district"? Whether these two incidents have any connection or not may be left to the intelligence of the reader, but it is a fact nevertheless that two very important lessons for workingmen may be deduced from them.

In the first place the capitalist press, pretending to take the Mayor's threat seriously, took occasion to remind him editorially that he didn't amount to much. "Happily" says one well known journalistic champion of capitalism, "a Mayor is not a supreme being. There are Sheriffs, Judges, and Governors to outrank him. If the Mayor of McKeesport tries to carry out his program he will learn speedily that his powers are limited."

Just so. And the lesson may well be considered not only by workingmen outside, but also by many inside the Socialist ranks. To strike a really effective blow at the exploitation of labor, political power far greater than that wielded by a Mayor is necessary. And in pointing this out, the press is merely telling the working class that their emancipation depends upon their acquiring power not only in the city, but also in the state and nation. Capitalism is entrenched in Washington and so long as the citadel remains untaken the capture of outposts here and there is of little importance in effecting immediate changes in the economic relations of capitalist and laborer, whatever value it may have in acting as an incentive towards further conquests.

Secondly, the Trust in deciding to dismantle its McKeesport plant has given the workers an object lesson on the futility of their struggle in the economic field. Here, with the concentration of means of production comes an added power, where which the union stands utterly impotent. The means of livelihood of hundreds and perhaps thousands of working men can be permanently removed from any given location at the attitude of the wage slaves meet with the disapproval of the masters. This was not possible under separate capitalist ownership. With the Trust it is but a mere incident which in no way affects the productive capacity of the combined plants under its control. This fact is merely one of many proofs of the tendencies which increase the economic power of the capitalists and diminish that of the workers. It is but one further cog in the growing insolvency of Trade Union tactics to win anything for the workers.

It is likely that many of the workers will emerge from this strike with a knowledge of the conditions of combat which may prove useful in future struggles, and McKeesport, Pa., has already contributed its quota to the common stock.

SOLIDARITY WEAKENED

If the events which have occurred in the great conflict now being waged between the steel trust and its employees during the past week be carefully considered, it will be found that they tend without exception to exhibit the increasing inadequacy of the labor organizations to enforce their demands on the possessing classes, and the growing economic power of the latter through the constant concentration of the means of production.

Beyond all doubt the refusal of the many thousands of workers in the western plants of the Steel Trust, to obey the strike order of President Shaffer, is the most significant event that has yet occurred in the progress of the struggle. That it will have an important effect upon the ultimate outcome is certain, and that this effect will be all in favor of the employees is equally obvious. So far, President Shaffer has not expressed any opinion on those who disregarded his order, although the reasons which induced them to take this course must command the attention and investigation of all who would undertake the struggle against capitalism on purely economic lines.

Here we have perhaps, the most numerically powerful and certainly the wealthiest labor organization in the country, displaying a lack of cohesion in the face of the enemy which imperils if it does not destroy the small chance of ultimate success yet remaining.

Various reasons for this action are given. The capitalist press sees in it a tendency to recognize the binding force of contract, an indication that the men who refused to obey the order know their own interests better than Shaffer does, and that their action will save the Amalgamated Association from total extinction. In this latter aspect the press feels considerable satisfaction and expresses the same without reserve. They see the Union emerge from the struggle, nominally intact, but really enucleated and shorn of its power for future trouble, and congratulate the "conservative" element on having "saved" the organization, knowing well that its mere skeleton is all that survives.

Whatever may be thought of these explanations, it is apparent enough to any one that has followed the struggle from its inception that the fact that the relative positions of the combatants had changed to the disadvantage of the workers and its perception by the latter, has been the main factor which influenced the decision of the employees of the Western plants.

From the very beginning of the conflict the Union has, although apparently aggressive, in reality maintained a defensive position. The utterances of Shaffer, his appeals to Morgan, his renewed proposals amounting almost to pleas, for arbitration, the confident stubbornness of the trust representatives, and their refusal to consider the strike as a matter of vital importance, all these and many other similar displays of weakness upon one side and strength on the other, cannot have failed to produce uncertainty on the minds of the workers still employed, undermine their confidence in the ability of the Amalgamated Association to carry out successfully the task it had undertaken, and impair the semblance of solidarity which existed before the struggle had commenced.

The reports of the power of the Trusts which have appeared almost daily in the press for the last two years, the futility of legislation against it, the defeat and disruption of the capitalist political party which had undertaken the fight against it also contributed to weaken the faith of the workers in their organization, and mistrust their ability to cope with their gigantic adversary.

This fact was well founded. From the day that the subsidiary companies and corporations merged their interests in the United States Steel Trust, the Amalgamated Association became an anachronism.

Something perhaps may be saved from the wreckage. Some trifling concessions may here and there be gained by the workers at present on strike, sufficient to apparently warrant the continuance of the organization, but to all intents and purposes the battle is practically lost.

The next real fight on the Steel Trust will see the battle ground shifted to the political field, the conflict conducted by workers who recognize the central truth of the class struggle, and under the banner of the Socialist Party.

SNAP SHOTS BY THE WAYSIDE

The capitalist press is unanimous in asserting that President Shaffer has forfeited "public sympathy" by advising the employees of the steel trust to disregard their contracts. However as the Federation of Labor has pledged its "moral support" to the strikers, it may be fairly assumed that these two powerful factors mutually negate each other.

Our capitalists are jubilant over the partial failure of the wheat crop in France. They will be able to dispense philanthropy to the amount of 40 million bushels, to the prospective starving inhabitants of that country, and their agricultural slaves are now reaping the grain for that purpose. Of course no one in this country will go without bread in the meantime.

The prevailing high price of food stuffs besides increasing the privations of the dispossessed class, has been incidental to the failure of a large number of small grocers. The fast disappearing middle class must bear the brunt of every commercial flurry. The small business man must inevitably come down into the ranks of the working class. They are hanging ripe and rotten upon the tree of commercialism, and every passing gust brings down a shower.

Thomas M. Robertson, expert from the U. S. Department of Labor, in a report upon the living conditions of New York working people states that New York is a city without homes; that the working class there have no homes, but simply a place to go. What's the matter with New York anyway? Haven't they got capitalism in that city? And isn't capitalism the special guardian and protector of the "home"? Or is it possible that Socialism is so far advanced in New York that the "home" is being destroyed in code-quantos?

Consuelo, Duchess of Marlborough and daughter of old Vanderbilt, is creating quite a rumpus in English politics. Last Saturday she tendered a banquet to 1,500 members of the Tory party. This makes the American workingman, who helped to make the Vanderbilt fortune, proud to think what a noble usage that fortune is being put. What an honor it is to be able to spread a banquet to a company of English princes, dukes, earls, lords, barons and viscounts.

Dispatches from Paris state: "The Radical (reform) party has made no progress. The leaders blame the socialists for this and demand that the latter sacrifice themselves by throwing their votes to the radical candidate when there is a chance of a liberal or a republican pairing. This the socialists refuse to consent to, and maintain their candor." It seems that the radicals of France and the reform forces of America are very tardy about learning that the policy of all militant socialists is "no compromise." Their words of veneration and astonishment when they stumbled over this last are nevertheless, very pleasant to the socialist ear.

If a gigantic trust succeeds in getting control of the Missouri apple market, it may result in the making of a few more socialists among the farmers of that state. The farmer at the present stage of capitalist development does not feel the pressure of a society cramped by an obsolete system of appropriation of the fruits of toil as does the city proletarian. However, his keenness of perception and superior education here in America seem to more than make up for the economic difference. The Missouri farmer is fully up to this standard of progressiveness. He "has to be shown." It is true; but this time, he does not even forget the lesson.

The management of a London daily paper has decreed that its reporters shall wear silk hats and frock coats while on duty. We wonder if the time is near at hand when the reporter, like the waiter and the coachman, will be compelled to wear the livery of his servility. It is just. If there is one class of men who deserve to be known as servile hangers-on of the present system of society, it is the newspaper reporters. The ordinary laborer only sells his body to his masters for hire. The newspaper man sells not only his body but his mind and conscience likewise. He is a servant to capitalism of the most abject kind. The only redeeming feature is that it is not him who is to blame, but the system under which he lives.

Dispatches from Antwerp say that glass manufacturers of Belgium are about to sell out their works to American hands.

John. They continue: The Belgian manufacturers are greatly discouraged by the persistent labor troubles and the exorbitant demands of the men. Selling out to the yankees will be a new blow to the national pride. There now, socialist glass blowers of Belgium, see the result of your over zealousness. You struck for higher wages, you country's army, being composed of socialists like yourselves, could not be used to put you down, and you took a mean advantage of your good employers, who doubtless only wanted a legitimate profit on their investment. The result is that your masters are going to sell you to a foreigner. See how you have humiliated your "national pride." Your American masters, if you let too impertinent, may have a gun boat or two sent across the pond to "protect American interests," which will be a further humiliation of your national pride. In such an event your brothers over here, who are possibly not so far advanced as you are, will cheerfully pay the cost of the expedition.

REPORT OF DELEGATES.

Sunday Meeting in Uchich's Hall Across the Results of Unity

Minutes of General Party meeting held at Uchich's Hall Aug. 15th. The meeting was called to order at 8:30 p. m. and Comrade Smiley elected chairman. About two hundred and fifty members of the party were present. The object of the meeting was the hearing of reports from the five delegates representing Chicago in the National Convention. Oral reports were made by Comrades Mills, Morgan, Collins and Richter and a report was read from Comrade Simmons who was absent from the city. Comrade Klenke, who represented the state, by request, also addressed the meeting regarding the work of the Convention.

The following resolution was introduced by Comrade Kaplan and unanimously adopted: Whereas—At the Socialist Convention, held at Indianapolis July 29th to Aug. 3rd, 1931, at which Convention the S. D. P., with headquarters at Chicago, Ill., and the S. D. P. with headquarters at Springfield, Mass., and several independent Socialist state organizations were represented through accredited official delegates, and Whereas—As a result of the deliberations of the different party organizations through their accredited delegates, a declaration of principles, resolutions, constitution and by laws were adopted and accepted by all the delegates representing the different organizations, and Whereas—The results of that Convention and the action of the delegates as to new reorganization and endorsement of the mass membership to make unity of Socialist forces in the United States an accomplished fact;

Be it therefore resolved that we, the members of the Socialist party of Chicago in a mass-meeting assembled, do accept the result of such convention as the expression of the majority sentiment of the United Socialist of America;

Be it further resolved, that we accept the decrees of the Indianapolis convention as binding upon each and every member of the Socialist Party of Chicago and Be it also resolved, that we call upon the unorganized socialists to enroll themselves as members of the Socialist Party of America and co-operate with us for the abolition of the wage system and the inauguration of the Co-operative Commonwealth.

It was ordered that the resolutions be published in the Workers' Call and that copies be sent to all socialist papers. A resolution was passed calling for the appointment of a committee to confer with a similar committee of the former Social Democratic Party for the purpose of effecting an amalgamation of the two parties. The following comrades were elected as a committee for this purpose: Collins, Kaplan, Belyin, Stangor, Morgan, Sindler, Richter, Joergensen, Smiley, Klenke and Sanders.

A collection was taken which amounted to \$12.15.

The meeting then adjourned.

M. H. TAFT, Secretary.

An Effective Propagandist

A Los Angeles correspondent sends us a glowing report of the propaganda work which Comrade J. Blitt Wilson is doing in Southern California, which we regret to say, through lack of space we are unable to publish in full. After paying a well deserved tribute to Comrade Wilson's all round ability as a speaker and debater our correspondent states that during the last month Comrade Wilson has spoken as few as twenty-seven times in Los Angeles and vicinity under the auspices of the Social Democratic Section in that city besides making trips in the interior to San Bernardino, Redlands and Pasadena, speaking to audiences which constantly increased in numbers and enthusiasm.

On the 6th of July Comrade Wilson attended the Socialist picnic at Long Beach, and gave an address on "Patriotism" that was an eye opener to many of the "representative people of the county" who as our correspondent states were present.

The above is but a small portion of the report received regarding the activity of Comrade Wilson who seems to have found a most fertile field for his energies in Southern California. We can well believe that his work is thoroughly appreciated by the comrades and those who have listened to his addresses, for his ability and talent as a speaker has long been recognized by the Chicago Socialists with whom he has wrought in the common cause for many years past.

CORRESPONDENCE

To Indiana Socialists

Comrades, the Indiana delegates to the national convention held a conference on the afternoon of Thursday, Aug. 1, at which a committee of seven members was elected to submit plans for reorganization of the state. Following is the committee:

Hamilton, Indianapolis; Adams, Brazil; Skuta, Evansville; Benko, Kokomo; Kessler, Richmond; Weir, Ft. Wayne and O'Neal, Terre Haute.

Comrade O'Neal was elected secretary of the committee.

It was decided that the present state committee be continued until their successors are elected.

The branches of the S. D. P. (Chicago board and Springfield locals) are urged immediately to take up the question of reorganization of the state and suggestions and recommendations, to be submitted to the secretary of reorganization committee at the earliest possible moment so that said committee may submit to a referendum vote of branches and locals a plan of state organization based on the suggestions made.

Comrades, you are urged to take this matter up immediately in order that systematic agitation and propaganda may be secured as soon as possible. There are thirty branches and locals in the state and many cities and towns yet to be organized before the winter months.

All communications regarding state organization should be addressed to James O'Neal, 321 N. 3rd St., Terre Haute, Ind.

Fraternally yours, James O'Neal, Sec.

Call for State Convention

Davenport, Iowa, Aug. 8, '31.

COMRADES: You are hereby notified that a convention of the Social Democratic Party of Iowa is called to meet in the city of Des Moines, Iowa, on Thursday, September 3, 1931. The following organizations are entitled to representation at said convention:

All local branches of the Social Democratic Party of Iowa.

All unaffiliated social organizations in the State of Iowa recognizing the class struggle and the necessity of independent political action.

The basis of representation at the convention will be as follows: All local organizations will be entitled to one delegate for every twenty-five members of fractional part thereof. Unorganized counties as per statement above.

The business to be considered by the convention will be:

1. Perfecting a unified socialist organization in the State of Iowa.

2. Nominating candidates for State Uicket.

3. Transacting such other business as may be properly brought before the convention.

It is sincerely hoped that every socialist organization in the State of Iowa will be represented at the convention, as we desire to make the convention a most successful one, and we therefore call on all organizations and individuals to help us in our efforts. Correspondence is solicited.

THE STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Social Democratic Party of Iowa, W. A. JACOBS, State Secretary.

BOOK REVIEW.

SOCIALISM AND THE HOME, by May

Walden Kerr. Pocket Library of Socialism. Price 5 cents. Chas. H. Kerr & Co., 54-56th Ave., Chicago, Ill.

The latest number of the well known Pocket Library, which bears the above title, comes at an opportune moment when a considerable number of women are becoming interested in the Socialist movement and joining the branches and local Socialist organizations. Until now there has been very little socialist literature written for women by women, and this pamphlet will go far to remedy this serious deficiency. Most of the literature which has already appeared upon this subject has been of a character more fitted for the student of broad economic problems, than the ordinary wage working or home keeping women whose environment has been in no sense favorable towards acquiring a knowledge of socialism in this manner. But the writer of this pamphlet has taken a very different and we think, more effective method of introducing the subject. The details of housekeeping and things pertaining thereto, such as food, clothing, wages, etc., which come under the personal supervision of women, and in which at least the wives of the working class are perforce interested, are used as a starting point wherewith to attract the attention of the woman reader. The deductions from the observations thereon, inevitably lead up to socialism, and in such an easy simple manner as to be

Local Party Progress.

Reports of Organizers of the South, West and 5th District Divisions, on public meetings, party press, financial returns, and general agitation for the past week.

A record of growing activity.

NORTH SIDE.

Wednesday eve at Oak and Franklin Streets Comrades Baur, Sand and Roland spoke to a good sized crowd—100 to 150 persons.

75 Calls were distributed and a collection of one dollar and twenty-seven cents was taken.

Thursday evening at Walton Place and North Clark Street the usual good crowd assembled to listen to the speakers. Comrade Davies disappointed us but Comrades Sand and Collins both gave interesting talks.

100 Calls were distributed and a collection was taken.

Friday evening at Roscoe and Diversey Comrade Klenke, who was to speak failed to appear.

The meeting was called off, a short discussion then took place. Calls were distributed and two new members secured.

In the future the 24th Ward comrades will speak themselves. They know that to be successful, they must rely on no one but themselves.

The meetings at N. Clark and Center Streets and Sheffield and Wrightwood Avenues were postponed on account of the picnic at Manila Grove.

The largest and most interested crowd of listeners heard Com. Ryan of California and Comrade J. Wanhope speak at the corner of North Clark St. and North Ave. last Tuesday evening. Comrade Ryan is a splendid speaker and was ably assisted by Com. Wanhope, whose ability is also known.

One hundred Calls were distributed and a collection taken.

The picnic at Manila Grove, given by the 24th Ward Branch, was a complete success.

Despite of some drawback (a party meeting to hear report of delegates), it seemed as if the enthusiasm and energy of the 24th Ward Branch proves itself capable of overcoming all obstacles and carrying the affair on to success.

About 300 persons, men, women and children, were in the park at 6 p. m. and quite a few came in later.

Comrade Knox and Morris spoke for about 30 minutes each. Socialism was their subject. The fun lasted until after 10 p. m. when all adjourned feeling they had a good time at that picnic at least.

It is reported a good round sum was realized of which the Call will get a good part. Good luck to the 24th Ward Branch. I forgot to say 100 Calls were distributed.

WEST SIDE.

The west side organizers held their regular meeting last Sunday, 10 p. m., at the Temple. About 100, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th Wards. Final vote was taken in regard to the abolition of the division organization with the following results, ayes: 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, total 3. After the motion had been declared lost by the chairman Comrade G. Evans presented a draft for By-laws, which was ordered in the Workers' Call. The picnic Committee reported having secured Bergman's Grove for September 15th and presented the tickets to each organizer. On motion it was decided to give the Workers' Call 50 per cent of the net proceeds.

The division organizer reported having held 16 open air meetings during the week and having made arrangements to reorganize the 20th Ward.

Financial Report:—

Balance on hand.....\$3.31
11th Ward, 3 weeks, Donation.....1.50
11th Ward, Collection.....4.27
15th Ward, Donation.....1.00
9th and 10th Wards, Collection......55
15th Ward, Collection......55
15th Ward, Donation......2.00

Expenses:—

Loan to Picnic Committee.....\$4.00
To Organizer, on account.....10.00
On hand......15

14.13

SOUTH SIDE.

After three or four weeks of idleness on the south side the comrades are now actively engaged in fighting capitalism. Six meetings (out door) were held last week all being well attended. A good number of Call cards, Literature and Workers' Call were sold; twice the number of meetings have been arranged for the coming week. At the 3rd and Halsted Street meeting last Saturday night, where Comrade Saunders spoke, great interest was aroused through the attempts of a Republican politician to show that capitalism was the only salvation for the workingman and that Socialism only aimed at breaking up the home, killing off "incentive" and at best was only an expression of a few dissatisfied people who wished to divide the wealth that others had created. As a result of the discussion, every copy of the Workers' Call sold besides a large amount of literature. Three applications for membership, 9 or 10 Workers' Call cards and the speaker touching on trade unions as pleased the audience that one trade unionist showed his way to the front and stated that heretofore he had always opposed discussing politics in the unions but had now changed his mind and gave the speaker an earnest invitation to speak the following Sunday at the Peoples' Picnic of local union No. 1—Cabinet Opera, Blue Island. Great

interest in being displayed in the Socialist Rifle and Drum Corps, three new recruits were added this week—Oiga Horvath, Alma Horvath, and May Boyie, making a total of 20 active members. The following donations were received: Comrade Mat Whalen, 9th Ward, \$1.00 Comrade M. Hirsch......50 Comrade Saunders 30 copies Pocket Library of Socialism.

By the end of the week we shall have three drums in commissions. This little band has sold to date:

Workers' Call cards 50 copies.
Pocket Library of Socialism 75 copies.
Total receipts to date.....\$3.27
Total Disbursements to date.....16.32

Balance on hand.....\$2.95

Financial report of the South division for week ending Aug. 11, 1901.

Receipts:—

Call Cards, 5th Ward.....\$2.50
Rifle and Drum Corps.....1.45
Ora. Fund, 8th Ward donation......1.15
Collections, 8th Ward......18
Collections, 9th Ward......65
Collections 33rd Ward......1.07
Literature, 32nd Ward......0.16

Balance from last week.....\$4.30
Total.....\$14.73

Expenses:—

Workers' Call.....\$2.65
Cash on hand.....\$11.13

Socialist Temple Notes.

The reception given by the Ladies Auxiliary to the delegates from the "Unity Convention" at the Temple last Saturday evening, was a huge success, over 700 being in attendance. An excellent program was rendered consisting of vocal and instrumental music and elocution after which refreshments were served.

Comrade B. Berlyn delivered an excellent address on the present aspect of the development of the class struggle. He was listened to by a large audience who manifested their approval by bursts of applause.

Next Sunday Comrade Philip Brown of the Chicago N. E. B. will speak at the Temple. As this is the first time any of the S. D. P. speakers have been heard at the Temple we hope for a large attendance.

Convention Delegates Fund.

The following contributions for the convention delegates fund are hereby acknowledged:

Previously acknowledged on July 10.....\$51.10
Acknowledged on Aug. 10.....\$2.61

17th Ward Branch.....\$4.00
Phil. A. Woods......50
List No. 121:—

Aug. Hoffman......25
F. M. Hull......25
F. R. Kuckenberg......50
List No. 122:—

M. Hirsch......50
N. Finstad......50
Vic. Peterson......25
N. P. Iverson......25
J. W. Whitehead......25
R. Field......25
Ren. Simons......25
Mr. Larson......25
W. H. Collins......1.00
H. Fribe......1.00
M. H. Taft......50

Total.....\$140.00

Expenses:—

For (5) Five Delegates (\$20 each) \$100.00
Loaned Workers' Call.....\$3.00
Loaned Workers' Call.....16.00
For Printing Donation list.....1.00

Total.....\$120.00
Total collected.....\$140.00
Amount Expended.....\$120.00

Balance on hand.....10.00
Amount returned on list.....2.00

Total Balance on hand.....\$12.00

Amounts returned by:

A. M. Simons.....2.00
W. T. Mills......1.00

Amount now on hand.....\$15.85
The following corrected to Convention donation list are to be made:

P. Pitschener, Paid......25
A. Ogus, Not Paid......25

Socialist Co-operative.

Pursuant to call, the board of directors of the Socialist Co-operative met at 10 A. M., Sunday, August 11th, in the Socialist Temple, 129 South Western Avenue. Present: Kerr, Huggins, Wochinsky, Petersen, Kracht, Untermann. Absent: Buehlin, Cooke, Goodspeed.

The following officers were elected by unanimous vote: Manager, Walter Huggins; Secretary, J. M. Cook; Treasurer, Chas. H. Kerr.

These officers were instructed to secure a charter at once.

Comrade Wochinsky announced that he would advance \$50 in order to make an immediate purchase of stock possible. Comrade Kracht pledged \$10 for the same purpose. \$25 were further announced to have been promised by comrade Untermann, so that with the \$125 on hand, the Socialist Co-operative would have a working capital of \$175.

In view of this, it was decided not to hold any further propaganda meetings, but to open the co-operative as soon as possible. It was the unanimous opinion of the directors, that the opening of the co-op would do more toward attracting members and sym-

pathizers than any propaganda meeting could. The manager was therefore instructed to buy a stock of goods at once, using his own discretion in their selection, and to have the Socialist Co-operative ready to do business next Saturday, August 17th, from 7 to 9 o'clock P. M.

The board then adopted the following special rules on motion of comrade Kerr:

RULE 1. A purchasing card may be issued by any member to any person not a member of the Socialist Party to whom he may desire to extend his privilege of buying goods at cost. The holder of such purchasing card shall have the privilege of buying goods on the same terms as a member and shall receive the same rebate subject to a deduction of 25 cents at each quarterly payment to cover the expense of keeping his account. But no one not an actual member shall be allowed to vote or hold office.

RULE 2. Any member or any holder of a Purchasing Card desiring to purchase some article not carried in stock by the Socialist Co-operative may deposit the retail price of said article with the manager or his representative who shall issue a receipt, and said receipt shall be promptly redeemed in goods or in cash by the Socialist Co-operative at the option of the holder. No officer or employee shall under any circumstances issue receipt for money deposited without at the same time filling out a stub which shall fully explain the transaction and shall be kept on file in the office of the Socialist Co-operative.

The treasurer was authorized to order 1,000 membership cards, 2,000 cards for non-members and 1,000 receipts for deposits on goods not in stock.

The following new applications for membership were received: Comrade B. L. Ball, with \$1.00; comrade Geo. D. Evans, with 50 cents; comrade Ed. J. B. Coye.

The board then adjourned and will meet at 8 P. M., Friday, August 16th, in the Temple.

Ernest Untermann,
Secretary pro tem.

Will Open Aug. 17th.

At the Socialist Temple, 129 South Western Avenue, Saturday evening, August 17th, the Socialist Co-operative will begin supplying its members and friends with staple goods; and the store in the Temple will hereafter be open every week day evening from 7 to 9, and on Sunday evenings before and after the meeting.

Only party members can become members of the Co-operative with a voice in its control. Membership fee \$1.00, of which at least 50 cents must be paid in advance, the balance to be taken out of rebates on purchases. Any one not a party member may obtain a purchasing card from any member which will entitle him to the same rebates that members receive but without any vote in the affairs of the Co-operative. Goods will be sold for cash only at ordinary retail prices, for example:

Choice Java and Mocco coffee.....30c
Select Santos coffee.....30c
Select uncolored Japan tea.....30c
Pure baking powder, pound can.....25c
Best whole rice......04c
Finest sugar or talc......06c
Select California prunes......08c
Best seeded raisins......10c
Canned salmon, 1 lb. can......10c
Canned corn or tomatoes, 8c to 10c
Good oil sardines, per can......08c
Best matches, per dozen boxes......10c
Pure vinegar, per gallon, with jug.....25c
Good soap, 10 bars......25c
Best bluing or ammonia, large bottle......01c
Salt soda, per pound......01c
Clothespins, per dozen......01c

At the end of each quarter, the actual net profit will be figured up; of this one-eighth will be set aside for socialist propaganda; (most of this will naturally go to the Workers' Call until the paper is on a paying basis); one-eighth will be set aside as a reserve fund for the increase of the work of the Co-operative; and the other three-fourths will be returned to members and holders of purchasing cards in proportion to their purchases.

Buy your supplies at the Socialist Temple, and stop paying a profit to capitalists.

Carnegie as an Educator.

A correspondent of Ella Wheeler Wilcox protested against her praising Andrew Carnegie and she retorted by saying that his course was the best that could be pursued under the circumstances as the masses must first be educated before any lasting benefit to the world could be obtained. While the principle she goes on is correct, it does not follow that he aims at carrying it out. The result that she thinks he will attain in the course of a few generations of the use of his libraries, can be attained in the next few years by the education of the people in their class interests and while Carnegie's course cannot prevent the attainment of this end, still, a proper use of his wealth would hasten it and therefore Ella is wrong in her statement that he is doing the best possible thing for society in building and endowing libraries.

Always remember that the main bulwark of capitalism is the ignorance of the workers. They are in darkness only because they do not know the way out. Are you doing all you can to show them the path?

Meeting of members of No. 355 E. 63rd St. Sunday Aug. 19th, 8 p. m. Ward organizers meet same place 8 p. m.

J. F. Saunders,
S. D. B. Organizer.

LABOR ITEMS.

And Notes From Trade Union Journals and Exchanges, Throughout the United States.

Carroll D. Wright, United States Labor Commissioner, says there are 3,500,000 workmen unemployed.

New "official" cap for Pullman car porters objected to by the latter. Objection will not be sustained.

New Zealand "labor arbitration" scheme has failed and must be abandoned. Reason: "nothing to arbitrate."

Two striking silk weavers at Paterson, N. J., were given 30 days in jail for defying a court injunction by picketing.

A cablegram from London says if the steel trust defeats the strikers the British manufacturers will go into the trustification business.

Twenty-five million dollar hat trust is about to be incorporated in New Jersey. School text book trust will manufacture heads to fit the product.

Out of 14 per cent in wages of textile workers in Fall River, Cutler mills ordered by capitalist owners. "What means this strike?"

Machine which does the work of six bank clerks in counting and weighing gold, was introduced into several Chicago banks last week. Usual result: "consternation" amongst the bank employees.

Dr. Benf. Andrews recently declared that coming generation may think it right to kill "decadents, who poison the fountain of life." Bad outlook for the parasites who live on tax, interest, and profit.

Local Trades Unions are passing resolutions "deploring" action of Western employees of steel trust in refusing to strike. Sacred right of "deploring" must be preserved at all hazards and exercised occasionally.

Lots of commercial small fry failures in Germany last week. Socialists contested a vacant seat in Reichstag and polled over 45,000 votes. For the same seat 7,000 Socialist votes were recorded in 1898. See that bump?

Returns of the French census show that the population has increased but 412,000 in the last five years. As a compensation for this, it may be mentioned that the socialist vote has more than doubled in the same period.

Toronto Trades and Labor Council voted almost unanimously to support, both morally and financially, the movement for socialism in Canada. All over the Dominion the sentiment in favor of the formation of a spear-club Socialist party is growing.—Cleveland Citizen.

Residents of the North Side are preparing to get ready to take steps to inaugurate a "crusade" against the "dirties" which infect that neighborhood. The preliminary "denunciation" has already been spoken by several "indignant citizens."

Four British trades unionists, said to represent 100,000 workmen, are on their way to this country to study the economic conditions of labor in America, their expenses being defrayed by a Liverpool capitalist. Several others will follow as soon as the steel strike is over.

Twelve prisoners convicted of non-support of their children were released from the Toledo (Ohio) workhouse this week because that institution was unable to support them. President Shortall of the local "Humane Society," there's a "moral" somewhere in this for you, if you can only dig it out.

Montana judge declares that Standard Oil Co. attempted to bribe him with \$250,000 to decide a suit in their favor. Standard Oil Co. says the other party to the lawsuit did the trick for \$100,000. A fixed "wage scale" might perhaps straighten out the tinks and tangles involved in operations of this sort.

So far the Allen-Chalmers Co. have not been able to obtain sufficient "wages" to operate their machine shops. The strikers' pickets have been so remarkably successful in foiling their efforts in this direction that "police protection" begins to loom up as the last resort of the few baffled capitalists who have not yet conceded the 8 hour day.

Trusts of a Week.

From the Cleveland Citizen.

Four-fifths of the coke ovens of Pennsylvania have passed under the control of H. F. Frick and thus become closely federated with the billion-dollar steel trust.—The soft coal interests continue to move toward a common center, and in at least five states the new combinations will be largely in control.—One hundred smelters in Utah, Nevada and other Western states have formed a \$12,000,000 trust.—A \$10,000,000 dredging trust is announced from Chicago.—Another attempt is being made to combine the leading shoe manufacturers.—About 3,000 grocery stores of Philadelphia are to be brought into a \$4,000,000 combine which hopes to clean up 100 per cent a year.—A \$50,000,000 cotton trust is organizing down South.—The cigar trust is building what will be the largest factory in the world in New Orleans, and is acquiring control of the best tobacco plantations in Cuba, Porto Rico and other islands.—The rubber trust is preparing to absorb independent plants and plantations in Central and South America.—A \$50,000,000 cast iron trust is being formed.—Laundry machine makers are trustifying at \$30,000,000.—Tie importers and handlers are forming a trust.—A \$4,000,000 house are organizing a trust.—A \$100,000,000 combine.—A huge international window glass trust is forming.

THE "MAN IN THE STREET"

Remarks on Some Far-fetched Objections Usually Launched Against Socialist Agitators.

A common remark hurled at socialist by pin-headed ignoramus is, "If you fellows don't like the way things are, get out of the country!" This is an exasperating exclamation because it evidences a hopeless case in its author, who cannot be reached through education and is therefore out of the influence of Socialist propaganda. But in answer to it, it can be said for the benefit of those who hear it and who are intelligent enough to be influenced, that our workmen who represent the class that makes the country, the Socialist do not propose to get out of it but intend to make it a country in which to live.

To be the cause of a condition or to simply point out a condition which exists and explain its cause, are two different positions. Yet these positions are ignorantly or maliciously linked by opponents of Socialism when they say, "Socialists," "apostles of discontent."

Notwithstanding the fact that discontent exists alongside of highly developed capitalism and is increasing to such an extent as to alarm the capitalist in his stronghold, the blame for it is put on the Socialists who are without power and have nothing to do with the existing order. Discontent to the Socialist is simply an indication of progress towards the eradication of its cause. Instead of being the cause of discontent, Socialism is the remedy for it, and rallying round its banners, the discontented of every land push on in the hope of happiness which is denied to the great majority of mankind under the capitalist order of society.

"You fellows are talking nonsense, this is a free country!" yells a man from the crowd to the Socialist speaker. The Socialist knows that in the sense in which this is meant that it is so, and because it is so, is the reason why he is out urging people to use that freedom—the ballot—in such a manner as to make that freedom of value.

Just because we are free to change conditions is a poor reason for not doing so, yet such is the logic of the man who makes the objection above noted. Unless the freedom we have be exercised it becomes valueless or worse still, is used against us, such being the case with the working class now when they vote their oppressors into power. The Socialist is agitating for the intelligent use of the freedom we have in order to gain the still greater freedom which awaits such action.

Barbarism Militant.

The Chicago Tribune says that there is a growing tendency on the part of the European powers to utilize the militant and barbarous subjects of their dependencies for service in their armies. After enumerating the numerous instances in which the powers can put this policy into force, the Tribune remarks that in this way the continental great powers of Europe, such as France, Germany, Russia, etc., may be relieved of that compulsory military service which is such a drawback to trade and industry. A very nice arrangement, one would say, in which the inhabitants of a country are allowed to stay at home and enrich themselves at industrial pursuits while their barbarous subjects fight the battles of the fatherland. Very nice, too, for the capitalist who appropriates the major part of the results of the above mentioned industries. There is another chapter, however, which is of much importance and comes nearer getting at the main gist of the thing. This second fact is that the conscripted armies of Europe are becoming more and more unreliable for the service which the capitalist governments clearly see is inevitable for the future. This service consists in putting down the working class in times of labor disturbances and revolution. It is a fact which can no longer be concealed that the armies of these countries are so impregnated with socialism that in some cases the troops refuse to fire on strikers, and in times of revolution would undoubtedly go over in great numbers to the people. It is this fact which makes the government of Europe so ready to consider the proposition of employing barbarian troops. It is this important fact which the Tribune inadvertently forgot to mention.

National Debts.

Mr. O. P. Austin, chief of the U. S. Bureau of Statistics, in an article in the North American Review, says that the national debts of all the nations of the world amount to \$31,500,000,000, or ten times the sum that they were indebted one hundred years ago. This is the amount that nations owe each other and their own capitalists. In other words, the nations owe the nations \$31,500,000,000, for the world owes the world this sum. As a man cannot be in debt to himself neither can a body of men be indebted to itself. But one body can be indebted to another body and this is the case with the nations. In the nations a small body of capitalists hold papers showing that the great mass of laborers are indebted to them for the enormous sum of \$31,500,000,000. Where is there any hope for the workingmen in any party that says this amount must be paid?

The interest that every man, woman and child in France must pay on the national debt is \$45.25 every year. However, the activity of the French Socialists forbodes the end of their term in this tragedy of capitalism.

Don't forget that in every workingman there is possible material for making a revolution. It is the material developed by putting the party press within his reach.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN.

Writer in Capitalist Journal Calls for "Statesmanship" to Head of Socialism.

As a general rule the capitalist press is too prudent to exhibit its alarm over the menace which it represents the present system through Socialism. Nevertheless the deduction of "public opinion" by no means flows from the above. The ordinary careful reader can observe innumerable instances where the fear of the capitalist class as regards the future is plainly apparent, though the term "socialism" may not appear in the forebodings, which generally take the shape of warnings in favor of a reform. A remarkable illustration of this is given in the article which appears in the Record Herald of August 5th as a contribution to the "Current Topics Club" the matter for which has been written as the paper itself states by "Experts and Specialists."

The writer, whose name appears above the article as William Edward Curtis, Esq., Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, takes as his subject "Present Opportunities for Young Men" and devotes two columns towards showing that a large opportunity exists in politics for the employment of said young men. It is of the utmost importance, he says, "that there should be in politics young men who cannot be bought and who by their influence alone can arrest such a possibility."

The "young man" is to enter politics for the purpose of curbing the political power of concentrated wealth, checking the "tax-dodger and giving a halt upon the plutocracy who purchase the language of laws which add to their wealth." The "possibility" alluded to is the dangerous results which might ensue from having things as they are at present. While Mr. Curtis admits that political power is at present in the hands of the great capitalists he does not tell his readers how the "young man" in question is going to set about putting restraints upon them.

"His championship of a high order" and "unselfish patriotism" is all the equipment that the "young man" needs, but as the present holders of political power are all supplied liberally with similar qualifications it is rather difficult to see just how they are to be displaced. The capitalist class may be safely trusted to see that the "young man" who "cannot be bought," or in other words the fellow who honestly thinks their power should be limited, never gets into a position where he can carry out his "unselfish patriotism" ideas. Then follows this remarkable passage which is perhaps of more interest to the working class than to the "young man" for whom Mr. Curtis sees an opportunity in politics:

While the country is prosperous and the laborer is being paid his wages with regularity and all is contentment there seems to be no impending trouble, but when the day of prosperity ceases, as it MUST IN TIME, and the laborer is not regularly paid and reductions in wages are made and bad feeling is engendered between the possessors of great properties and the people employed by them, who can the voter, what will happen if the feeling of resentment PREVENTS THOSE VOTERS FROM BEING CONTROLLED BY THE USE OF MONEY AND THE PEACEFUL INTERESTS OF a healthy people are menaced by adverse legislation and their property is attached and destroyed by discontented workmen? May not their money, NO LONGER EARNED, BEING TAKEN BY CHIEF OF VOTES be directed to the purchase of arms and ammunition?

How many workingmen readers of the Record Herald's "Current Topics" grasped the meaning which Curtis "expert and specialist" wished to convey in this passage? Does it not state explicitly that law is a creature of property interests, that the so called free and independent citizen is in fact a puppet or unconsciously controlled by the pecuniary interests of wealthy people, or in other words by the capitalist class? And does it not state also that the power of changing this condition of affairs lies in the hands of the workingclass alone? Does it not state that when those workingmen finally realize that intolerable conditions of their servitude they will menace the property interests of their masters with adverse legislation? Is it not in short a warning against SOCIALISM which this "expert and specialist" attempts to give his readers, without mentioning the word?

And finally does he not say that the present system depends for its continuance upon the ignorance of the workingmen, and the ability of the capitalists to maintain that ignorance?

Yes, Mr. Curtis, "expert and specialist," acknowledges the truth of the statement made by Marx over fifty years ago, that when capitalism becomes "incompetent to assure an existence to the slave within his slavery" it will disappear. And it is to save off this (to him) evil day that he urges the "young man" to get into politics.

Mr. Curtis, "expert and specialist," sees the present economic class struggle and its outcome, so clearly, that he makes no secret of the possibility of physical force on the part of the capitalist class to offset "adverse legislation" on the part of the revolting workingmen.

So he wishes to create a corps of reactionary politicians who equipped with "statesmanship of a high order" and "unselfish patriotism" are to reconcile the irreconcilable, establish concord between tendencies inherently discordant, make the intolerable, tolerable, put back the time that MUST come, and permanently check the entire process of social evolution.

Mr. Curtis, "expert and specialist," though he is asking too much, such young men as he wants will not be forthcoming. In despite of the quality of "statesmanship or patriotism" there is no place for them. They must either stand upon one side or the other, with the capitalists or with the working class, for the Old order or the New. There is no room for the arbitrator, for there is nothing to arbitrate.

However it is not unimportant to so-called "expert and specialist" to admit in a capitalist journal that the question of all questions in the near future will be SOCIALISM VERSUS CAPITALISM.

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Creditable Lunacy.

Open Air Meetings.

ALL SPEAKERS TAKE NOTICE.
You will please read this notice carefully so that you will know what meeting you are booked to speak at and if you cannot be there let the Division Secretary or Organizer know by return mail.

WEST DIVISION.

Saturday, 8 p. m.—Robby and Chicago Ave. Speakers: E. A. Morris, E. Williams and J. F. Brennan.
Saturday—Paulina and Milwaukee, 8 p. m. Speakers: A. Klenke, M. Welcher and J. Bartels.

Saturday, 8 p. m., Milwaukee Ave. and Armitage Ave. Speakers: Aug. Bino, W. Higgins and E. M. Stangland.

Sunday 3 p. m.—Union Park, Warren Ave. Speakers: Aug. Klenke and E. Williams and A. Menke.

Sunday 5 p. m.—California and North Ave. Speakers: Goodspeed, J. Collins and B. Berlyn.

Sunday 8 p. m.—Pedra and Madison Sts. Speakers: Aug. Klenke and J. W. Hartin.

Monday, 8 p. m.—Western and Capison St. Speakers: J. Cotrel, E. Cops and A. Klenke.

Tuesday—8 p. m., Center and Blue Island Avenue. Speakers: August Klenke and J. F. Brennan.

Tuesday—8 p. m., 4th and Lake St. Speakers: John Collins and E. M. Stangland.

Wednesday—8 p. m., 24th and Oakley Avenue. Speakers: E. Williams, W. Higgins and A. Menke.

Wednesday, 8 p. m.—Noble and Erie Streets. Speakers: G. L. Smith, A. Bino and J. Fox.

Wednesday, 8 p. m.—Division Street and California Ave. Speakers: W. I. Goodspeed and Geo. Koop.

Thursday, 8 p. m.—42nd Ave. and Harrison Street. Speakers: E. M. Stangland and H. P. Kusch.

Thursday 8 p. m.—Taylor and Blue Island Ave. Speakers: Aug. Klenke and A. Menke.

Thursday, 8 p. m.—Evergreen and Milwaukee Ave. Speakers: M. Kaplan and M. Welcher.

Friday—8 p. m., Halsted and O'Brien Streets. Speakers: Chas. Sand and J. W. Hartin.

Friday—Paulina and 12th St. Speakers: J. Fox, A. Klenke and A. Bino.

NORTH DIVISION.

Sunday, 4:30 p. m.—Center and North Clark Street. Speakers: Sand and Morris.

Sunday, 8 p. m.—Sheffield and Wrightwood Avenues. Speakers: Kaplan and Anderson.

Tuesday, 8 p. m.—N. Clark St. and North Ave. Speakers: Morris and Anderson.

Wednesday, 8 p. m.—Oak and Franklin Streets. Speakers: Morris and Anderson.

Thursday, 8 p. m.—Walton Place and North Clark Street. Speakers: E. Berlyn and Hall.

Friday—Diversey Blvd and Racine Ave. Speakers: J. Collins and Kaas.

SOUTH DIVISION.

Saturday, Aug. 17, 8 p. m.—State and Congress. P. Roswell and J. Wanhope. 11th and Michigan Ave. Speakers: R. I. Sims and M. J. Zetley.

2nd and Commercial Ave. Speakers: J. W. Saunders and M. Kaplan.

3rd and Halsted. Speakers: C. Sands and R. A. Morris.

13th and Wallace. Speakers: M. H. Taft and H. Berlyn.

Sunday, Aug. 18, 3 p. m.—49th and Dearborn. Speakers: W. Costley and R. I. Sims.

8 p. m.—40th and Cottage Grove Ave. Speakers: W. Costley and P. Sienau.

State and Congress. Speakers: L. M. Forberg.

Monday, Aug. 19, 8 p. m.—333 Halsted Street. Speakers: J. W. Saunders and W. Costley.

Wednesday, Aug. 21, 8 p. m.—39th and Cottage Grove Ave. R. I. Sims and H. Berlyn.

2nd and Dearborn. Speakers: W. Costley and P. Pierre.

Thursday, Aug. 22, 8 p. m.—39th and Dearborn. Speakers: Wierlein and H. I. Sims.

Saturday, Aug. 24, 8 p. m.—State and Congress. Speakers: R. Berlyn and Robert.

11th and Michigan. Speakers: J. W. Saunders and R. I. Sims.

2nd and Commercial. Speakers: E. M. Forberg and J. Wanhope.

DIVISION NO. 4.

Saturday, 8 p. m.—Hoyne and Belmont Ave. Speakers: Robbins and Bard.

Tuesday, 8 p. m.—41st and Armitage Avenue. Speakers: Lehighwell, Bard and H. H. H.

Wednesday, 8 p. m.—Lincoln and Belmont Ave. Speakers: Robbins, Lehighwell and Brennan.

Thursday, 8 p. m.—Belmont and Albany Ave. Speakers: Robbins, Lehighwell and Bard.

SOCIALIST PARTY

OF CHICAGO.

Branch Directory.

COMMITTEES.

GENERAL COMMITTEE meets first Saturday of every month at Schiller Hall, 3rd floor, Schiller Bldg., 181 E. Randolph street. M. H. Taft, secretary, 28 N. Clark street.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meets every Monday at Western Ave. Call Office, 38 N. Clark street. M. H. Taft, secretary, 28 N. Clark street.

BRANCHES.

The following directory announces only the business meetings of the various branches. All agitation meetings will be announced in the "List of Meetings," which will be found on the first page of every issue of The Workers' Call.

ORGANIZATION DIVISION NO. 1. THE SOUTH SIDE.

SOUTH SIDE COMMITTEE meets Sunday Morning, 9 o'clock, at 715 E. Emerald avenue. G. Anderson, Secretary, 115 Emerald ave. Walter Thomas, 1115 Division Organizer, 4418 Ellis avenue.

FIRST AND SECOND WARDS—Meet every Friday, 8 p. m., at 214 Wabash ave. (store). Secretary, Alce Washburn, 175 East 22nd street. Organizer, Peter Raat, 1706 Wabash av.

THIRD WARD—Headquarters, 204 E. State street, meets every Monday at 8 p. m.; secretary, S. E. Yeomans, 2305 State street. Organizer, Louis Daignard, 2705 State street.

FOURTH WARD—Meets every first and third Monday night at 3110 South Halsted street, secretary, Joe Trenta, 254 E. Twenty-fourth street. Organizer, H. Driesvagt, 2112 Halsted st.

FIFTH WARD—Meets every second and third Tuesday at 5745 E. Halsted st. Sec. George Mitchell, 1333 56th st. Organizer, A. Beck.

SIXTH WARD—Meets first and third Thursday night at 43 E. 9th street. Secretary M. Klemminger, 634 Lake ave. Organizer, A. J. Nielsen, 345 E. 42nd street.

SEVENTH WARD—Meets every second and fourth Friday evening at 8 o'clock, at 625 Cottage Grove avenue, rear hall, first floor. Secretary, Peyton Howell, 627 Washington avenue. Organizer, Stanley Klemminger, 4193 East 55th street.

EIGHTH WARD—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 8 o'clock, at 128, 20th Street, corner Buffalo Avenue. T. J. Vind, Secretary, 128 20th Street.

NINTH AND TENTH WARDS—Meet every 1st and 3rd Monday at 1424 Halsted street, secretary, Geo. L. Rosenberg, 443 W. Taylor St.

ELEVENTH WARD—Every 2nd and 4th Thursday at Jussawitch Hall, cor. 1st street and Paulina street. Robert Plotter, 406 Washburne ave.

TWELFTH WARD—Secretary G. J. Modola, 119 E. Albany Ave.

THIRTEENTH WARD—Every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at Socialist Temple, 130 E. Western Ave. Secy Jas Lambert, 1812 Washington Blvd.

FOURTEENTH WARD—Every Friday at 8 o'clock, Hall, southeast corner Grand and Western avenues; secretary, E. Cope, 98 Emerson avenue.

FIFTEENTH WARD—Meets every Friday at 8 o'clock, at 371 Thomas St. Sec. F. H. Kuchensacker, 450 N. Winchester Ave.

SIXTEENTH WARD—Every 2nd and 4th Monday, Shonholen's Hall, Ashland and Milwaukee Ave.; secretary, O. Rosendack, 348 N. Wood St.

SEVENTEENTH WARD—Every 2nd and 4th Friday, Aurora Hall, Huron St. and Milwaukee Ave., secretary, A. Mohr, 41 N. Wood St.

EIGHTEENTH WARD—First and third Wednesday, 8 p. m., 477 W. Madison street, secretary, John Gillespie, 677 W. Madison street.

NINETEENTH WARD—Every Tuesday evening at Hall House, secretary, Miss Mary Collins, 1111 House, corner Polk and Halsted streets.

TWENTIETH WARD—Every Thursday at Socialist Temple, 130 E. Western Ave., secretary, James S. Smith, 418 W. Madison street.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD—Every first and third Wednesday, 8 p. m., 3rd Floor, 38 N. Clark Street, Secy, H. A. Morris, 38 N. Clark Street.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD—Every Tuesday and Tuesday in the month at 21 Clybourn avenue; secretary, P. F. Ekenberg, 332 N. Franklin street.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD—Meets every other Friday evening at 604 Sedgwick street. Secy, H. Holthausen Jr., secretary.

TWENTY-FOURTH—Every 2nd and 4th Thursday at N. W. cor. Southport avenue and Diversey Blvd.; secretary, E. G. Knaus, 321 Lincoln ave.

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD—Every second and fourth Friday evening at 1111 E. 42nd Street, Diversey Boulevard. Secretary, H. N. Daniels, 1440 Newport Avenue.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD—Every first and third Wednesday, cor. N. Leavitt and 10th Platte av. A. Johnson, secretary, 333 Cuyler av.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 1—AYONIALE—Meetings every Friday at 806 W. Wellington street; secretary, Wm. M. Lehighwell, 606 W. Wellington st.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 2—IRVING PARK—Secretary, J. H. Bard, 713 W. Irving Park Blvd.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 3—CRAGIN—Every first and third Monday, Lindstrom's Hall, 1915 N. 1st Av. Secretary, J. Harris, 1950 W. Montana Av.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 4—MIRA—Secretary, A. E. Eerama, 1116 Armitage avenue.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD NO. 5—SWEDISH SETTLEMENT—Secretary, Daniel Zakra, 1151 N. Fifty-seventh court.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD NO. 6—HANSON PARK—Secretary, James Charbonneau, 216 N. Whipple street.

TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD—Every Wednesday at headquarters, Socialist Hall, Armitage and Milwaukee avenues. Secretary, Isaac Johnson, 385 N. Washington Ave.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD—Meets on 4th at 644 Ashland. Secy, Organizer, Wm. S. Ellis, 547 Ashland av.

THIRTIETH WARD—Secretary, F. W. Fisher, 425 Westworth avenue.

THIRTY-FIRST WARD—Every Friday at Torin Hall, 19th and Aberdeen streets, 8 p. m. Secretary, H. P. Wodman, 814 Loomis street. Organizer, F. Morley, 525 Aberdeen st.

THIRTY-SECOND WARD—Meets every Friday, 8 p. m., at 4418 Halsted St. Secy, L. H. M. Forberg, 4418 Halsted St. Organizer, G. Anderson, 7151 Emerson Ave.

THIRTY-THIRD WARD—Every second and fourth Wednesday evening at 11th street and Michigan avenue; secretary, G. F. Denno, 1147 Perry av. Organizer, H. DeRosa, 444 West 11th street.

THIRTY-FOURTH WARD BRANCH—Meets every Tuesday at 2124 Harrison St. Secy, H. G. Lowrey, 238 Harrison Street.

THIRTY-FIFTH WARD, No. 1—Secretary, J. M. Crook, 106 N. 5th ave.

GERMAN BRANCHES.

KARL MARX CLUB—Every second and fourth Monday evenings at 280 Larrabee street, near North avenue; secretary, John Vogt, 149 Garfield Av.

FREDERICK ENGELS CLUB—Meets every 1st and 3rd Monday at 4571 Rishop St.; secretary, J. Stevens, 3613 W. Sixty-sixth St.

EIGHTH WARD GERMAN CLUB—Every first and third Friday evenings at 1910 South Chicago avenue; secretary, Ferdinand Jahnke, 10413 Ave. K.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD GERMAN CLUB—Every first and third Thursday evenings at Social Turner Hall, Belmont and Paulina.

POLISH BRANCHES.

POLISH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Meets every Monday at Polish headquarters, 444 Noble street; secretary, F. Cienciera, 444 Noble street.

SEVENTEENTH WARD BRANCH—Every Saturday at 484 Noble street; secretary, M. Plack, 484 Noble street.

EIGHTH WARD BRANCH—Every Sunday, 3 p. m., at Prokop's Hall, 14th street and Superior avenue; secretary, P. Rudinski, 1757 Market ave.

TENTH WARD BRANCH—Every Saturday evening at Pulaski's Hall, 16th street and Ashland avenue; secretary, K. Kosturki, 67 W. 19th street.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD BRANCH—Every first and third evenings, Kosciuszki Hall, 24th and Wood streets.

LADIES' BRANCH—Every first Sunday at 653 21st place; secretary, Mrs. H. Polak, 653 21st place.

EDUCATIONAL CLUBS.

SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., at 1333 Milwaukee av., in rear.

LARALLE POLITICAL AND EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Lecture and reading rooms at 484 E. Halsted street; meetings every Friday night.

SOCIALIST BRICKLAYERS' EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Meets every Saturday, 3 p. m., at Socialist Temple, 130 E. Western Ave.; John Cottrell, secretary, 343 Warren Ave.; J. Langenberg, treasurer, 25 Sheffield Ave.

ILLINOIS

Locals affiliated with Social Democratic Party, headquarters at Springfield, Mass.

ILLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE meets every 1st and 3rd Friday evenings at 79 Dearborn street. Secretary, R. A. Morris, 38 N. Clark street.

LOCAL ALTON—Secretary, Aug. Shipman, 140 Union street.

LOCAL BELLEVILLE—Secretary, G. W. Boyce, 114 N. Gold street.

LOCAL CENTRALIA—Secretary, Anthony Baumgartner, Railroad No. 1.

LOCAL GLEN CARBON—Secretary, C. Demmerlich.

LOCAL GALESBURG—Secretary, Jan. C. Modis, 127 E. North street.

LOCAL MERRIN—Secretary, F. R. Myers.

LOCAL MONMOUTH—Secretary, E. P. Watson, Box 109.

LOCAL MOLINE—Secretary, Paul Prossell.

LOCAL NEW BURNSIDE—Secretary, A. O. Miles.

LOCAL PEKIN—Secretary, G. F. Schmidt, 212 Court street.

LOCAL QUINCY—Secretary, William Holman, 1230 State street.

LOCAL ROCK ISLAND—Secretary, H. Weyland, 1205 Fifth avenue.

LOCAL GLEN ELLYN—Secretary, Chas. M. Kerr.

LOCAL SPRINGFIELD—Secretary, A. von Behrens, 1440 N. Grand avenue.

LOCAL FREEBURG—Secretary, Joe Sutton.

LOCAL TRENTON—Secretary, J. J. Shuster.

LOCAL ALTOONA—Secretary, Carl Elion, M. D.

LOCAL BISHOP HILL—Secretary, A. F. Lindwall.

LOCAL ROCKFORD—Secretary, Henry Nesvahl, 608 Seventh street.

LOCAL BERWICK—Secretary, H. E. Wallace.

LOCAL ABINGDON—Secretary, Thos. Wallace.

LOCAL PANA—Secretary, Henry Walser.

LOCAL LINCOLN—Secy, J. N. Balt.

M. COHN'S ORCHESTRA

Dr. Henry A. Frankel.

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THE WORKERS' CALL.

Published every Saturday at Chicago, Ill., at 100 West Madison Street, in the building formerly occupied by the Chicago Tribune. The paper is published for the workers of the world, and is the only paper of its kind in the United States. It is the only paper that is published for the workers of the world, and is the only paper that is published for the workers of the world.

Subscription price, \$1.00 per annum in advance. Single copies, 10 cents. The paper is published for the workers of the world, and is the only paper of its kind in the United States. It is the only paper that is published for the workers of the world, and is the only paper that is published for the workers of the world.

Advertisements are accepted on liberal terms. The paper is published for the workers of the world, and is the only paper of its kind in the United States. It is the only paper that is published for the workers of the world, and is the only paper that is published for the workers of the world.

Editorial correspondence should be sent to the editor, 100 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill. The paper is published for the workers of the world, and is the only paper of its kind in the United States. It is the only paper that is published for the workers of the world, and is the only paper that is published for the workers of the world.

Contributions and notices of persons concerned in the labor movement should be sent to the editor, 100 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill. The paper is published for the workers of the world, and is the only paper of its kind in the United States. It is the only paper that is published for the workers of the world, and is the only paper that is published for the workers of the world.

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permitted to present him with \$10,000 a month from their labor to the mine. Instantly demanded that eight hours constitute a day's work. Clark says that he would rather let the mine grow in the streets of Jerome than grant his miners an eight hour day, and declares that he will keep the mine closed for a year rather than surrender what he considers a first principle. Perhaps though Mr. Clark might be induced to use his influence in the United States Senate towards securing legislation for the purpose of shortening the hours of labor. Every body knows that politics and "business" are quite distant.

"Let the West stand alone," says a well known capitalist journal, editorially commending the action of the South Chicago Steel plant employees in refusing to obey the strike order. "Let the West stand alone. There is no reason why the skilled workers of the West should not have their own independent organization. There is no reason why they should become enmeshed in controversies about Eastern mills which do not concern them in the least." Now if this advice is for the good of all concerned, why didn't J. Pierpont Morgan "let the West stand alone"? Why did he incorporate the Western mills in the billion dollar steel trust? Why did he not let them have "their own independent organization" as the editorial says? If there is "no reason" why he should not have done so, then it might be said that there is "no reason" why the workers of the Western mills should not stand with their Eastern fellow workmen. But if there is a reason for the formation of the Trust, it will also go to explain the formation of the Amalgamated Association.

DIVIDE THE RESPONSIBILITY.

The crushing out of five lives in the grade crossing "accident" which occurred at Forty-Seventh Street and Stewart Avenue last Saturday has evoked the usual forest of misleading denunciations in the daily press, which such horrors generally bring forth. The doctorman who died in the hospital two days after the "accident," declared that his brake wouldn't work, while the officials of the company it is said, stand ready to swear that the brake was quite new, and everything that a brake should be. Several witnesses will testify that the Pittsburgh express, which plunged into the street car, was traveling at a rate of twenty miles per hour. This, the train crew are prepared to deny, so the outlook for the usual amount of perjured testimony at the inquiry is unobscuredly bright.

The tracks should have been elevated says the capitalist editorial writer who seeks to evolve a "moral" lesson from the catastrophe. Why were they not? Because the city authorities allowed the railroad corporation until 1904 to do the work. But the greed and neglect of the railroad company delayed the work and is therefore responsible for the slaughter. The unfortunate five were sacrificed in the "sacred cause of increased dividends."

Well, why not? In what does their fate differ from that of hundreds of thousands of others who annually pay a blood tribute for the same purpose, except that in the one case a few moments suffer to produce the effect that in the other is attained in a few years? The entombment of hundreds of miners annually, the death list occasioned through the explosions of rotten boilers, the mortality amongst children of the men dwelling, sweat shop and packing house employees the ravages of tuberculosis, small pox, typhoid fever amongst those unfortunate who are forced through capitalist economic conditions to dwell in filthy tenements and pest breeding surroundings, what are all these phenomena due to except the desire for increased dividends? To call special attention to the "arrest and neglect" of transportation companies, when a sensational "accident" occurs, and at the same time ignore the infinitely greater slaughter which is daily and hourly attendant upon the desire for "increased dividends" is an indispensable qualification for the hired scribe who would succeed in capitalist journalism.

It is a nice discrimination in hypocrisy that insists that the responsibility for such "accidents" must be placed entirely to the account of the desire for increased dividends on the part of the corporation. The class which principally furnishes the victims in itself not without responsibility in the matter. While they acquiesce in the continuance of the economic system of which "increased dividends" is the central object, they may more justly be considered victims of their own folly than of the "greed and neglect" of the railroad or any other capitalistic combination.

STATUS OF THE STRIKE.

Nothing unusual has taken place since last week that would change the relative position of the combatants in the great steel strike. On both sides the usual "victories" are being claimed. Here and there the strikers have been successful in inducing the union men to quit, noticeably so in Joliet and Milwaukee while many of them confidently predict that the South Chicago employees of the Trust will receive their decision and join the ranks of their brethren. From time to time President Shaffer makes statements purporting to show his confidence in ultimate victory for his side in the conflict.

On the other hand the Trust officials though not so liberal in making statements for publication, are bending all their energies towards showing the skilled workers that they are not altogether indispensable in the steel industry and that their places can be readily filled. The capitalist press, ever ready to do the bidding of the ruling class, from day to day publishes a series of reports showing that an increasing number of plants are being successfully operated by non union labor, and attached to these items may be generally found a denial from some local representative of the strikers, that any such gains have been made.

Here and there the militia are being held in readiness to preserve capitalist "law and order," should that institution be endangered by the anticipated action of the strikers. "Law and order" never suffered at the hands of the capitalist class and probably for this reason a letter from the Secretary of State for Ohio to the United States Steel Co., requesting compliance with the laws governing foreign corporations in Ohio, has been properly ignored by the officials of the latter combination.

According to the spokesman of the Amalgamated Association the strike has hardly yet begun, while the opposing forces try to give the impression that it is about over and that in any case they are rather indifferent about the entire matter.

And so the air is filled with rumors, statements, threats, probabilities, denials and assertions; all instinctively confusing and misleading. A long string of resolutions from the "Peace Convention Delegates" (whoever they may be) requesting President McKinley to urge upon Congress the establishment of arbitration, etc., etc., and also calling upon Morgan and Shaffer to submit their case to a "wise and impartial commission," indicates that the situation is not without its humorous side, but when the aforesaid "delegates" also resolve, "that they recommend that all governments should submit pending and future difficulties to the Hague Tribunal, as the eminent event of the century," they might properly be reminded that a joke carried too far is decidedly in bad taste.

All that can be definitely said however as to the developments of the week in regard to the steel strike is that all the players are not yet upon the stage. Organized labor and organized capital are preparing their forces for the decisive struggle and the end is not yet distinctly in sight.

In Memoriam.

We regret to announce the death of an old and tried socialist, K. P. Egan of the 15th Ward Branch. Comrade Egan died last Sunday morning from the effects of a surgical operation which had been performed upon him. He leaves a widow and three children. The funeral which took place on Wednesday was attended by many of the local comrades of the West Side.

Reason and Emotion.

How solicitous the capitalist press appears that the workers should always be guided by "reason" may be seen from the following editorial extract in the Tribune on the coming out of the Joliet steel plant employees. "When members of the Amalgamated Association at Joliet voted last Sunday not to go on a strike reason guided them. When day before yesterday they reconsidered their action and voted to quit work they allowed themselves to be guided by their emotions, which in this case was a bad guide."

There is an old and well known saying that "second thoughts are best" but it evidently doesn't hold good when conclusions inimical to the interests of the ruling class are reached through reconsideration. The Tribune farther on in the same editorial admits that the employees feared to be "disloyal" to the union and that this fear induced them to go on strike. The fellow who is "disloyal" to his own class is therefore guided by reason, while the man who sticks by them is moved by "emotion." So friend workmen, if you wish to be guided by reason, don't strike yourself, but when your fellow workers do so, just get into a militia man's uniform, take your market and shoot holes through the emotional felloes. You will then have fully proved your title to be called a "reasonable being."

HOW TO WIN THE WAY.

Secretary Tighe, whom President Shaffer of the Steel Workers sent as his representative to Chicago, has discovered, says the Daily News, that the trust owns the workers of South Chicago. This extraordinary piece of intelligence will be very interesting to the union men of the East. Secretary Tighe is to be congratulated on his powers of observation, and should persevere in the use of them.

The non-union men who took the place of strikers at the Allis-Chalmers plant are said to be suffering from the unsanitary condition of their quarters in the works. This shows a very strange inconsistency on the part of the company. When the first three bus loads of scabs arrived at the plant they found a sumptuous feast spread for their delectation. So the worms have turned so soon, eh! Truly, all that glitters is not gold.

It has been found at last and this time it is by Gov. Thomas G. Jones of Alabama. He says: "These mob executions are brutalizing our children, blunting our religion and undermining our civilization." The poor people of Alabama who toil away their lives from early childhood in the collieries and cotton mills will now be able to understand what is the matter with them. We were aware that there were brutalizing, blunting and undermining influences at work and now that we know the nature of the disease we will be able to cure the patient. Let us be thankful for such wise and resolute governors as Jones.

The medical fraternity of London is greatly exercised over the recent wonderful growth of the Christian Science cause in that city. That Christian Science and such like refined, fashionable lunacies should become popular in England is a matter not to be wondered at. Like all other capitalist countries at this stage of economic progress it has its decaying middle class who, feeling the ground loosening under them, are ready to be distracted by any high class theory or conjecture that may come their way. It would not surprise us if Christian Science should obtain a strong foothold not only in England but in continental Europe as well.

The capitalist journals of this city have been devoting columns to the fact that for the first seven months of the current calendar year there was an excess of exports over imports amounting to \$24,554,000 an increase of about \$15,000,000 over that of last year. This is good imperialist ammunition, and appeals very strongly to the "patriotism" of the unthinking. To the socialist it represents just as many millions of dollars' worth of the sweat and blood of the American working class shipped away across the seas without any direct equivalent which can be consumed by themselves. Just so many millions of "surplus products" wrung by capitalism from the workers of America. Truly a high price for the American people to pay for that fabulous ornament of commercialism, the "balance of trade."

The government at Washington has discontinued all information concerning the disability and death of enlisted men in the Philippines except what comes by mail. It has cost the government \$1,400 a month to sustain the cable dispatches which formerly contained this information. Therefore, in the interests of economy it was discontinued. Relatives and friends of the soldiers are raising a great protest. The government, however, is quite right in the matter. Why should a capitalist state be any more solicitous for the welfare of those who fight for its markets, than the individual capitalist at home for the welfare of the stupid creatures who manufacture things to be sold? Is not one man as cheap as another, and the man who enlists to do the fighting perhaps the greater fool of the two?

The Gatebrook young lady who has come to Chicago to endeavor to organize the retail clerks for the purpose of bettering their condition, we venture to say has struck a pretty hard proposition. The average retail clerk would consider it an affront if you were to approach him for such a purpose, holding it beneath his dignity to belong to a "labor" organization. Not that his condition is so prosperous as to preclude the need of organization, for the poor wretch on a seven dollar a week salary can not be called affluent, but his training and environment put him into this state of mind. He has been taught to believe that with a proper exercise of his faculties he will some day be rich himself. The conditions of his daily work compel him to wear the best clothes he can possibly afford and to assume the air of respectability. Consequently it is no wonder that he turns up his nose at the means "ordinary laborers" employ to better their condition, and should be the most stupid and impetuous in the working class movement for freedom.

"Down at the bottom of it all lies the generally prevalent tendency toward luxurious living. Girls are not satisfied with the simpler style of living. Instead of that they look forward to having homes furnished extravagantly and elegantly. And the men know they are unable to provide the luxuries expected." In this manner the matrimonial question is summed up by a Maryland preacher. The Record-Herald, good capitalist lecher that it is, is sportingly agreeing and adds: "The girls must understand that not all of them can live in luxury any more than all the men can be millionaires or leaders in the every day struggle for existence." At

another time the Record-Herald will be telling us that discontent is the mother of progress. Give us a considerable element of young Americans who are intelligently discontented and it will not take them very long to establish the socialist republic, under which all homes can be furnished "extravagantly and elegantly." It need be to produce contented women, and no man will have the privilege of riding upon his fellow's back in "the every-day struggle for existence." The hope of humanity lies in its discontented men and women.

F. BOSWELL.

ENDORSES THE APPEAL.

J. E. G. of Socialist Party Urges Men to Assist Striking Employees of Steel Trust.

National Headquarters of THE SOCIALIST PARTY, St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 18, 1901. To the State, Territorial and Local Organizations, composing the SOCIALIST PARTY:

Comrades—Your attention is hereby directed to a call for financial aid, issued on Monday, Aug. 6th, 1901, by the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of the United States. The language of this call is of special interest to Socialists, inasmuch as the very opening sentence states that "the United States Steel Corporation is now WAGING WAR against organized labor."

In this world the Amalgamated Association unconsciously recognizes and indirectly endorses the political position of the Socialist Party on the "class struggle." This appeal also states that the Steel Trust is "fighting against the right of workingmen to combine," a "blow not alone directed at the Amalgamated, but at organized labor in general, the accomplishment of which would affect every organized body in the United States." The herein confessed weakness of the trade unions in the class-battle consists in the fact that while holding the forces of capitalism in check on the industrial field, they (the unions), are at a vital disadvantage, owing to the complete mastery and oppressive use of the political powers by the capitalist class. In vain have these facts been heretofore urged upon our brethren in the trade unions. Notwithstanding our supplications for a hearing, we have received a deaf ear, and by none more so than by our unfortunate brethren in the Amalgamated Association.

APPEAL TO SOCIALISTS.

Comrades, in this, the hour of our brethren's extremity, when thousands of these brave sons of the working class are fighting the most heroic battle of labor's history, stony indeed, would be our hearts were we to ignore the many and dignified appeal of their great labor organization. Inasmuch as most of the grounds of their published appeal accord in spirit, if not altogether in letter, with some of the very facts which Socialists have repeatedly urged as indicating the political isolation and consequent weakness of the trade unions; and in view of the further facts that the Socialist party is an organized political body of the working class, whose existence is threatened and may be involved; inasmuch as our party is that the Socialist Party is an organized capital than any body of workingmen organized on the industrial field; therefore, we, your National Committee, feel justified and impelled to issue this "Letter of Appeal and Advice," comprised in the following terms:

1. We urge upon each and every member of our party employed by the United States Steel Corporation, in mills or industries which may now or hereafter be affected, that it is your duty as a Socialist to join the Amalgamated Association or the union of your respective craft.

2. It is the duty of all Socialists, especially those residing within the strike field, to give the men of the Amalgamated Association, their moral, political and practical aid.

3. We recommend that popular subscriptions be opened by the Socialist press, and all funds be forwarded to the National Secretary for transmission to the Amalgamated Association.

4. We call upon all comrades, especially those residing in localities affected, to form Socialist strike committees, composed of both men and women, whose duty it shall be to aid the strikers by collecting donations of money, food and clothing, or giving social entertainments.

5. We urge that the boycotts of the Amalgamated Association be rigidly upheld by the comrades of the Socialist party.

6. That where compatible with the interests of the various unions, it would be most praiseworthy for our comrades to urge that all or part of the money raised through Labor day celebrations be donated to the families of needy strikers.

ADVICE TO SOCIALISTS AND TRADE UNIONISTS.

In those localities affected by the strike where Socialists are in political power, it would be in accordance with and demanded by the principles of the Socialist party, that all the POWER OF GOVERNMENT be used to PROTECT THE WORKING CLASS against the oppression of the capitalist class. If needs be and in accordance with existing legal requirements, contingent funds of public officers could be used for the purchase of the necessary food and clothing for the families of the men who are on strike. (where same exist) be used to DISTRIBUTE AID TO THE NEEDY FAMILIES of the strikers. While advising these and additional methods of relief, be in accordance with the above, that may occur to the wisdom of our comrades, we must needs regard the same as merely temporary palliatives, and this

view cannot be too strongly inculcated in the minds of our striking brethren. We must also admonish them that the ONLY HOPE for the emancipation of the WORKING CLASS is by the working class itself through class conscious political action, in the folds of the great International Socialist movement. It is eminently proper in this connection to call the attention of the strikers to the fact that ELECTIONS ARE IMMINENT in localities affected by the strike; that the struggle may be a prolonged one, and that the only way to prevent the use of the power of government against the working class is for the working class to ORGANIZE into the SOCIALIST PARTY and through class conscious voting at the ballot box, SEIZE the governing POWER, and use it in the interest of the working class and against the interest of the capitalist class. While the TRADE UNION as such CANNOT ACT as a political party, it is the trade unionist's duty to join and aid the political organization of the working class, in order that the trade union and Socialist movements may act in conjunction, as far as possible, in emancipating the workers from wage-slavery and installing the co-operative commonwealth.

Trade unionists desiring to organize the Socialist Party in their respective localities may obtain instructions or the services of an organizer by applying to the undersigned or the secretary of the state committee of the Socialist party in whichever state the applicant may be located.

The line of demarcation between the capitalist class and the working class is becoming more sharply defined with each succeeding strike. The duty of every Socialist is to be in the forefront of the class conflict.

Comrades, let us contribute of such resources as we may be able to command in aid of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. G. A. HOEHN, W. H. BAIRD, M. BALLARD DUNN, E. VAL PUTNAM, L. E. HILDEBRAND.

National Quorum of the Socialist Party. LEON GREENBAUM, National Secretary.

National Secretary's Correspondence.

Medford, Okla., Aug. 10.—On behalf of the Socialist party of Oklahoma I hasten to send greetings to you as National Secretary of the new united party, and offer our allegiance. It was on account of the miscarriage of the letter containing the credentials of our delegate that we were not represented at the convention.

I suppose that the control of dates for Comrades Vail and Wiltshire will now be in your hands. If so, we should like a few dates made for each in Oklahoma this fall. If we can get them please notify us as soon as possible.

Fraternalty yours, G. HALBROOKS, Territorial Secretary.

Newcastle, Pa., Aug. 12.—I have received a letter from Comrade Wiltshire, saying he was coming to our town to deliver an address for us soon. He tells me to write you for a date. Kindly fix it as soon as possible. We have five thousand men on strike and need all the assistance we can get. Yours for Socialism, W. J. WHITE, Secretary.

P. S.—We had a picnic on the 10th, and President Shaffer of the Steel Workers spoke. He gave us (the Socialists) great praise. We also had Max Hayes. It proved a field day for Socialism.

Yours truly, A. L. HEILING, Secretary.

Endorse the Socialist Party.

The following resolutions were passed by the National Convention of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, held at Atlantic City, N. J., last month:

"Whereas, a movement is now on foot to organize the class-conscious

Local Party Progress.

Reports of Organizers of the South, East and 4th District Divisions, on public meetings, party press, financial returns, and general agitation for the past week.
A record of growing activity.

SOUTH SIDE.

The active comrades of the South Side carried their efforts out for something last week; twenty new members were taken in, \$5.35 was collected for Workers' Call cards. Most all the meetings advertised were well attended, though a few were not on account of rain.

The meetings that were held were made interesting by the questions asked by the audience, showing their anxiety to learn more of Socialism. Last Friday a meeting was held at Baldwin's Hall, Thirty-second and Dearborn streets, and was addressed by Comrade Conley, Sims and Saunders, where nine-tenths of the audience were colored. Nine colored men gave in their applications for membership in the Socialist Party. Others vowed never to vote the Democratic or Republican tickets again.

In spite of the rain, a number of meetings were held Saturday night and Sunday afternoon. Comrade Wainhope, after stampeding two of three comrades of the "Korean" Dugma, addressed a large number in the rain. The speaker wanted to stop several times, but the audience urged him on, and he continued—the result of which was two applications for membership and about 50 Workers' Call distributed. Owing to the rain, there was a small attendance at the meeting at 355 E. Sixty-third street, Sunday, Aug. 12. However, with those present much good work was accomplished. It was decided to have a South Side headquarters, and every South Side branch is invited to contribute for same—chairs, donations, etc.

Financial report for the South Division for the week ending Aug. 18:

Total previous receipts	\$15.37
J. W. Johnston	1.00
Paul Pierce	1.00
Fellner	.25
Call cards sold	1.50
Literature sold	3.15
Miscellaneous	.90
Total receipts to Aug. 18	\$23.84
Total previous disbursements	\$16.32
Drama	6.50
Literature	1.00
Call cards sold to date	.40
Tuition	1.50
Total disbursements	\$25.72
Balance on hand	\$2.23

FIVE AND DRUM CORPS.

Here is a list of the ten best workers in order, with the amounts sold by each, to Aug. 18:

Exeprance Saunders	24
Nathan Berlyn	9
John Wainhope	10
Harry Saunders	8
Willie Mass	5
Stella Nelson	3
Isora Porberg	3
Gunnard Anderson	3
Edith Madson	3
Greta Bartlett	3
Thine week Henry Krebs of the 4th Ward and Willie Cole of the 32d Ward are the new members. The Five and Drum Corps will make its first public appearance Saturday, Aug. 24, 8 P. M., at 454 and Halsted streets. They meet for drill at 4510 Halsted street, Mondays and Fridays at 1 P. M.	

Financial report of S. S. Division for week ending Aug. 19, 1901:

Receipts:

Organization Fund	\$11.15
Balance from last week	\$1.00
8th Ward donation	\$1.00
21st Ward donation	.75
6th Ward donation	.75
Total	\$14.65

Expenditures:

Due Literature Committee	\$ 6.00
To organizers' account	6.50
On hand	1
Total	\$13.51

AUG. KLENKE, Organizer.

NORTH SIDE.

Tuesday evening the meeting at the corner of North Ave. and N. Clark St. was a success.

Comrades Berlyn and Cottrell made the principle addresses to a crowd of 100 that gathered. The meeting was opened by a new speaker comrade Roberts in a few, but well chosen remarks. Comrade Holthausen then introduced comrade Berlyn. 100 call cards were distributed and \$1.75 collected.

Wednesday evening's meeting at the corner of Oak and Franklin Streets was also a success.

A good sized crowd listened to comrades Morris and Hall in order. Questions then followed and a lively time was kept up for about 2 hours. 120 calls were distributed and a collection of 31 cents was taken up.

Thursday the usual large crowd gathered at Washington Square, Walton St. and N. Clark. Comrades Berlyn and Huggins both spoke in splendid style. 100 Calls were distributed, a collection of \$1.04 was taken up.

The crowd that gathered at this meeting place, listened carefully. They remained until the last word had been said, showing an evident interest in the Socialist propaganda.

Friday evening a good crowd assembled at the corner of Racine and Dearborn to listen to comrade Chas. Band. Comrade Bands improves continually, he has a knowledge of Socialism and speaks better at each meeting.

Comrade Morris followed with a collection and subscriptions for the Call. 25 Calls distributed.

Subscription cards were sold and a collection was taken up. Two new members gained.

Sunday at 6:30 P. M., despite of the rain a crowd of 40 or 50 persons gathered to hear comrade Band speak at the corner of Center and N. Clark St. About 50 Calls were distributed, and a collection of 35 cents was taken up.

Sunday night, despite of the rain a good crowd listened to comrade Chas. Band speak at the corner of Wrightwood and Sherman Ave. He was followed by comrade Anderson, a new speaker who gave quite an interesting talk.

A collection of 31 cents was taken up and 120 Calls were distributed.

The meeting then adjourned.

M. H. TAPP.

The Division Organization Committee will meet at 123 North Clark St., basement, in the future on Saturday evenings instead of at 34 North Clark St.

All organizers or delegates take notice.

The speakers' club will meet there also, on Monday evenings.

The first W. Branch will, in the future hold its business meeting at the above mentioned number (113 N. Clark St., basement).

We are pleased to announce that the picnic of the 25th W. Branch has been held at the Workers' Call \$23.00. One fourth of the total proceeds. The 25th W. club is ALL RIGHT.

The members should take hold of the Unity Picnic and push it in good style, tickets are only 15 cents.

The North Division Organization District is pushing the Call, and THE CALL ONLY. We get out no less than 450 per week. Last week 800 were distributed. The same should be done all over the city.

West Side Unity Picnic.

Athletic games and novelty races are always in demand at any picnic and the athletic committee of the West Side Socialists has arranged the following for their picnic of Sept. 8th:

A closely contested baseball game will be played between the West Side and the Acme Carpet Works, composed mostly of comrades from the South Side. Much rivalry exists between the two teams, and those who were disappointed in the game at the Workers' Call picnic will be satisfied this time.

The prizes have not been decided upon for the races, but arrangements have been made with the Kerr Pub Co. for books. This will not be all, however, and besides orders that can be used at the bar or the restaurant, there will be other and more novel prizes awarded. These will be announced later. The committee has decided to charge a small entrance of ten cents for each person in all races except those for the women and children. No person having won last, 2nd or 3rd place in one race will be allowed to qualify for the same position in another race.

The different events will be as follows:

50 yd. tub race on Desplaines river. Bring your bathing suits. Tube will be furnished.

50 yd. woman's race.

50 yd. fat man's race.

100 yd. dash for young men.

100 yd. obstacle race, particulars to be announced later.

Potato race. Potatoes will be furnished.

50 yd. three-legged race.

Anyone wishing to donate anything in the way of prizes will please look for notice in another part of the paper.

Convention Delegates Fund.

Convention Delegates Fund.

List No. 27:

Wm. Tibbatt

Smith M. Elp

Otto Varghahn

George Kats

Joe Timm

Ed Arndt

A. O. Sube

Ben Jensen

Chas. Sutloff

A. P. Anderson

Chas. Antonissen

Julius Napierkin

E. M. Huttenbrenner

John Rasmann

Total

\$14.00

Amount on hand from previous week

\$15.95

Grand total

\$29.95

Corrections—Amount returned 64

list 27 should read "Amount

turned in on list that was lost in the

Workers' Call office, so that names of

donors cannot be published; amount

turned in to general party fund, \$29.95.

This donation was received, but same

was not published. Mr. Somerville

paid 50 cents.

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THE SCHOOL OF SOCIALISM

The Correspondence School now has more than 500 names on its list. Local Classes now using the printed lessons are rapidly increasing. The School will be removed to Girard, Kansas on Sept. 1st., where a Training Class for Socialist Party Workers will be combined with it. Mrs May Wood Simons will conduct, the Chicago Class in the Schiller Building on the 1st Tuesday in October. For information regarding The Correspondence and Training School Address: W. T. Miller, 5416 Ellis Ave after Sept. 1st., Girard, Kas.) Write to Mrs M. W. Simons Baraboo, Wis. for information on the Chicago Class.

The number with which your subscription expires will be found on your paper. This same is No. 130. If the number on your paper corresponds with the number for subscription expires.

THE WORKERS' CALL.

THE WORKERS' CALL is published by the SOCIALIST PARTY of Chicago and has for its aim the education of the working class in scientific, class-conscious, revolutionary socialism. For this purpose only it appears.

"Workingmen of all countries unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains; you have a world to gain."

THIRD YEAR.—WHOLE No. 130.

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, AUG. 31, 1901.

PRICE ONE COPY

News of the Week And its Philosophy.

Inflections have been coming pretty thick this week and while strikers, after the experiences of recent years could expect nothing else, they were somewhat surprised at the sweeping nature of the two that were issued by United States judges. The socialists see in the injunction one phase of the class struggle. The capitalist class has found a new weapon in the injunction and one that partially nullifies the once powerful weapons of the working class, the strike and the boycott. A strike is a war in miniature and all things are fair in war. The capitalist uses the injunction; the workers use the boycott though both injunction and boycott may be contrary to the ideas on which the American government was founded. Neither side cares as to that. Each wants to gain its point. Material interests are at stake and might rules. In this contest the capitalists have the advantage in that they look farther ahead than the workingmen and secure the machinery of government. The workingmen thus surrendered their most powerful weapon, which force of numbers will allow them at any time to take when they did not elect men from their own class to the offices. If all is fair in war then it is fair for the workingmen to take the office. They can do it. The only question would be, is it wise for them to do so?

Capitalists papers counseling moderation tell the workingmen to remember Debs. If the workingmen had remembered Debs at the last election they might not now be striking for their rights with adverse governing bodies to contend with. It is the short memory of the workingman that the capitalists depend on to control government.

Of course Debs never marched up San Juan hill in a blaze of red light, neither did he originate a tariff law that would foster the rich at the expense of the poor. He only went to jail for his class. They could not think of making him president. Only a man who displaced them and had no use for them except during a campaign, would do as a president for the workingmen. The philosophy of the class struggle needs to be expounded again to the working class.

Talk of Mark Hanna for president is again being freely indulged in. Possibly this is a scheme to make the workers so mad that they will vote for Mr. Bryan or some stalling horse rather than one of their own number. It may be so that the capitalists expect to elect Mark. They have not the votes to do it, but workingmen are very accommodating about election time.

Surprise over the rottenness in the city hall that is partly being brought out by the present investigation is all get on. No one is surprised. Everyone knows what a gang of politicians get themselves in office for. It is for their mutual interests. The bluff about doing things for the poor people is so thoroughly exploded that nobody tries to work it any more.

The report that Mr. Bryan's Commemorative was to be moved to Chicago has been denied. We do not need the Commemorative here as long as we have the

Sympathy that is being wanted on the strikers' wives would much better be expended on their daughters in the sweetshops and the department stores.

The record of lives lost by street railway accidents and at grade crossings keeps up to its regular figure. Cars are run for profit now and human lives, the lives of the laboring people, are cheaper than expensive grades or new brake beams. Then what accidents do occur there are always laborers who can be charged with the responsibility and punished if necessary. The stockholders are never brought before the bar of justice; they are too rich.

They are not "business men" but are laborers with interests the same as other members of the working class. Their unions now being established may get them shorter hours and a few cents more pay, but they will never get full value in return for the work they do for society until they march to the ballot box and vote with other laborers to own the factories and the distribution.

Several miles of tramping must be done to cover the line of march on Labor Day; a walk of much less distance on election day will accomplish far greater results.

Workers have been called for by the executive committee to help extend the circulation of the Workers' Call. Fifty have been asked for, but 100 should respond. The man who reads "can't get away from the argument. If he is a worker he will become socialist. Now is the time when sacrifices made to secure subscribers will count. Let the response be prompt and socialism in Chicago will see the greatest boom in its history."

Business men are trying their best to settle the steel strike. While a strike is on, business men are deprived of a part of their rackets between producer and consumer. It is not that they have great philanthropic hearts that wholly prompts the business man to deplore strikes; they do not like bad book accounts.

Employers both South and North have threatened in the past week to shut run their business themselves. Here up their factories unless they could step in and take charge of the factories of which the owners are tired. If the workers were united and in power they could call the bluff.

When a water main broke and the elevators to the tall buildings ceased running a few days ago, nearly everybody, according to an afternoon paper, went to a telephone and called up his office and issued orders rather than climb the stairs. It will be observed here that the clerks who had to walk up were not included in "everybody." If the task was too much for them they lost their job. After calling up the clerks and issuing orders, then "everybody" went out to the golf links leaving "nobody" at home to execute the orders.

Conkey sues a former employer for \$25,000 damages for causing the strike among his employees. Conkey will probably not collect the full amount of any part of it, but he will cause the workingman or his union to spend money for lawyers for a defense. He may discourage other agitators from talking strikes. It will take the courts looking through capitalist spectacles to determine whether any damages can be assessed for this alleged offense, but meanwhile no court can enjoin a man for voting for his own interests nor collect damages from him if he votes against the interests of the boss.

Suicides to the number of about three a day is the record for the week. So far as the police could learn, none of them killed themselves because they had too desirable jobs.

That material interests are stronger than sentimental reasons, is shown by the action of the steel workers in South Chicago refusing to strike. Every impulse of sentiment would be for the men to strike, but they are evidently convinced that the strike will be losing one and that they will be out of jobs. When men can be convinced that it is to their material interests to vote for socialism then socialism will come. It is the line of argument which will win them.

Sixteen per cent of the people of Chicago pay personal taxes; the other 84 per cent should be socialists. They have no material interest in the doctrine of private property.

Economic causes perhaps have more to do with the lynching of negroes in the South than would appear on the surface. With the arrival of a new generation of educated negroes the indolent whites of the South see the best jobs taken away from them; hence the running of colored men out of cities on the pretense that they are criminal.

Secure to attend the Unity Picnic, at Bergman's Grove, Riverside on Sunday Sept. 2. Sixty percent of the proceeds will go to the Workers' Call, the balance to the West Division organization of the Socialist Party. Take Metropolitan cars to Harrison and W. 46th and La Grange car from there to Desplantes Ave. Tickets 10c.

Probable Reward of Merit.

The men of South Chicago are sticking to the position they took at the outset. By doing so they are asserting their manhood and retaining their self-respect," says the Chicago Tribune editorially.

Time will bring about the complete vindication of these men who have dared to defy the ignorant, coarse of the labor ward. When this strike has been fought out and lost, and when President Shaffer has become like William J. Bryan, a forsaken and discredited leader, remembered only because of the injury he has done the cause of labor, the bravery, devotion to duty, and true loyalty to labor of these South Chicago men will be recognized, though reluctantly, by those who are now assailing them in resolutions and speeches.

The Tribune is altogether correct except in one small particular. The bravery, devotion and loyalty of the South Chicago men will be recognized but not "reluctantly." When the strike has been fought out and lost the recognition will be promptly and cheerfully given in the shape of a notice of reduction of wages, to go into effect as soon as possible. And there isn't a union man in the country but will admit that the recognition is an adequate compensation for the services rendered.

The capitalist is not lamenting the fact that he has no particular day to "show his strength" to the workers. For that purpose all days look alike to him.

Get your neighbors to read the Call.

TRADES UNIONISM

Its Existence an Evidence of the Class Struggle.

IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

Organized Labor Gradually Reaching for Political Power as the Means of Emancipation.

It is perfectly sound philosophy to offset the power of capitalist concentration by the power of workingmen's unions. The trade unions have been doing invaluable work in teaching the workers the advantages of solidarity and mutual assistance. They are the living proof of the often denied fact that there is no community of interests among laborers and capitalists. What better evidence of the class struggle

tical, the working class control the fate of their industrial and political future. On the other hand, where the trade unions have confined their activity to industrial organization alone, there the condition of the working class is deplorable.

In no country of the world is the trade union movement so old and so strong as in England. But the present ignoring of the fact, that the machinery of the state is simply the tool of the capitalist class, has again and again led the British workingmen to vote those into political power who already held the source of economic exploitation over them. In consequence all the powerful trade unions of the British Isles have not been able to effect a thorough or lasting improvement of the condition of the workers. The latter found out, that labor legislation does not thrive in the hands of the capitalist class. As long as they expect the capitalists as a class to effect that which would result in destroying the capitalist hold on society, just so long will they remain enslaved. Not so in other countries of Europe. In Germany and France, the majority

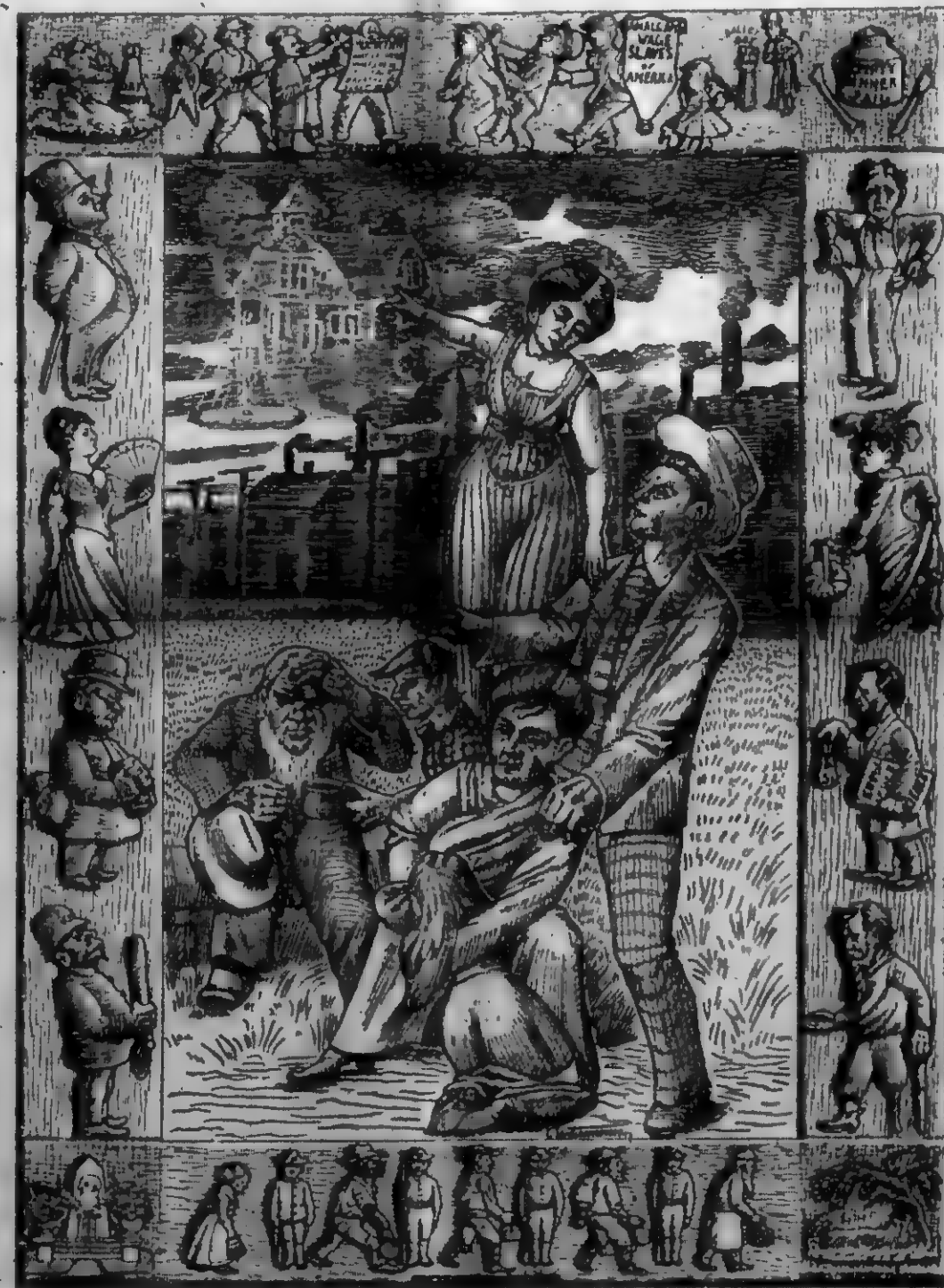
LABOR DAY—1901

Compared With the Celebration of Last Year.

VISIBLE SIGNS OF PROGRESS.

Symptoms of Growing Class Consciousness Appear in the Ranks of Organized Labor.

While the essential features of this year's celebration of Labor day in Chicago will not differ widely from those of preceding years, there are yet some customary accompaniments which have invariably marked previous celebrations, which this year will be conspicuous by their absence, and which may be fairly taken to denote that a somewhat clearer perception of the economic antagonism between capitalist



HISTORIA—to homeless strikers: "Your work entitles you to such a home as this. If you want to get it, cast a Socialist vote."

can we demand that the necessity for workers to combine in unions as a protection against the overbearing attitude of the employers?

But we are living in a society where economic institutions are not identical with the political institutions that administer the public affairs of a nation. Hence the workers cannot gain the full benefit of their consolidation in unions, until they enter the political field in the same way as they did the industrial field, as a class with distinct interests of its own. Not until the necessity for economic organization of the workers arises, could we point to this fact. But once the laborers had learned the lesson of co-operation and found out by hard and bitter experience, that economic organization alone is insufficient in the struggle with a class that is organized politically as well as industrially, then the ground was prepared in which the socialists could drop the seeds of the argument that economic forces must be met by economical, and political forces by political. The answer is the Trust is the Federation of Labor. The answer to the injunction of the corporation judge is the socialist ballot in the hands of organized labor.

A glance at the trade union movement of the different countries plainly shows that the workingmen are becoming masters of their environment in the same measure as the trade unions are realizing the necessity of political action. In these countries where trade-unionism and socialism are identical, the working class control the fate of their industrial and political future.

The lessons which organized labor has received in the United States are many and cruel. Luckily, they have not remained barren of results. The signs are continually increasing which show that the American trade union-

and laborer is slowly dawning upon the minds of the rank and file of the organized workers.

Last year many thousands of organized workers paraded the streets of Chicago with the usual bands and banners, in order to "show the capitalists their strength," as the common expression has it. The capitalists were on hand to witness—they saw the procession and duly noted the strength of the proletarians. Two months later that strength was divided between the two capitalist representatives McKinley and Bryan, and became weakness. The Labor Union had consented to be shown, and the Philistines have been upon him with a vengeance since that fateful November day. Less than a year has elapsed and the destruction of organized labor is openly avowed as the object of the capitalist class in the great struggle now waging. A perfect fusillade of injunctions, warrants and jail sentences has been hurled from almost every court in the land, with the object of neutralizing every effort made by organized labor to secure for its members better material conditions of life.

Organized labor last year invited the capitalists to come out and see their strength. The invitation was accepted. The capitalists came, saw, and conquered.

They did not come unprepared. Long before the appointed display, the capitalist class, aided by ignorant or

traitorous tools within the ranks of the organized laborers, had already selected the Lehighs who were to play the principal part in depriving the Labor Union of its strength. Roosevelt's strenuous, and Bryan's smooth, were assigned this role. How well they performed it the November voting bears witness. And the results which followed during the year bring additional testimony.

Last year, when the labor day parade took place, a fierce local struggle was in progress between workers and employers in this city. The common bond of cohesion between the organized building trades was the object of attack. To day the Building Trades Council is but a memory.

This year there is no immediate necessity for the votes of the Chicago laborers. Bryan and Roosevelt will therefore not grace, or rather disgrace the event with their presence. And signs are not wanting that the rank and file of organized labor are beginning to perceive the true object of the capitalist political orator at a labor gathering, and that his appearance there can be readily dispensed with. And so the "Democratic" brand of political capper, with his windy professions of friendship and his empty verbiage of "eternal principles" and "inalienable rights," has been already barred, to the intense disgust of the capitalist class and more particularly that portion of it which labels itself "Republican."

But this action of itself might be construed as denoting a mere weariness of frothy speechmaking upon the part of the rank and file of organized labor, were it not for the fact that every available socialist speaker in the city has been engaged to address different groups of organized workers on Labor Day. Such has been the demand for their services that the requests of two unions have so far been left unfulfilled owing to the lack of local speakers, several of the latter having been engaged to make the Labor Day address in other cities, both within and outside the boundaries of the State of Illinois.

It may be as well to point out here that this difference is merely a natural result of the experience gained by organized labor during the last twelve months, in its struggle with the exploiting classes. Last year the rear of the Labor Day procession was brought up by several squads of police officers transformed into artillerymen and accompanied by a battery of machine guns. This military feature will be missing in the coming display. There is little doubt but that the capitalist class have observed the tendency to disperse with their spell binders, and having caught on to its meaning now deem it prudent to create as little irritation as possible. The unions displayed considerable resentment over this part of the show last year, and have since acquired a more distinct conception of its real meaning, which would rather increase than allay their previous opposition. There are quite enough "getting guns and paper" in the form of injunctions, already flying around, and as the organized laborers are beginning to see the connection between them, there is a well defined suspicion that the appearance of the liberal weapons of murder, might be too strongly suggestive. It is fairly safe to predict that the accounts of the Labor Day procession in the capitalist press, will this year surpass all previous reports for smooth and unctuous flattery and nauseous and unmeaning compliment. The "happy handed sons of toil" will do well to close their ears to this fulsome and dangerous slush. They might be reminded that while this sort of thing costs the capitalist nothing, the working class pay for its acceptance with their economic liberty.

These differences may be with some reason be regarded as indications that organized labor is beginning to understand that a "show of strength" is of little consequence unless that strength is retained to advance the material interests of its possessors; and the socialist speakers who have been invited by the unions to make the Labor Day addresses may be expected to emphasize the fact that until the feet of the marchers are turned towards the ballot box for the purpose of capturing the law making powers, the "show of strength" on Labor Day will only concern the capitalist class with the very simple problem of how to divide and neutralize it in their own interests.

Here then is war in which the combatants are drafted by the inevitable law of birth. The sage of battle is life and death to the workers and their children. But in this battle one might say can ruin the cause. All must stand together or the battle is lost, for wages are fixed by what the weakest can be forced to take, not by what the strongest may demand. A deserter from this army then is the most deadly of traitors. It is as if every man had the key to the fortress within which all were fighting.

If they death is the recognized proper penalty for the traitor in every army the world has ever known, what shall we say of the penalty due him who plays the traitor to the army of industry? In any ordinary soldier, the private can carry little assistance to the enemy. He has generally entered the army of his own free will. He never has such tremendous interests at stake as in the industrial struggle. On the contrary he is generally fighting some quarrel of his economic masters and enemies, whose decision to of no consequence whatever to him or his class.

Does it not now become plain why the scab is in of all the traitors the world has ever known, the most despicable. He betrays an army whose members are his fellow workers and whose cause is his own. He betrays men and women and babies to a lingering death in city slums and factory dens. He curses unborn generations with the slave's portion. He damns a race to continued bondage and fastens fetters upon babes yet unborn.

Yes, the trade-unionist is right who vents upon the scab the fiercest punishment within his power. And yet stop a moment. Who is there that has not seen the strongest and staunchest of trade-unionists forced to act the part of the character he loathed with

Every article worn or carried by the marchers in the Labor Day parade must bear the union label. No outfit is complete without a copy of the Workers' Call. If socialist knaves will take the time—the marchers will take the paper.

Are you still hesitating for subscribers?

WHAT IS A "SCAB"?

Opposite Views Held by Distinct Economic Classes.

TWO KINDS OF LABOR TREASON

Political "Scab" Indulges More Demons, and Less Exorable Than Industrial One.

No word in the English language is held in more abhorrence than the word "scab." No other cry will so quickly rouse all the fierce passions of a worker. No other name carries so deep disgrace. Why is this? What has the man to whom it is applied done that renders him a creature of such contempt? "Only taken a chance to work," says the average newspaper.

"Acting like a free man," says the capitalist apologist. Judge, police and public press rush to defend him. Ministers of the gospel justify him. All the machinery by which "public opinion" is ordinarily made, declares that he is an honorable man.

Nevertheless the trade-unionist, who is usually all too willing to let these people make up his mind for him in other things, persists that of all the creatures that cumber this earth the scab is the most contemptible, the most despicable, the most to be hunted out. Cram-questioned he will admit in theory that the scab has a right to hunt for a job, but the next time he sees the scab trying to exercise that privilege he fires a brick at him. And he is more nearly right in the last than the first instance. For the scab is truly the most damnable object of present civilization has produced. Not while down in the depths of his mind the laborer who is worthy of the name, recognizes this fact, it would punish him to give a "reason for the fact that is in him."

Let us look at it this way. Society is today divided into two great classes between whom there is and must continue to be, while capitalism shall last, eternal and bitter war. The two classes, who own and control all the means of life, the government, press and platform, are organized to maintain, to most continuously to reduce the other class to the point of mere subsistence. The laboring class who perform the work of the world and must sell themselves to the ruling class, are compelled, because of the fact that social progress and private property in improved machines is making vast numbers of them unnecessary in the process of production, to fight among themselves for any opportunity to live. If they are to rise as men above the slave's portion, they must unite and fight side by side against the class of exploiters.

Every man, therefore, who is not born into the class of capitalists is born into the army of wage-workers. He is forced from the day of his birth to become a part of this mighty army arrayed in this bitter, never ending, CLASS STRUGGLE. He does not opt out as a volunteer. He does not even have the chance of the lottery drawn to escape the draft. He is enrolled by the very fact of birth. His entrance into the world without property, carries with it the articles of enrollment among the class of wage-slaves.

Here then is war in which the combatants are drafted by the inevitable law of birth. The sage of battle is life and death to the workers and their children. But in this battle one might say can ruin the cause. All must stand together or the battle is lost, for wages are fixed by what the weakest can be forced to take, not by what the strongest may demand. A deserter from this army then is the most deadly of traitors. It is as if every man had the key to the fortress within which all were fighting.

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(Continued on page 4.)

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THE WORKERS' CALL.

Published every Saturday at 11 E. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.
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 Rates will be made known upon application.

EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.
 To ensure the return of unused notices, please send them to the office by Monday evening, providing the issue in which they are to appear.
 No notice of a signed article is published unless the contributor is named.
 Contributions and notices of news concerning the labor movement are requested from our readers. Every contribution must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a promise of good faith.



Wouldn't it be good, "business" for the Florida State Legislature to repeal that divorce law, now that millionaire Flager has quite done with it? Another place in the same fix may venture along and get the benefit of what Flager labored for, without discharging a cent.

"Does lynching prevent crime," is the subject of an editorial in the daily press this week. The answer is easy. Lynching does prevent crime on the part of the individual lynched. It might also be asked whether any other preventive of crime in present use, extends beyond the individual.

A combination typewriter which performs the labor of a penman and makes out bills and invoices accurately has just been perfected and placed upon the market. Its appearance warrants the assertion that several thousand superfluous book keepers will also be placed there as soon as the new comer gets into action.

As long as you vote for the maintenance of present conditions, tried union men, you are not displaying your strength to the capitalists by marching through the streets on Labor Day. You are merely giving them an opportunity to take an inventory of the amount of the commodity, labor power, which is at their service for profit making purposes.

A threatened out of wage amongst the textile operatives at Fall River, Mass., has been averted by the action of a wealthy manufacturer, who by purchasing the "overproduction" has raised prices and relieved the situation. In the good times coming "when harmony has been restored between capital and labor," no doubt every trades union will possess an official millionaire for similar purposes.

"Get money, houses, land, and above all a Christian character, and you will succeed." This is what Brother T. Washington, of the "Christian League" last week at the First National Armory. Are there any successful Jewish business men, Mr. Washington, and if so, how did they manage to succeed without a "Christian character"? Are there not thousands of successful business men belonging to other creeds than the Christian, and who have been in the penitentiary, and fellows who ought to be there? Don't burden your hearers with superfluous baggage, Mr. Washington. Tell them that if they get "houses, money and land" the rest will be added unto them. It may not be a "Christian character," but it will be something just as good as the business man says when he wants a customer to accept an inferior article. Don't you know, Mr. Washington, that the great "Christian character" of history was no "business man" and had little use for the type? Clear your mind of mist, Mr. Washington, clear your mind of mist.

DEVELOPMENT OF HUMOR.

General Frederick Grant declares that the "average Filipino" is full of fun, and that his "sense of humor" is not surpassed by any race on earth except the Irish. As an illustration he relates that on one occasion a band of native musicians surrounded his headquarters and finally played a selection entitled "Aginaldo's March." An American officer standing by, expressed in Spanish that the march should be played as a "quickstep"—an allusion to the skill of the late Filipino leader in rapid retreating movements. The natives at once saw the point and roared with laughter.

It was very funny, certainly. How an Irishman would roll with delight if he heard a Britisher make a similar allusion to the flight of an Irish "patriot." It would not take him a moment to get bold of the joke—and the joker likewise.

But then the Irishman's sense of humor has been developed by about seven hundred years of training, while the Filipino has had barely three. When the latter has had such a lengthy experience in being shot, hanged, hunted, chased and killed, no doubt he may be expected to come up to the Irish standard of wit.

But isn't it about time that General Kitchener entered the Boer as a competitor with the Filipino and the Irishman?

PRESS CONTENT FOR STRIKERS

Were it not for the knowledge that experience is a schoolmaster that never lets up upon the dullest pupil until the lesson has been learned, one would be tempted to assert that the labor organizations of this country have been smitten with a sort of mental paralysis. At the time when the air is filled with showers of injunctions against unions, when the capitalist class are successfully using every device known to law, for the purpose of neutralizing every effort of the unions to foil the purposes for which they were established, no reply is heard beyond a few feeble and impotent resolutions of denunciations and censure, which are properly passed over in the capitalist press without a word of comment.

"Contentment will place even the wheel of a torrid" says the old Hindu proverb, but it would seem that the modern labor organization is even more impotent than that conservative animal, judging by the tone of the capitalist press to matters concerning the efforts of organized labor, and the effect that it has produced upon the latter.

In every phase of the steel strike which has been discussed in the columns of these journals, this exasperating superciliousness stand out prominently. Shaffer makes an eloquent appeal to Morgan, imploring him not to drive the workmen to despair, the great man replies curtly and coldly in a few words, as if the supplicant was a rather insignificant anonymous. Shaffer makes a threat. Morgan takes no notice. A deputation seeking arbitration applies for an interview. Morgan has no time to see them—there isn't anything to arbitrate—the workers are damn fools anyhow who don't know what's good for them and he is not going to allow their troubles to bother him—he is just starting for Newport.

And the capitalist press talking its cue from the attitude of the great man, imitate him as far as possible. The strike spreads. East and West the wage slaves of the Trust drop their tools and prepare for the struggle. Next morning the public is informed editorially that these fellows are ignorant and unreasoning creatures, who can only be brought to their senses through the medium of hunger. Their action has temporarily inconvenienced the business, who though making due allowance for the folly and ignorance of the employees, cannot, really permit industry to be paralyzed etc. etc.

In South Chicago the workers refuse to strike. The capitalist press represents them as manly self-respecting mechanics, ideal working men who have been severely tested and emerged honorably and victoriously from the conflict, men whose keen sense of justice forbids them to break a contract. They are battling for "principle" and will be rewarded in due time by their grateful masters. It is difficult to imagine how the fellows who write this ironical stuff manage to keep their countenance when presenting it seriously as the editorial opinion.

An injunction is issued against the striking machinists in Chicago. A resolution denouncing the judge who granted it is passed unanimously at union headquarters. Next day the press notices the latter fact without commenting upon it but the editorial page contains the information that the union men may be thankful that things are no worse. How would they like to live under English law, where a Union can be sued for damages arising from a strike and its funds annexed to satisfy the claims of the prosecutors?

Then comes the journal claiming to be "friend of labor" and fills its editorial columns with empty "sympathy" for the heroic union men. Its too bad. Morgan is a greedy tyrant and should have a care or something dreadful (they don't say what) may happen in the future. Now is it that the rich have no little consideration for the poor? Why

is it that the strong persist in crushing the weak? Can nothing be suggested that will give labor its "just share"? The union men are fighting for a "principle" and a principle never dies. They may fight for a hundred or thousand or a million years but they are sure to conquer in the end. Isn't that a comforting thought? Workingmen should study the philosophy of Fourier, and when they have all got a good grasp of it they will then understand these very intricate questions and not before. This illogical mockery is if anything still more offensive than the open sneering of the self avowed organs of capitalism.

It can hardly be maintained that the labor organizations are not in some sense fair game for the taunts and sneers levelled at them in the capitalist press. The appalling density they exhibit towards the significance of things actually occurring is to some extent a justification for the supercilious contempt with which they are regarded by the exploiting classes. The law is being used upon all sides to render every effort upon their part futile. While the organizations remain passive their legality is unquestioned—when they attempt to become effectively active, their activity is at once paralyzed by the law in the hands of their opponents. And yet with few exceptions, the idea of the necessity of controlling the law-making power in their interests of the class to which they belong, has not yet dawned upon them, though every action of their enemies points that lesson so plainly, that it might be mild nothing short of wilful blindness could avoid recognizing it.

However, it seems probable enough from the present outlook, organized labor is to acquire a knowledge of its class interests only through such demonstrations of capitalist power as are now being given, the time is not far distant when the ballot will perform its recognized as the only defence against absolute industrial slavery; and its adoption as the weapon of organized labor, may reasonably be expected to modify the contemptuous attitude which the capitalist class now feel safe in assuming towards their wage slaves.

HOW PROSPERITY WAS RUINED.

About one year ago the Chicago Tribune (Republican) reprinted by permission of the New York World (Democratic) lengthy illustrated article tending to show the wonderful prosperity which was being enjoyed by the Iron and Steel workers in Pittsburgh and vicinity. These employees of the Steel Trust were represented as driving to their daily toil in carriages, alleged photographs being presented as illustrations. Pictures of mansions of imposing architectural appearance were also given, each of them denoting the habitation of an aristocrat of labor, while long paragraphs describing the luxurious furnishings of the interiors of these dwellings were also appended.

This was one year ago. Since that time the steel industry has been still more prosperous, and no doubt the streets of Northern China stand ready to testify. Speaking of the elaborate precautions taken to safeguard the Casa-Buring his visit to France, a French paper states that "one does not realize how dear human life is until an Emperor comes into the neighborhood." But a rather different impression is created when the troops of an Emperor come into the neighborhood, as the inhabitants of Northern China stand ready to testify.

This time last year Roosevelt was in Chicago trying to induce the working-class to allow the capitalists to skin them for another four years. He succeeded and they elected him in November. This year he is out West trying to separate the coyote from his hide, but with only a very limited success. The coyote has a very rooted objection to being skinned, and a keen scent for the skinner. He is by no means as easy game as that which Roosevelt stalked last year in this city.

A small fragment of bone which has been declared by "experts" to be an authentic relic of Buddha has been discovered recently in Madras, India, and is now in the hands of the British imperial authorities, who it is stated are holding it for a purpose. A writer in one of the reviews has suggested that it can be used to force a way into Tibet, a country which is as yet practically unexplored but which is known to be the center of the Buddhist faith, and the location of the Grand Llama, who is the acknowledged head of the Buddhist hierarchy. It is not improbable that Great Britain may take the hint, if indeed she had not entertained the idea from the moment the "discovery" had been made. It may seem strange that a "sacred" relic of this sort should be used for this purpose, but the necessities of capitalist expansion cannot afford to disdain any method that may bring within the range of exploitation any who yet remain outside.

It is a curious fact that the universal hostility shown by Labor Day paraders to "scab-built stands" on the line of march last year, was not directed with equal force against the Republican and Democratic platforms.

Can't the Democratic politicians get out an injunction compelling the union men to listen to their spellbinders on Labor Day? Shall not the "unalienable right" of ruling the workers be maintained?

SNAP SHOTS BY THE WAYSIDE

When union men determine to vote for their own interests, the capitalist press will suddenly discover that the Labor Day parade is not quite such a pleasing spectacle as they had formerly thought.

Why should the South Chicago steel workers be debared from participating in the Labor Day ceremonies? They have only tried to demonstrate that the interests of Capital and Labor are identical.

Watch the accounts of the appearance of the labor day marchers in the capitalist press next week, and you will begin to believe that they are really indulging in the luxury of potatoes at \$7 per bushel, six times per day at least.

A correspondent inquires whether we ever knew a man who "was a socialist and didn't know it," and in the interests of truth we must answer in the negative. We are inclined to believe that such specimens are very rare, but the other kind, the fellow who isn't a socialist and doesn't know it, is fairly numerous.

You don't have to ask permission from the "boss" to march in the Labor Day parade. It was his class that made the day a "legal" holiday merely because it was to their interest to do so. Were it otherwise, it is not quite so certain that you would not have to ask. Try to establish a day for yourselves and then see.

The official declaration of "insufficient crops in Russia" translated from the diplomatic into the English language, means utter starvation, says the capitalist press. The statement reads: "To complete it, it would read: 'utter starvation for the fellows who raised the crops.' Everybody knows that under capitalism, the world's parasites are always supplied before the world's producers."

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A CHAPTER OF "FRAUDS"

Record in Capitalist Journals of one Day, Compiled, Annotated and Condensed.

Here is a part of the budget of "frauds" which appeared in last Saturday's Chicago papers:

Fraud in the immigration office in New York.

Fraud in the police force—now being "investigated" in New York.

Fraud in the Customs office in New York. Bunks from Japan being illegally invoiced.

Fraud charged against the president of the "Law and Order" society in New York—blackmailing saloonkeepers and prostitutes.

Fraud in the police department, Chicago.

Fraud charged against the Knickerbocker Ice Company in knowingly abetting the sale of impure ice.

Fraud charged against "tax dodgers"—cases too numerous to specify—see Chicago American.

Fraud charged against Englewood man—passing bogus check for \$11.

Fraud charged against unknown window-paused forged checks on picture firm of Mages & Co., 159 Randolph street.

Fraud confessed by Western Union Co's messenger. Twenty-six persons swindled with bogus telegrams.

Fraud charged against man representing himself as Geo. B. Carpenter—passing forged checks.

Fraud against postmaster, Durand, Ill.—pleads guilty to shortage in accounts.

Fraud charged against Arizona officials—illegal admission of Chinese.

To the above may be added the following items:

American "College of Heraldry" applies for Charter in Pennsylvania.

New Jersey clergyman unearths bogus "divinity" diploma—mill in Chicago.

Indictment of persons who lynched a negro in Alabama.

After August 1st all "whisky dives" north of Harrison street must disappear.

Professor Jenks has a "plan" to settle the big steel strike to the satisfaction of all parties.

Carter Harrison declares "grafters" on Chicago police force will not be tolerated.

"American women" are to be asked to contribute to the "Queen Victoria Memorial Fund."

Recent grade crossing "accident" (six persons killed) to be probed to the bottom and the guilty parties punished.

Cross of the Legion of Honor bestowed on president of Standard Oil University.

Crusade against dives on North Side. Republican ticket nominated and platform adopted in Harrisburg, Pa. Time—1 hour and 30 minutes.

Standard Oil millionaire of 75 married woman one-third his age after "shaping legislation" in Florida to suit his case.

Bogus "rogues gallery" discovered in Chicago.

"Paving scandal" unearthed in Chicago. Two inspectors suspended for passing worthless work. Big City Hall politicians said to be in the deal.

J. Pierpont Morgan has a "plan" whereby the employees of the Steel Trust may control its stock.

"Diploma mill" for the manufacture of "dentists" bobs up again.

WHO IS "UNCLE SAM?"

An Inquiry Into the Nature of the National Personification of Power in the United States.

Many people have a habit of talking about "Uncle Sam" in a strange manner. "Uncle Sam will see to it that such and such matter is properly attended to," or "Uncle Sam will do this or prevent that." Whatever is beyond the ordinary individual to see through (of the things that are happening around him) he is sure "Uncle Sam" will regulate or find a way out of the difficulty.

And so he does; and if not exactly to the liking of the affected individual, at least to the satisfaction of the real something that is impersonated as "Uncle Sam." When workmen on strike suggest appealing to "Uncle Sam" for assistance they generally find that he is taking care of the interests of his own.

And who are his own? Why, those into whose keeping the voters have put him, of course. He helps the capitalists by sending his troops to shoot down the strikers when hunger drives them to desperation, or when it suits the purposes of the capitalists to pretend that the presence of the troops is necessary, in this or that locality, to preserve order.

Now, who is this "Uncle Sam"? What is the power that is talked by this name? Why, it is the voters—and part of these voters are the strikers themselves. "Uncle Sam" is the representation of the expression of the voters organized through the ballot box; organized where intelligence is necessary.

But instead of representing organized intelligence in behalf of the workers, he represents the organization of the capitalists, and for the benefit of the capitalists.

tion of the workers by the intelligence in making advantageous use of the ignorance of the workers, by dividing them at the ballot box, where their intelligence should give its best expression; the capitalists do not hesitate to use the power bestowed on them—the power of BEING "Uncle Sam," against those who have surrendered that power.

This being so, the only thing to do is to give this power up no longer—the workers must retain it for themselves. He is taking care of the interests of his own.

They must unite, where intelligence counts, viz., at the ballot box, and there become themselves "Uncle Sam"; they must back themselves instead of backing the capitalists against themselves.

"Uncle Sam" will attend to this matter, only when they—the workers—decide to become "Uncle Sam." W.

THE MILITIA QUESTION.

Discussed at a Trades Union Convention in Baltimore. Two different Suggestions.

The militia question has been raised by the United Garment Workers of America in their annual convention at Baltimore. A resolution was brought up which prohibited any member of the union from serving in the state militia, on penalty of expulsion. This resolution was defeated by the narrow majority of two votes. At the same time the proposition was brought up before the International Typographical Union in session at Birmingham, Ala., and was the subject of a heated discussion, which resulted in its being voted down by a handsome majority.

For a trade union to prohibit its members from serving in the military organizations which have for their purpose the protection of capitalist interests, socialists would say, is a sure sign of the growth of class consciousness among the wage-workers. As such evidence it undoubtedly would be received with joy by all militant socialists, but there is another phase of the subject brought out in the debate at Birmingham which may change the opinions of some and which at any rate is an important subject for the consideration of the working class at this time. This is as to whether it might not be advantageous in times of grave crisis to have the militia largely composed of class conscious wage earners, since if it is not so constituted of the friends of labor, it will be organized among its enemies. This was the position taken by a majority of the printers in convention at Birmingham.

It will be remembered that the National guard played an important, if not decisive part in the French revolution, by virtue of their espousing the cause of the people. It was they who made possible the taking of the Bastille. Even in these days the moral can be pointed with force in the civic condition of more than one continental government. In France and Belgium, especially, the militia, being necessarily composed of members of the wage working class, is in itself a constant menace to constituted authority, and cannot be depended upon not to take the part of the proletariat in times of strike and revolution. It is this fact which has induced capitalist countries to consider the project of recruiting their armies from among their hordes of barbarian subjects. And this action on their part gives us the hint that capitalists in America settle the question for us when the time comes, by providing that the militia be not constituted of treacherous proletarian elements. In the meantime the question will interest the wage-earners of America.

A capitalist has undoubtedly a "legal right" to hire "scabs," but he only has it because the men who oppose the scabbing of that "legal right" gave it to him through their votes.

There will be lots of strikers parading the streets on Labor Day—and the day after—yes, and the day after that again.

Socialist Pointers

Labor produces everything and gets nothing and lots of it.

The organization is the life of the movement but it will not run on hot air.

The beauty of the strike at the ballot box is that only one good one would be necessary.

Labor's greatest day will be when it marches to the ballot box and casts its vote as a unit.

Don't forget that the West Side expects to see you at its picnic and promises to give you the time of year life.

Although Chicago will not have an election for some time there is no danger if we make socialists but what they will keep.

Of course you have selected a place for your summer vacation; Lincoln Park, perhaps; the fare there is only five cents.

Have you seen these handsome new Workers' Call cards? They are only a quarter for six months and well worth the money.

If they will just call the strike off until a presidential year, Mark Hanna will show them how he settles strikes in his own interest.

Evidently it is necessary for the steel workers to have the truth pounded into them, but Morgan and Schwall are busy doing the pounding.

If this immense summer set does agitation is to be turned into account the Workers' Call must be circulated. Who is to circulate it? The police?

Cannot the laborers see that if they controlled the government, the information would be in their hands to be used if necessary against their enemies?

Defenceless detectives in the police department will be obliged to suffer for the sins of their superiors, or rather those called their superiors.

Join the volunteers and pledge yourself to buy four Workers' Call cards a week. That is the kind of a soldier organized labor will not object to.

The dignity of labor does not hold out very long when a man is obliged to work for some mean little fat boss to whom he is in every way superior.

Some day the political scab will be as common as the scab of the industrial scab is at present. Some day when labor opens its eyes and beholds its strength.

The ruling classes call their servants, the office holders, down when the "graft" becomes too strong, and that is what is happening now in police circles in Chicago and New York.

It is a pity that the summer has not been selling insurance tea. The fact that its officers can spend the summer at watering places proves that they would do so.

French capitalists might like a little war with Turkey to stem the rising tide of socialism. There is nothing like patriotism and jingoism when a statesman wants to fool the people.

World trusts will be able to play the tariff laws of one country against another and always have a chance to charge higher prices for their goods. It is a cold day when the capitalists cannot turn patriotism to business account.

What is the object of labor showing its strength on Labor Day, if it does not use this strength to its own advantage. Is the parade only that politicians may see the trading stock of certain labor leaders?

Don't let your friends in New York be not talking of indulging the socialist ticket. They think the republicans will be good enough for them, or an independent democrat.

Sir Thomas Lipson brought a message over to the American people from King Edward, but of course no person less than a banker, a lawyer or possibly a merchant constitutes the people. Workmen do not count. Sir Thomas picks them up at so much per dozen.

It is a cheap lawyer who will work for less than \$10 a day, yet their work is utterly useless and only stir up strife between men. If the actual producers were to ask that amount in wages, capitalist courts would be running a race to see which one should be first to issue an injunction against such a demand.

On Monday Sept. 10th, Comrade Aug. Klonek will leave for a lecture tour through the states of Illinois, Missouri and Iowa, and westward to California. Any Local or State Committee desiring dates address Aug. Klonek, Room 1, 38 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

There will be lots of strikers parading the streets on Labor Day—and the day after—yes, and the day after that again.

A Labor Day Address.

Present condition of labor a result of historical changes. Economic class rule. Defects of labor agitation within the wage system. Force of economic conditions mold and shape moral perceptions. Labor and hired labor. Education under capitalism. The conquest of political freedom. Nothing too good for the workingclass. The Co-operative Commonwealth as the object.

The supreme duty of every one who wishes to see the condition of laborers improved is not to try to improve it himself by his own favorite schemes, but straightway drop all these, however dear to his heart they may be. He should then set himself to work to impart to the now oppressed class a clear insight into the historical change that has taken place in industry, to show how the laborers were brought to their present condition; how helpless and insecure they are in their livelihood and even in their civil and political rights under this condition, to arouse in them a sense of their own worth and what they are entitled to have they can get out of this condition by a united effort of themselves only and not otherwise; and lastly, how the political field is the only field broad enough on which such a united effort can be made. No sympathetic attitude can ever be extended so far as to include all branches of labor so well as can be done by a united vote under universal suffrage.

This is not the place to expand on all the above points. It would take too long here to tell how it all happened that the laborers got separated off from the rest of the world into a class by themselves, how the dinner pail became a political issue; why it is that we have such a thing as a Labor Day, but no such thing as a Capital Day, why we have a Commissioner of Labor, but no Department of Capital; why we have a Commissioner of Labor but no Commissioner of Capital; and how it is possible for capital to get along without having any Commissioner at Washington to take care of its interests. Neither can we here dwell on the present hopeless condition of labor. True, a vast amount of oratory is used in every campaign to prove that the laborers control the government, but the first strike that occurs is sufficient to show, without wasting time on argument, that it is capital, not labor which controls the government, and that the chief use of political power is to help one class hold down another class.

Without going farther into these questions let us pass on to consider what labor is entitled to and what pretensions it should make. The principal defect in all labor agitation heretofore has been that labor was afraid of getting too much, and this is the cause of its failure. All it demanded was fair wages and anything above that seemed too good for labor to expect. Comrades, there is nothing too good or too much for labor to get. It cannot get more than all and when it gets all it has only got what labor produced. No deduction at all from the whole product will leave a fair wage. It will leave a stunted wage, which will necessitate the appointment of a labor Commissioner to look after the interests of labor, because on a stunted wage, labor cannot take care of itself. It cannot even elect its own Commissioner, but must have him appointed by a capitalist.

Half a loaf is better than nothing provided you get it. On the economic side our life is made up of a series of battles called strikes, interrupted by truces devoted to work. In this field temporary compromises have to be made, but it must be remembered that any advantage gained by these compromises in particular trades is generally at the expense of some other and weaker branch of labor and does not substantially alter the condition of labor as a whole in its relation to capital.

But in the political field, though there may be compromises between the different factions of the exploiting class, there never has been and in the nature of things never can be any compromise or half loaf business between the exploiting class as a whole and the exploited class, whether under slavery, serfdom or wage slavery. The chattel slave was not half landlord and half serf. The wage class to-day does not live half from profits and half from wages. You cannot abolish half the labor market and leave the other half; and so long as there is any labor market left this half loaf talk is out of place. A chain is no stronger than its weakest link; and the status of a class must be judged by the condition of its weakest member. You cannot successfully demand what you consider fair wages as long as the power to decide what is fair rests with your opponent. Fair wages is something which cannot be demanded and received from the hands of another. It must be taken, not demanded. Nothing which a superior hands down to an inferior will ever be fair. Therefore the first thing to do is to get control of the power to decide what is fair. When this has been secured the case can come on for hearing and be duly argued and decided.

Remember, comrades, there are no wages but our moral perceptions. When wages was only an incidental and temporary condition of the worker; when there was no such thing as a wage class or a labor market, no wrong was done in working for hire. But out of oppression grew higher needs. When the great mass of the

all, whether human labor power, which supports society, is not sacred. The man with hoe, the shovel or the shut, ready to engage in socially useful work must not be compelled to prostitute his labor to some other man for hire. Productive power is as sacred as reproductive power and must not be hired. The fallen man who is forced by necessity to hire himself, is a victim of circumstances not less than the fallen woman, who is driven by the same necessity. The fact that he is a hireling, and is forced to abuse his labor power, effectively excludes him from the society of the ruling class.

Labor is honorable, but HIRING LABOR is not honorable, and no amount of taffy can ever make it so. No one ever claims that hired labor is honorable, except those who have escaped it. That they were successful in getting out of it, not in staying in it. It is continually the boast of self-made men that they were successful in getting out of the wage class. The ancient were right in holding labor to be dishonorable, with them it was slave labor. Our modern orators proclaim the honor and dignity of labor under the hypocritical pretense that it is free labor, that a wage worker has a choice of opportunities and prefers to work for another rather than for himself, and prefers to take a part of what he produces rather than all. To force a man by starvation to put in the full length of his life in grinding out a miserable living for himself, while piling up wealth for others, and then call that free labor, is to add insult to injury, and is a trick that cannot be played forever.

Labor for a livelihood should not be the main business of life, but only an incident of it. The Sabbath, says a great teacher, was made for man, not man for the Sabbath. So also were the week days; these too were made for man, not man for them. All institutions are for man. There is nothing in the universe that can be put to better use than to serve and liberate men. Our children are taught in the schools that they are being educated for the "duties of life." What are these duties of life which are claimed to be more important than the education of men, and for which man is to be sacrificed? Are they anything else than to serve capital faithfully all the days of one's life? Is man made for the duties of life or should he rather live for the duties of education and development of man? Under the present system the principal duty of life is to keep the labor market stocked with high grade labor, sold cheap, so that American capitalists can undersell other nations and control the world market, and thus throw laborers in foreign countries out of employment. This is the paramount duty of life for the workingman. He has no higher duties under capitalist ethics.

The working class has no God, for the reason that there is a power over them greater and greater than God. This power is the ruling class which confronts them at every step, and holds in the hollow of its hand the fate of all its subjects. It can and does give and take away life at pleasure. It exalts or humbles whom it will. God cuts a very poor figure in the mind of a workingman compared with the superintendent of a shop or railway. The superintendent is the one who says what day is Sunday and what day is not; and he sets up the commandments which regulate the life of the workingman. Until a man becomes economically free, until he has an assured livelihood, which is not dependent on the profit on whom of another, he does not care about any so-called higher life. The lower life is about as far as he can get.

Formerly men believed that God gave, kindly power to some and kept it from others, and it took a great deal of scheming to abolish the divine right of kings. Our comrades in Europe are still fighting this fight. To-day men are taught in school and in church that God blesses some with wealth and keeps it from others, and gives poverty to some and keeps it from others, and that capital has certain "duties" toward labor and that labor owes a certain allegiance to capital; for our industrial development has long since passed the point where poverty is excusable except on the theory that it is a divine institution. But when you get at the bottom of this divine secret, it is the control of political power which makes and unmake both kings and capitalists and wage workers, and if anything is divine it is human labor power, not capital.

Comrades, labor power was not made to be sold or hired. Men were not made for institutions, but institutions for men. Nothing is too good for labor to get. Capital is not a gift of God, but is a "blessing" which the ruling class gives to itself by the use of political power. Between the ruling class and the exploited class as a whole there never has been and never can be any compromise. If you are yearning for a higher life, renounce your allegiance to capital and swear fealty to the Co-operative Commonwealth.

MARCUS HITCH.

Holder of ticket 3-31 is requested to call at 3114 Wabash Ave. here, and remove couch.

Local Party Progress.

Reports of Organizers of the South, West and 4th District Divisions, on public meetings, party press, financial returns, and general agitation for the next week. A record of growing activity.

NORTH SIDE.

The meeting Tuesday evening at the corner of North Avenue and North Clark Street was a success. Comrades Sand, Morris and Cotrell addressed a crowd of about one hundred.

Questions followed. 100 cards were distributed and a good collection taken up.

Wednesday evening at the corner of Oak and Sedgwick Streets, Comrades Wanhope, Sand and Anderson spoke to a good sized crowd. 100 calls were distributed, and a collection was taken up.

Comrade Anderson is a new speaker and he is doing very well. Who is next on the box?

Thursday evening despite of the rain Comrade Kaplan, Morris and Ruth Dick Hall spoke to a small crowd at Washington Square. A collection was taken up and calls were distributed. This is a good meeting place, rain or shine.

Friday evening comrade Collins held a crowd of one hundred at the corner of Diversey and Racine Aves. A collection was taken and seventy-five calls were distributed, a subscription was also secured. Three new members signed applications at this meeting.

One hundred calls will be taken for this meeting in the future.

Sunday at 4 o'clock and north Clark St., a crowd of one hundred and fifty listened to comrades Sand and Morris.

A good collection was taken up, and one hundred calls distributed. Applicants for membership (2) were taken and subscriptions sold. A discussion lasting until 7:30 P. M. followed.

Sunday evening at the corner of Sheffield and Wrightwood Aves., Comrades Joe Collins and Gus Anderson spoke to the largest crowd that ever gathered at this corner.

The crowd listened carefully and stayed until the meeting adjourned.

A collection was taken up and one hundred and thirty calls were distributed.

Comrade Hall is doing nicely as a speaker; more women ought to take to the "soap box".

All branches who have not, are asked to send to the Division secretary as soon as possible a full list of their club members.

WEST SIDE.

During the past week 17 open air meetings were held on the West Side with an average attendance of 400. A great many Workers' Calls were sold and collections taken. The 15th Ward is holding 4 meetings a week while the 17th Ward has been holding 5 meetings a week.

At the Organizers' Meeting last Sunday preparations were made to carry on an aggressive agitation during the few weeks of good weather. Comrade Klenke tendered his resignation as organizer, which was accepted, and comrade J. B. Smith elected in his place without pay.

FINANCIAL REPORT:
9th and 10th Ward Collection.....\$1.42
11th Ward Donation......23
14th Ward Donation......30
15th Ward Collection......27
16th Ward Collection......34
17th Ward Collection......52
25th Ward Collection......115
35th Ward Collection......65
15th Ward Workers' Call Cards.....225
Total.....\$10.76
Expenses.....\$1.50
Organizer's account.....1.00
Workers' Call Cards.....2.25
On hand.....\$10.76

SOUTH SIDE.

Agitation on the South Side has culminated in establishing Headquarters for all the South Side branches. The location is good and the center of socialist activity of the South Side. The Hall will be formally opened Sunday, Sept. 15th, with a mass meeting in the afternoon and an entertainment in the evening. A good programme is being arranged and a good time assured. It is urged that every member of the party will turn out on this occasion and make this a success for further particulars watch the "Workers' Call". The audiences of all meetings are growing larger and larger and more interested giving us a continual increase in membership, and large collections.

They are buying more literature, besides which they are subscribing more to the "Workers' Call".

Fife and Drum Corp.

Total previous receipts.....\$31.34
Literature......50
Workers' Call Cards......50
2nd Ward......1.00
Paul Pierce by cash......2.00
Miscellaneous......1.00
Total.....\$35.34

Total disbursements.....\$34.34
Literature......50
Workers' Call Cards......50
Literature......1.00
Workers' Call......2.00
Total.....\$37.34

Total disbursements.....\$37.34
Literature......50
Capitol Hill......1.00
Total.....\$39.34

FINANCIAL REPORT

South Side Organization Committee
Week ending 8-31-1901
Receipts:
Balance on hand Aug. 15.....\$1.25
Organization Fund......2.00
Organizational Fund......1.00
Headquarters......1.00
Donations collected by J. W. Saunders.....\$5.00
Donations personal by J. W. Saunders......4.00
Literature sold......1.00
Workers' Call Cards......2.00
Workers' Call......2.00
Ride and Drum Corps......2.00
Collections at 43 and Halsted......5.00
Total.....\$23.24

Expenses:
Postage......50
Workers' Call......50
Literature sold......1.00
Rent for headquarters......1.00
South Side Organizers, one last week......5.00
South Side Organizers salary, this week......15.00
Total.....\$23.24
Deficit.....\$2.40
J. W. SAUNDERS,
South Side Division Organizer.

Executive Committee.

Meeting of Executive Committee, Socialist Party, held August 28, with Robbins in the chair. Present: Comrades Robbins and Smith. Absent with excuse: Smiley and Kaplan.

The financial secretary's report was approved. The financial secretary was instructed to send to the branches a complete report covering the period since the first of June and hereafter to make a weekly report of receipts and expenditures for publication in the "Workers' Call".

It was decided to recommend to the General Committee that subscription cards and bundles of calls be sold cash only except to the Divisions.

It was decided that the accompanying address be issued to the membership. The meeting then adjourned.

VOLUNTEERS CALLED FOR.

Comrades—Work of passing the circulation of the Workers' Call is not being pursued with the vigor that the occasion and the field demands. Increase in the circulation instead of being a few hundred a month should be a thousand a week.

With the Workers' Call in the hands of very member of organized labor, politics in Chicago would be revolutionized.

50,000 additional subscribers should be secured before the spring election. The field is here! Where are the workers?

In order to secure the circulation of the Workers' Call and at the same time to place the paper on a firm financial foundation the Executive Committee calls for volunteers to enlist for the war. 50 of these volunteers are called for who will agree to purchase and sell each \$1 worth of Call cards each week. We want 15 from the South Side, 15 from the North Side, 15 from the West Side and 5 from the North-west Division.

This is a work that cannot be accomplished by sitting around and fishing. Dozens of men are giving their time three and four nights each week speaking from the stump. With as many more engaged in pushing the circulation of the Workers' Call their labor can be harvested for socialism.

The volunteers asked for should be secured by return mail Monday Morning. The times were never so ripe for socialism and we cannot afford to sit idly by and see the harvest go by default.

Send your name to the Workers' Call. If you will agree to buy \$1 worth of cards each week and pay for them and your name will be turned over to the organizer of your division who will see that you get the cards each week. If it is more convenient give your pledge to your organizer.

It is recommended that where one comrade does not feel that he can sell 4 1/2 cent cards that he get three or four comrades to associate with him. The object is to at once get fifty men who make business to ensure in this work. Remember this is a cash deal. No credit goes. The Workers' Call needs \$50 additional revenue each week and there is no other way to get it.

Don't wait for someone else. Let your name be first on the roll of Honor.

The Executive Committee.

Representative of Horse Shoos Union object to the appearance of automobiles in the Labor Day Parade on the grounds that they were not union made and were destroying his craft. Wonder if he thought that their exclusion would help the situation any?

Typographical Union No. 16

passed a resolution to refuse to grant an injunction against the striking machinists, a copy of which is to be sent to President McKinley. Strange to say Judge Kohlsaat doesn't seem unduly alarmed over the matter.

appreciated this fact if the interest displayed on this occasion is to be taken as proof.

Saturday night of this week will be given to the Mills School of Socialism. All of the speakers who have been trained by Comrade Mills will be in attendance and each will deliver short addresses.

On Sunday night Comrade W. T. Mills will make his farewell address to the local comrades before leaving for his new home in Kansas. This is positively Comrade Mills last address in Chicago, so those comrades who desire to hear him before he leaves had best take advantage of this opportunity.

Admission to both of these meetings is free and all are invited.

One of the best features of the Temple is the Socialist Orchestra, which discourses fine music on Sunday evenings. We believe that the Temple furnishes the best music of any meeting of its kind in the country. Be sure and hear them.

FRAGRANT BLOSSOMS.

How the Human Plant Thrives in South Chicago, with Capitalism as a "Culture Agency".

The "American Journal of Sociology" for July, contains an article on "Culture Agencies of South Chicago". The appended extracts describes some of these "agencies":

"In the eastern part of the region north of the river, near the Strand, and Green Bay and Mackinaw avenues, the recent importation of Slavic people have settled chiefly. They are principally men. They gang together in groups of thirty or forty and occupy some old building that no one else will use. I have reliable information that one hundred and fifty Croatsians inhabit one house at Eighty-ninth Street and Green Bay Avenue. The method used is peculiar to these people. Perhaps three-fourths of the men are married and the rest single. The families are left in Europe. The horde of men procure a woman or two to cook for them. Sometimes it is the wife of one of the men. The woman is paid about \$15 per month for this service. She buys what each man wants, cooks it for him and settles with the market. Although not a public prostitute, the woman is often shared in common by the men. The men work twelve hour shifts at the mills. Hence but half as many beds are needed as there are men, and therefore the beds never get cold. Many of the houses used, violate the laws for tenement houses and flats as respects ventilation and light. The whole program is one repugnant to civilized instincts."

Where lies the responsibility for these idyllic conditions. Perhaps the following extract from the same article may throw some light on the matter. Speaking of the importation of European labor or the writer says:

"In the last five years perhaps as many as 1200 have come into the community. Their coming is due to the 'straw boss'. The 'straw boss' is a man who works as a common laborer with the gang in the yards. He gains influence with the SUPERINTENDENT by being able to recruit the force quickly for emergency cases. He gains prestige and power with his own people by furnishing them work. This is of financial turn that he leaves a percent on the wages for a time. By this system the wedge entered. Now the 'straw boss' needs ahead, sees that labor will be needed, sends to his friends in Europe to come to South Chicago either directly or through resident labor importers. This is a pauper labor. If the government holds it up, on ship, a CERTAIN RAILROAD over which it is to be transported to Chicago, wires the labor importer in Chicago to send affidavits that friends will provide for the immigrants. This is done, and so the pauper labor is landed and transported.....All these foreign people, especially the recent importations are strong, lusty fellows, capable of hard service and FLAIBLE in the hands of overseers. There is little danger of STRIKES or ORGANIZATION among them. They take what comes of good or evil with steadfast stolidity."

This is how the seed is planted which blossoms into fragrance in the neighborhood of 85th Street and Mackinaw Ave. And this is how it affects the local 'skilled workman'.

"The common labor element at the bottom exists as a kind of reservoir which may be gradually converted into skilled labor upon EMERGENCY. The situation for the skilled worker is therefore one of UNCERTAINTY which breeds TIMIDITY. He feels that he is standing upon insecure earth, which if he should become a LITTLE too INDEPENDENT might open and engulf him. He AVOIDS TROUBLE and is not notably independent, etc."

Perhaps this extract will go far to explain the attitude of the South Chicago steel workers towards President Shaffer's strike order.

In South Chicago, capitalism is the "agency" which produces the "culture" detailed in these clippings, and in order to accomplish these results it is sustained by the votes of the laborers, skilled and unskilled, throughout the land.

Representative of Horse Shoos Union object to the appearance of automobiles in the Labor Day Parade on the grounds that they were not union made and were destroying his craft. Wonder if he thought that their exclusion would help the situation any?

Typographical Union No. 16 passed a resolution to refuse to grant an injunction against the striking machinists, a copy of which is to be sent to President McKinley. Strange to say Judge Kohlsaat doesn't seem unduly alarmed over the matter.

MAKES ASSESSORS LAUGH.

Prosperity Howler of 1900 floods city in 1901 in the role of "Tax Dodger."

Most of our readers will remember the speeches delivered by that prince of sweatshop labor skinners, Joseph Biefeld, in Central Music Hall just before the presidential election of last Fall. Then Biefeld worked the "prosperity" racket for all it was worth in aid of the Republican candidate, instancing himself as an example. The Workers' Call commented on the matter, and pointed out that by so doing, Biefeld was merely advocating the continuance of the system which enabled him to rob the workers of the product of their labor.

But Biefeld as a fiasco of labor and Biefeld as a tax dodger, are two different propositions. In the former role he posed as a prosperity personified—in the latter as a horrible example of poverty. This is how the daily press reports his latest representation.

"Both reviewers and assessors laughed today over an interview with J. J. Klein, representing Joseph Biefeld & Co., who tried to get a reduction of the firm's assessments on the ground that it was losing money every day. The two boards sat in joint session. When Mr. Klein sat in the witness chair to plead the cause of hard times for the manufacturing firm he represents, a smile spread over the face of Assessor Gray, who innocently asked:

"How about those prosperity speeches made by Mr. Biefeld in Central Music Hall last fall during the campaign, in which he asserted that last year was the greatest year of prosperity he ever had in his business?"

Mr. Klein was taken off his guard, for he had finished saying the FIRM HAD LOST MONEY ALL OF LAST YEAR and that it was losing more this year. The reference to his partner's public statements to the contrary staggered him.

"Well," he stammered, "YOU MUSTN'T TAKE A MAN'S POLITICAL ARGUMENTS TOO SERIOUSLY."

The reviewers reduced the firm's assessment from the assessor's figure of \$175,000 to \$100,542.

There is no necessity for a socialist to demonstrate the falsehood and inanity in the public utterances of exploiters of the Biefeld type. When the capitalist is asked to disgorge, he will never shrink from exposing himself, as in the above case. Neither is he ashamed of the performance and he has no reason to be. Those who look his "political arguments seriously" have better reason to be ashamed of their ignorance than he of his rascality. We are glad to see that Mr. Biefeld succeeded in getting his taxes reduced. He deserved it. His ability in duping the workingman, yet has been recognized by the board of assessors and reviewers, and rewarded accordingly. If this is the era of the commercial liar and political knave by all means let us see to it that the stiffest survive.

Socialist Temple.

Walter Thomas Mills will speak on Socialism in Chicago for the last time for the present, at the Socialist Temple on next Sunday at 6 p. m.

On Saturday evening Aug. 31st, the Chicago Branch of the International School of Social Economy will hold a Grand Rally at the same place and will be addressed by Comrade Mills and other speakers.

Amongst them the following, Comrades Pierce, Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. Forberg, Backus, Sands, Menke, Cotrell, Guadalupe and Wigwags. Come early to get a seat. Admission Free.

"While Mr. Morgan and his friends have been making trusts," says the San Diego (Cal.) Sun, a Democratic paper, "they have also been making socialists. The trusts can be measured in figures, and some of these days there will be figures in socialists, and then it will be seen whether the trust figures or the socialist figures are the largest."

Challenge.

The West Side Socialist Baseball Club hereby challenge the employees of the Acme Carpet Cleaning Works to play a game of Baseball at the Unity Picnic on Sept. 6th at Bergman's Grove, Riverside.

O. Beselack, Captain.

W. E. R. O.

A report comes from Seattle, Wash., that the machinists, boiler-makers, pattern-makers and helpers have called a mass meeting of all trade unions and their sympathizers for the purpose of considering the advisability of declaring for socialism and cutting loose from the old political parties.

A. M. SIMONS.

There's a Labor Day row on in Columbus. Committee of arrangements invited Gov. Nash and a lot of other politicians to make the customary buzzy speeches. Thereupon the four brewery workers' unions and the carpenters withdrew, announcing that they would hear a speech from one of their own class or nobody. Good for the brewers and carpenters!

Musicians Attention!

Socialist musicians of the West Side are forming a Brass Band. They meet for practice every Tuesday evening at the Socialist Temple 120 Western Ave., 8 p. m., all comrades who play any band instrument are invited to join. The band will make its first public appearance at the West Side Unity Picnic, Bergman's Grove Riverside Sept. 6.

New York dailies state that half a dozen street cleaning machines are now on the market, and that the "white wings" are doomed.

Multiplex type printing telegraph is now being successfully used in Berlin and Paris. The service of many operators have been dispensed with.

A blast furnace has been established at Port Oram, N. J., which being fed automatically, almost entirely dispenses with manual labor. Whether the laborers whom it displaces will be "fed automatically" or not at all, is of course no concern of the owners.

Striking machinists pickets have determined to ignore Judge Kohlsaat's injunction. This will be all right if they can induce the injunction to ignore them, but that seems to be a rather doubtful task.

What is a "Scab"

(Continued from page 1)

every fiber of his body? Why is this? Let us look a little closer into this struggle. It is a guerrilla fight. At times all the forces of capitalism are concentrated upon single divisions of the workers. Again the ranks of labor are scattered by some act of social advance. A new machine destroys an entire trade. A change in production causes an industry to disappear. Then it is that men find themselves out loose.

Their union and trade is represented are alike a thing of the past. Wife and babes are clamoring for food. It is easy to say that a man had better die than scab. Many a man has said this and meant it too. But how about the little ones? What are they starving, that is another matter. And so another man made himself between these two terrible alternatives. He will betray his class or his family? And who shall judge him if the cries of those who are nearest to him sound louder than the appeals of class interests and trade loyalty?

"Look again at this CLASS STRUGGLE. What is there in it that forces these horrible choices upon men? Is there no place where all can unite? Is there no battle ground where the fight can be waged without offering such frightful temptations to treason?"

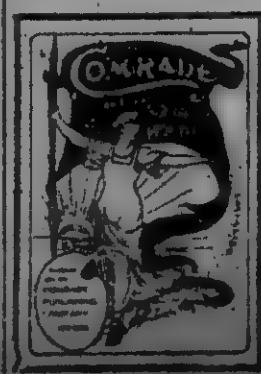
If all the workers have a common interest against the powerful enemy, why is there not some point where that interest can be expressed? At the ballot box the line can be drawn clear and distinct. Here the fight can be fought to a finish, and HERE IS THE ONLY PLACE WHERE COMPLETE VICTORY IS POSSIBLE.

Here there is no excuse for deserters. No alternative of starvation confronts them. It is the strategic point where desertion is the most dangerous and treacherous the most deplorable. It is the place where the most telling blows can be struck, the place where the worst treason can be perpetrated.

Capitalists have long recognized this, and spend infinitely more energy in securing traitors here than what they will expend at the work-shop. But strange as it may seem the laborers have not yet come to recognize the treachery of the "political scab". A man may still vote for slavery and be accepted with honors among union men. But if he attempts to accept that slavery for which he has voted at times which his fellow slaves are in revolt against, he is at once the target for all possible manner of attacks.

Is it not about time that union laborers got over this inconsistency? Is it not almost time that the greater crime is seen as well as the less? When laborers come to realize that by ceasing to play the traitor at the ballot box they can abolish all scabs in the work-shop, then there will be some consistency in their attacks upon the poor devil who sells out his fellow slaves for a chance to eat and live. But when they do come to their senses in this regard they will find no scabs to attack anywhere.

A. M. SIMONS.



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Send Subscriptions to: Socialists' Kitchen, 1114 Wabash Ave. Every subscriber sending in \$1.00 before September 15th will receive the first three numbers of THE CARBON and free. The next number will be issued September 15th, 1901.

Trades Unionism.

(Continued from page 1.)

It is at least recognizing the advantage of having mayors, city councils, and legislatures that represent the own class. Therefore we see the trade unions use by one indorsing the platform of the one and only political party which is composed entirely of workingmen—the Socialist Party. This party offers another advantage, which is not possessed by any economic organization. It combines the forces of the workingmen into an INTERNATIONAL ARMY of voters and meets international capital by international consolidation of the workers. All so-called international trade unions comprise only a few countries, and only a small percentage of the working class. International Socialism comprises the workingmen of all countries and all trades. It is the grandest trade union in the world, and it is better than any trade union, because it is the political expression of the revelation that the workers of all countries will gain their emancipation only through a combination of all the trades unions into one class conscious body that will take the powers of government out of the hands of the exploiters and place them into the hands that feed, clothe and shelter humanity.

ERNEST UTERMANN.

Open Air Meetings.

ALL SPEAKERS TAKE NOTICE. You will please read this list carefully so that you will know what meeting you are booked to speak at and if you cannot be there let the Division Secretary or Organizer know by return mail.

NORTH DIVISION:

Sunday, 1:30 p. m.—Center and North Clark Streets. Speakers: Cotrell, Morris and Sand.

Sunday, 3 p. m.—Sheffield and Wrightwood Aves. Speakers: Chas. Sand and Anderson.

Tuesday, 8 p. m.—N. Clark St. and North Avenue. Speakers: Cotrell and Bartlett.

Wednesday, 8 p. m.—Oak and Franklin Streets. Speakers: Morris and Anderson.

Thursday, 8 p. m.—Walton Place and North Clark Street. Speakers: J. B. Smith and Chas. Sand.

Friday—Diversey Blvd. and Racine Avenue. Speakers: Morris, Knaus and Hill.

DIVISION NO. 4.

Saturday, 8 p. m.—Hoyne and Belmont Aves. Speaker: Sam Robbins.

Tuesday, 8 p. m.—1st and Armitage Avenue. Speakers: Leffingwell and Leffingwell.

Wednesday, 8 p. m.—Lincoln and Belmont Aves. Speakers: Robbins, Leffingwell and Leffingwell.

Thursday, 8 p. m.—Belmont and Albany Aves. Speakers: Robbins, Leffingwell and Leffingwell.

SOUTH DIVISION.

Saturday, Aug. 31st, 8 p. m.—3rd and Halsted—Speakers: L. M. Forberg, J. Wanhope and Johnston.

2nd and Commercial—Speakers: B. Berlin, P. Pierce and R. I. Sims.

11th and Michigan—Speakers: Chas. L. Bracken and J. W. Schneider.

12th and Wallace—Speakers: P. Boeswell and M. N. Taft.

Kaplan and Congress—Speakers: M. Kaplan and W. E. McDermut.

Wednesday, Sept. 4, 3rd and Cottage Grove Aves. Speakers: B. Berlin and P. Pierce.

Thursday, Sept. 5—29th and Dearborn. Speakers: R. I. Sims and M. Becker.

Sunday, Sept. 8th—49th and Cottage Grove. Speakers: Mrs. C. F. Hunt and Ed. Durke.

Monday, Sept. 9th—33rd St. Halsted. Speakers: E. Drisvoigt and Ed. Becker.

WEST DIVISION.

Saturday, 8 p. m.—Roxby and Chicago Aves. Speakers: J. Cotrell, R. A. Morris and J. B. Brennan.

Saturday—Paulina and Milwaukee, 1 p. m. Speakers: S. W. Williams, S. Robbins and G. D. Evans.

Saturday—8 p. m., Milwaukee Ave. and Armitage Ave. Speakers: A. Biano, J. Menke and J. W. Bartels.

Sunday 3 p. m.—Union Park, Warren Ave. Speakers: J. B. Brennan and J. Menke.

Sunday 8 p. m.—California and North Ave. Speakers: Goodspeed, A. Biano and J. W. Bartels.

Sunday 8 p. m.—Pocahontas and Madison Streets. Speakers: J. Cotrell and W. Goodspeed.

Monday, 8 p. m.—Western and Madison Street. Speakers: Geo. Koop and J. Cotrell.

Tuesday—8 p. m., Center and Blue Island Avenues.

Tuesday—8 p. m., 48th and Lake St. Speakers: J. B. Brennan and S. Robbins.

Wednesday—8 p. m., 26th and Oakley Avenue. Speakers: W. Hughes and A. Biano.

Wednesday, 8 p. m.—Noble and Erie Street. Speakers: J. L. Smith.

Wednesday, 8 p. m.—Division Street and California Ave. Speakers: W. I. Goodspeed and Geo. Koop.

Thursday, 8 p. m.—42nd Ave. and Harrison Street. Speakers: Chas. Sand.

Thursday 8 p. m.—Taylor and Blue Island Aves. Speakers: E. M. Stangland and J. Menke.

Thursday, 8 p. m.—Evergreen and Milwaukee Aves. Speakers: J. Fox and E. Becker.

Friday—8 p. m., Halsted and O'Brien Streets. Speakers: J. Cotrell and J. B. Brennan.

Friday—Paulina and 11th St. Speakers: M. Kaplan and J. Menke.

In Spain the Socialist vote is 2,400 against 1,500 at the last election.

SOCIALIST PARTY OF CHICAGO

Branch Directory.

GENERAL COMMITTEE meets first Saturday of every month at Schiller Hall, 3rd floor, Schiller Bldg., 103 E. Randolph street. M. H. Taft, secretary, 30 N. Clark street.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meets every Monday at Workers' Call office, 30 N. Clark street. M. H. Taft, secretary, 30 N. Clark street.

BRANCHES.

The following directory announces only the business meetings of the various branches. All agitation meetings will be announced in the "List of Meetings," which will be found on the first page of every issue of The Worker's Call.

ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE, South Side Division, meets every Sunday morning 9:30 at 101 45th St. G. Anderson, Secretary, J. M. Saunders, Division Organizer, 301 W. 55th St.

FIRST AND SECOND WARDS—Meet every Friday, 8th p. m., at 214 Wabash ave. (store). Secretary, Rice Washburn, 175 East 22nd street. Organizer, Peter Haast, 1706 Wabash ave.

THIRD WARD—Headquarters, 135 E. State street; meets every Monday at 8 p. m.; secretary, S. E. Yeomans, 1350 State street. Organizer, Louis Dalgaard, 1706 State street.

FOURTH WARD—Meets every first and third Monday night at 319 South Halsted street; secretary, Joe Trenta, 350 E. Twenty-fourth street. Organizer, H. Drisvoigt, 110 Halsted st.

FIFTH WARD—Every second and fourth Tuesday at 519 S. Halsted st.; Sec. George Mitchell, 1523 26th st. Organizer, A. Beck.

SIXTH WARD—Meets first and third Thursday night at 410 E. 43d street. Secretary M. Klingner, 451 Lake ave. Organizer, A. J. Nielsen, 343-E. 43d street.

SEVENTH WARD—Meets every second and fourth Friday evenings at 8 o'clock, at 6512 Cottage Grove avenue, rear hall, first floor. Secretary, Peyton Howell, 6027 Washington avenue; organizer, Stanley Klemmest, 458 East 55th street.

EIGHTH WARD—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 8 o'clock, at 125, 99th street, corner Buffalo and Ave. T. J. Wind, Secretary, 125 99th Street.

NINTH AND TENTH WARDS—Meet every 1st and 3rd Monday at 1625 Halsted street; secretary, Geo. L. Rosenberg, 303 W. Taylor St.

ELEVENTH WARD—Every 2nd and 4th Thursday at Jewett Hall, corner 1st street and Paulina street. Robert Pickett, 400 Washburne ave.

TWELFTH WARD—Secretary G. J. Nindler, 1118 S. Albany Ave.

THIRTEENTH WARD—Every Wednesday evening, 8 p. m., at Socialist Temple, 130 S. Western Ave. Secy Jaa Lambert, 1012 Washington Blvd.

FOURTEENTH WARD—Every Friday at Miller Hall, southeast corner Grand and Western avenues; secretary, E. Cope, 130 Emerson avenue.

FIFTEENTH WARD—Meets every Friday at 511 Thomas St. Sec. F. H. Huchensbecher, 480 N. Winchester Ave.

SIXTEENTH WARD—Every 1st and 3rd Friday, Rhonhoven's Hall, Ashland and Milwaukee Aves.; secretary, O. Boeslack, 348 N. Wood St.

SEVENTEENTH WARD—Every 2nd and 4th Friday, Aurora Hall, Huron St. and Milwaukee Ave.; secretary, A. Mork, 451 N. Wood St.

EIGHTEENTH WARD—First and third Wednesday at 477 W. Madison street; secretary John Gillespie, 477 W. Madison street.

NINETEENTH WARD—Every Tuesday evening at Hull House; secretary, Miss Mary Colson, Hull House, corner Polk and Halsted streets.

TWENTIETH WARD—Every Thursday at Socialist Temple, 130 S. Western avenue; secretary, James A. Smith, 613 W. Madison street.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD—Every first and third Wednesday, 8 p. m., 3rd floor, 125 N. Clark St., Basement. Secretary, R. A. Morris, 30 N. Clark Street.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD—Every second Tuesday in the month at 55 Chisholm Avenue; Secretary, Robt. Hunt, 302 Blackhawk Street.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD—Meets every other Friday evening at 694 Sedgwick street. Sec. Holthausen Jr., secretary.

TWENTY-FOURTH—Every 2nd and fourth Tuesday at 21 W. Cor. Southport avenue and Diversey Blvd.; secretary, E. G. Knaus, 21 Lincoln ave.

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD—Every second and fourth Tuesday, at Fridheim Hall, 154 Diversey Boulevard. Secretary, H. N. Danica, 160 Newport Avenue.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD, No. 1—AVONDALE. Meetings every Friday at 805 W. Wellington street; secretary, Win. H. Leffingwell, 600 W. Wellington st.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 2—IRVING PARK—Secretary, J. M. Bard, 713 W. Irving Park Blvd.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 3—CHINN. Every first and third Monday, Lindstrom's Hall, 103 N. 1st St. Secretary, J. Harris, 154 W. Montana Av.

TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD, No. 4—ALMIRA. Secretary, A. Kinnema, 1116 Armitage Street.

TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD NO. 5—SWEDISH SETTLEMENT—Secretary Fred Whammond, 2123 N. Whipple Street.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD NO. 6—HANSON PARK—Secretary, Daniel Zatzke, 1151 N. 6th Court.

TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD—Every Tuesday at headquarters, Socialist Hall, Armitage and Milwaukee aves. Secretary Jaga Johnson, 130 North Washburn Ave.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD—Meets on call at 44 Ashland ave. Organizer, Wm. E. Ellis, 547 Ashland av.

THIRTIETH WARD—Secretary, F. W. Fisher, 424 Westworth avenue.

THIRTY-FIRST WARD—Every Friday at Tivins Hall, 5th and Aberdeen Streets, 8 p. m. Secretary, H. P. Newman, 5716 Loomis street. Organizer, P. Horner, 522 Aberdeen st.

THIRTY-SECOND WARD—Meets every Friday, 8 p. m., at 645 Halsted St. Sec. 1436 M. Forberg, 5419 Halsted St. Organizer, G. Anderson, 1151 Emerson Ave.

THIRTY-THIRD WARD—Every second and fourth Wednesday evening at 11th street and Michigan avenue; secretary, G. F. Denno, 1137 Perry st. Organizer, H. Deboer, 444 West 11th street.

THIRTY-FOURTH WARD BRANCH—Meets every Tuesday at 1111 Harrison St. Sec. H. G. Lowater, 2249 Harrison Street.

THIRTY-FIFTH WARD, No. 1—Secretary, J. M. Crook, 136 N. 12nd ave.

GERMAN BRANCHES:

KARL MARX CLUB—Every second and fourth Monday evenings at 120 Larrabee street, near North Avenue; secretary, John Vogt, 120 Garfield Av.

FREDERICK ENGELS CLUB—Meets every 1st and 3rd Monday at 4457 Bishop St. secretary, J. Sievers, 2412 W. Sixty-sixth St.

EIGHTH WARD GERMAN CLUB—Every first and third Friday evenings at 2190 South Chicago avenue; secretary, Ferdinand Jahnke, 1841 Ave. K.

POLISH BRANCHES:

POLISH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Meets every Monday at Polish headquarters, 481 Noble street; secretary, P. Ciendiera, 481 Noble street.

SEVENTEENTH WARD BRANCH—Every Saturday at 484 Noble street; secretary, M. Heck, 484 Noble street.

EIGHTH WARD BRANCH—Every Sunday, 3 p. m., at Prokop's Hall, 8th street and Superior avenue; secretary, P. Rudanski, 2757 Market ave.

TENTH WARD BRANCH—Every Saturday evening at Pulaski's Hall, 18th street and Ashland avenue; secretary, K. Kosturski, 617 W. 29th street.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD BRANCH—Every first and third evenings, Kosciuszko Hall, 4th and Wood streets.

LADIES' BRANCH—Every first Sunday at 353 1st place; secretary, M. K. Felick, 421 1st place.

EDUCATIONAL CLUBS.

SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at 127 Milwaukee av., in rear.

LABOR POLITICAL AND EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Lecture and reading rooms at 44 S. Halsted street; meetings every Friday night.

SOCIALIST BRICKLAYERS' EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Meets every Saturday, 8 p. m., at Socialist Temple, 130 S. Western Ave.; John Cotrell, secretary, 343 Warren Ave.; J. Langenberg, treasurer, 315 Sheffield Ave.

ILLINOIS

Locala affiliated with Social Democratic Party, headquarters at Springfield, Ill.

LOCAL ALTON—Secretary, Aug. Shipport, 104 Union street.

LOCAL BELLEVILLE—Secretary, G. W. Boyce, 114 N. Gold street.

LOCAL CENTRALIA—Secretary, Anton Baumgarten, Railroad No. 3.

LOCAL GLEN CARBON—Secretary, C. Demmerich.

LOCAL GALESBURG—Secretary, Joe C. Spedia, 1387 E. North street.

LOCAL HERRIN—Secretary, P. R. Myers.

LOCAL MONMOUTH—Secretary, R. P. Watson, Box 1000.

LOCAL MOLINE—Secretary, Paul Pressell.

LOCAL NEW BURNSIDE—Secretary, A. O. Miles.

LOCAL PEKIN—Secretary, G. F. Schmidt, 313 Court street.

LOCAL QUINCY—Secretary, William Hagan, 1232 State street.

LOCAL ROCK ISLAND—Secretary, H. Weyland, 1260 Fifth avenue.

LOCAL GLEN ELLYN—Secretary, Chas. H. Kerr.

LOCAL SPRINGFIELD—Secretary, A. von Hebrera, 140 N. Grand avenue.

LOCAL FREEBURG—Secretary, Joe Sutton.

LOCAL TRENTON—Secretary, J. J. Shuster.

LOCAL ALTOONA—Secretary, Carl Elvick, M. D.

LOCAL BISHOP HILL—Secretary, A. F. Lindwall.

LOCAL ROCKFORD—Secretary, Henry Neenan, 60 Seventh street.

LOCAL BERTWICK—Secretary, H. E. Allen.

LOCAL ABINGDON—Secretary, Thos. [unclear].

LOCAL PANA—Secretary, Henry Walner.

LOCAL LINCOLN—Secy, J. N. Balt.

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THE WORKERS' CALL.

THE WORKERS' CALL, published by the SOCIALIST PARTY of Chicago, has for its aim the education of the working class in the principles of socialism, and the promotion of the interests of the working class. For this purpose only it appears.

"Workingmen of all countries unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains; you have a world to gain."

THIRD YEAR.—WHOLE No. 131.

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, SEPT. 7, 1901.

PRICE ONE CENT

News of the Week And its Philosophy.

No old party politician who figured as a Labor Day orator attempted to tell in exact figures how much a "fair day's wage" might be. That was what they all said they wanted, but how is the workingman to know if he is getting it when the experts are silent on the subject? The politician does not make a specialty of being specific. He deals in glittering generalities, but there are many straws to show that the generalities do not glitter in the eyes of the workingman as they did once. There is more of a disposition each year to ask the politician how and when and where he intends to do these things, and many workingmen are beginning to realize that they must do them for themselves if they would be done.

Roosevelt went all of the way to Minneapolis to tell the workingmen that the interests of capital and labor are the same. He said many other things, but so far as his address touched on labor topics that was the only specific statement. Labor's interests he said should be guarded by legislation; details could be safely left to the capitalist governments. As long as the wage workers think that way, Roosevelt and his friends can hold the office and enjoy the good things which others have produced.

The dying building-trades council with the scars of the class struggle still fresh, was addressed by a politician who occupies a position as judge. He did not draw the lessons of the class struggle to these men, he was there for the purpose of healing over such things. By this way, did it ever occur to the laboring men who listened that no assembly of lawyers ever asked a laboring man to address them?

From dozens of stumps, socialist orators expounded to the workingmen on labor day the mission of their class and the possibilities for them in united action and there is reason to believe that the seed did not all fall by the wayside. If it could be followed up by a campaign for subscribers that would put the Workers' Call in the hands of every organized man in Chicago it is safe to say only members of their class would address them on next Labor Day.

The ban against politics may be removed at the next meeting of the Chicago Federation, as a vote on the subject has been submitted. That will be all the opening the socialists will want. The small but determined band of socialists in the federation will make short work of such democrats and republicans who remain, except those who hold political jobs or are looking for such jobs and want the labor vote as a trading stock. Give us a hearing and if we don't prove our position, the laboring men are at liberty to continue to vote for the interests of their bosses.

The leaves have been moved down a block, but there is no danger but the girls who are unable to earn a living as wage slaves will be able to find it; as to its idle rich patrons, they will just tell their coachmen to drive on a block.

Wage earners of Great Britain are facing a crisis and those they elected to office are not trying to do anything for them. Perhaps they will send men of their own class hereafter. It is the only safe way.

Through some mistake, perhaps because he would not stand for a "shake down" a resident of the Lake Shore drive was fined for not complying with the garbage law. He will appeal the case to the supreme court. When will the officers learn that vulgar things like garbage laws are only to be obeyed by the poor?

Tomorrow the West Side comrades give their picnic and they want everybody to leave their troubles at home and go out to the grove.

The steel strike drags along, but so far no case of destitution among the stockholders has been reported to the police. The stockholders laid up something for a rainy day; the laboring men out of their wages forgot to save five or six thousand a year; hence they pay now suffer.

Everybody is coming back from the West Side picnic and the moon, aim, for the coming season is nearly over. It will be observed that everybody found a few who had stayed at home. Some of the comrades who remained at home were those who were not of them left it for a month at Saratoga or a run out to the mountains of Colorado. Factory hands for some reason which no one can explain, preferred to remain at the bench in hot stifling air rather than to take their families and go to the woods of Wisconsin to wait for warm weather. It must have been because they are low groveling creatures. Nearly all of the judges and office holders among the workingmen elected somehow found time and money to take lake trips and pay summer hotel prices.

Who would live in the houses on the Lake Shore drive? Is a question.

that was asked of a speaker at a West Side meeting this week. As under socialism there will be no domestic service as we understand it today, the servant girl system being abolished with the fall of the wage system, there seems to be no reason why those who live there at present should not continue to do so. Taking care of such a house as one of those would be splendid exercise for the woman, and the man would no doubt take intense delight in pushing the lawn mower up and down the yard. In his spare time he could carry the horses and oil the automobile. Let them live there, and rational people will live in homes built for comfort rather than show.

If such a thing as a labor day parade could be imagined under socialism there would be no women in the ranks. Women would be taken out of the factories and the sweatshops and placed in the homes where nature intended her to be.

Mr. Bryan does not want to see a new party organized; already there is a third party so large that it troubles his dreams.

Capt. Streeter's claim to the earth is just as good as any other man's claim, only the captain has not got his deeds backed up by force. That is the only difference.

We are about to buy the Danish West India Islands not for the purpose of giving the people of the islands self government under a republic, but that we may exploit them and add to the glory and volume of our commerce. Under a commercial republic things will be about the same to the inhabitants that they were under a commercial monarchy. They will find there is nothing in a name and the ruling classes will see that the inhabitants keep their places.

Republican France should be ashamed of itself for the plans it is making to entertain the czar. When the socialists fully control that country the czar can stay to home, and probably he will have urgent business there with his subjects.

Bryan has absorbed another paper perhaps for the purpose of more effectively smashing the trusts.

A man committed suicide in a big Chicago hotel with four cents in his pocket and the police are unable to even guess at the cause of his act.

Strange but true. Read the papers and see how much more advertising the anarchists get from the capitalist papers than the socialists do.

You bet the millionaires are all honorable men except when it is a dollar in their pockets to be dishonorable. Their actions before the Chicago assessors and the board of review stands as a perpetual indictment against them. Not a one of them told the truth under oath, and they are proud of it.

New York has voted Al Thomas Lipton a rattling good fellow, but so vote has been taken among the laborers whom he exploits in order that he may get a name for generosity among the snobs of two worlds.

Kings are class conscious. Why should not workingmen be? Not one of the kings of Europe will meet the former president of the Transvaal, Paul Kruger, though the people they rule over sympathize with him. A fellow ruler, King Edward, might be offended. A similar spirit among workingmen would give them possession of the earth in a short time, in fact in our day.

Meat cutters are asking for an advance and the packers having recovered from the shock caused by the exhibition of nerve, have agreed to a conference. The workingmen saw the price of meat going up from time to time but nobody came around to inform them of an advance of wages in proportion. The packers absorbed the difference not because any of them were hungry and needed the money but because they could. Now they will want the advance provided they have to, but the chances are they will not have to, having fortified themselves for months with the extra profits.

Southern whites will reap the whirlwind when the negro becomes intelligently educated along class lines. Alabama adopted a constitution practically disfranchising the black man this week. Who could blame him if he one day disfranchised the whites?

Grade crossings kill more people in Chicago than in any other large city in the world. Last year the number was 20, but as most of them were laboring men and women nothing but a three-line item in the newspapers called attention to the fact. Let 200 millionaires be killed in a year and the grades would go on as usual.

There will be no open air Socialist meetings on Sunday Sept. 8th, all the socialists will be at the Unity Picnic on that day at Bergman's Grove, Riverside.

MASTER AND SLAVE

The "True Relationship" Between "Education and Labor."

WHAT THE PROFESSOR SAID.

"Intellectual" Performs in a Circus Tent on the Chicago University Campus.

Here are some of the things, which according to the daily press, Professor Gregory of the University of Leipzig said, at the thirty-ninth convention of the University of Chicago. The address very appropriately took place in a circus tent erected for the occasion on the campus.

"He declared that education was the master, labor the slave, but that neither could long exist without the other."

Just read that again you teller "with your hands." Do you notice that it says that it is not for the fellow who

THE CO-OPERATIVE

An Interesting Study of a Most Important Subject.

AS IT IS MANAGED IN FRANCE.

Translated for the Workers' Call from "Manual Du Co-operateur Socialiste."

Introductory note.—I find that some of our Chicago comrades are disposed to regard a socialist co-operative as a date, a revolution, not deserving the name of socialist. These comrades can hardly be aware that one of the largest socialist co-operatives, that of Lille,

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SIX CENTS PER DAY

How "Thrifty" is Discouraged in South Chicago.

WAGE LABOR AND PROPERTY.

Ambitious Wage Worker Discovers that "Reward of Abstinence" is a Capitalist Privilege.

Last week an episode occurred in a South Chicago police court which is full of significance to those of the working class who take seriously the advice of the "reformers" who incessantly preach the virtue of thrift to the wage earners as an indispensable requisite towards the accumulation of "property," and the acquisition of "respectability."

One Andrew Genecenis was called upon to answer a charge of failing to provide sufficient food for his wife and three children. The evidence showed that Andrew for many years was accustomed to hand over to his wife every day the sum of six cents with which the daily allowance of meat for the family was procured. Andrew himself bringing to the home each evening a loaf of bread and four potatoes.

Becoming tired of this luxurious fare, Mrs. Genecenis had her husband arrested upon the above mentioned charge and the following facts were brought out in the investigation that resulted:

The defendant earned a daily wage of \$1.50, but nevertheless was ambitious to become an extensive landholder. He had so far succeeded, that the food which his wife and children didn't get, appeared in the substantial form of a neat cottage and large barn. The thrifty laborer kept his wife in ignorance of the fact that the last installment on the "property" had been long ago paid, and had begun negotiations for the adjoining lot, when she discovered how matters stood and caused his arrest.

The court, instead of encouraging the laudable endeavors of the "property owner," ordered him to provide three full meals daily for his wife and children even if his passion for "property" remained unsatisfied. If the order of the court is complied with, no surplus will remain, and accumulation will become impossible.

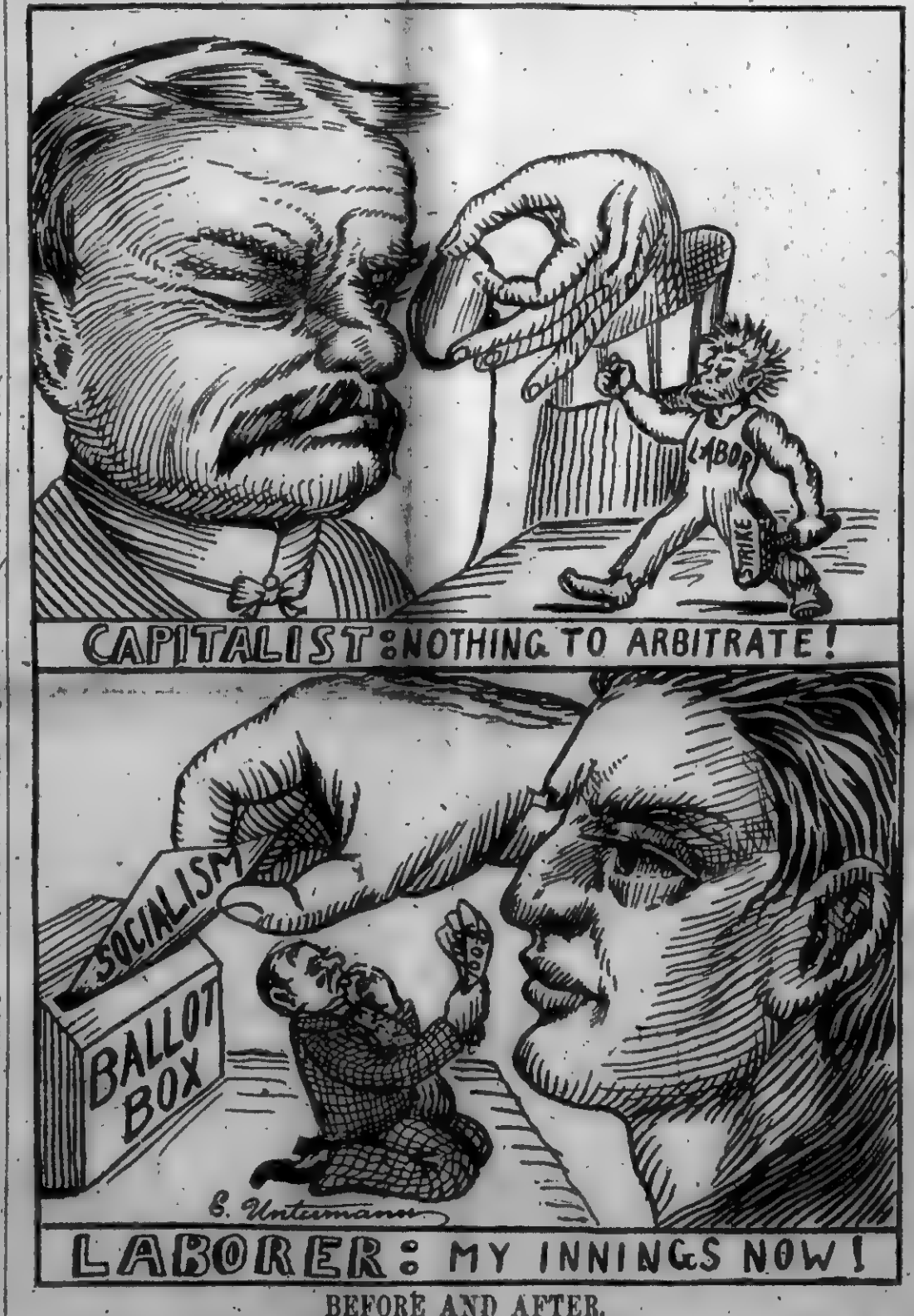
Although an exceedingly thrifty person, Andrew has evidently a lot to learn yet about the meaning of "thrift" as it is recommended by capitalist reformers. He does not know for instance that it is really not intended for the purpose of making the laborer a property owner, but rather to cheapen him for the use of the possessing class. A workman has no business to starve his wife and children in order to accumulate wealth—by so doing he usurps a function which is altogether a prerogative of the capitalist class, who have adjusted wages to the cost of the production of the laborer as cheaply as possible. The wife and children may be starved if the capitalist accumulates wealth thereby, but that is legitimate and an entirely different matter. The laborer has no title whatever to the "reward of abstinence." Does not "political economy" teach that it is the peculiar recompense of the capitalist class?

A knowledge of the "laws" of "political economy" would go far to prevent the recurrence of cases like the above. Labor is governed by the law of supply and demand. The recipient of \$1.50 per diem receives that sum for the purpose of reproducing his own labor power from day to day, and supplying his family with sufficient to enable them to enter the labor-market in normal physical condition, when his own labor power is exhausted through age. He is supplied with \$1.50 for that purpose and capitalist society demands that he expend it for that purpose. If he does not do so, he violates the law of supply and demand, and society must force him to observe it. The laborer has no legitimate surplus; it is not intended that he should have any. He gets the cost of his "production" the capitalist gets everything above that, which his labor creates.

The wage working class as a class cannot create property for themselves by the exercise of "thrift." Their labor creates the sort of property that exploits wage labor, viz. capitalist property. And this is the essence of what was imparted to Andrew Genecenis, when the law commanded him to forego the idea of a surplus, and apply his wages towards providing his wife and children with sufficient food.

Be sure to attend the Unity Picnic, at Bergman's Grove, Riverside on Sunday Sept. 8. Sixty percent of the proceeds will be for the Workers' Call, the balance to the West Side Division of the Socialist Party. Take Metropolitan cars to Harrison and W. 45th and La Grange car from there to Desplaines Ave. Tickets 10c.

Better ventilated and less crowded schools in the rich than in the poor districts, as you may have noticed.



cas tent erected for the occasion on the campus.

"Professor Gregory defined labor as 'toil with hands, the labor of workmen in the physical sense, and the body of such workmen about it.'"

It is rather curious that this heretical doctrine which is alleged to be held only by "socialists," should find a champion in the Chicago University. If this definition is complete, it excludes the thousands of "intellectuals" who sell their brains to the capitalist class for bread, as well as the hard working exploiters of labor, the Russell Sages, Phil. Armons, and others, who are said to do more "labor" than any man in their employ and who are always to be found at their office desks at 7 o'clock every morning, an hour or so before the hired "intellectuals" show up. But to proceed:

"Every one knows," he said, "that the educated need the laboring man to do for them the chores which they cannot or will not do for themselves. If occasionally an educated man comes to think that he does not need labor, eight days without the services of labor would be enough to clear his view of the case."

What do you think about that, you workmen "in the physical sense"? The educated class need you in their business. When they want "chores" done, you get to show to do them. They can't do them. You can. They won't do them. You will. Are you not proud to have your usefulness recognized as unselfishly?

You build the universities, print the books, feed, clothe and house the "educated," do their "chores" and then

cannot and will not do anything for himself you could not exist.

The professor is right—you could not exist as a slave. And he is right again when he states that the "educated" classes, the fellows who cannot and will not do anything for themselves, cannot exist without you—again as a slave. You can see for yourselves that the professor looks upon the master and slave relation as the only possible form of society, for the press report says that:

"In these words the Rev. Caspar Ren Gregory of the University of Leipzig summed up what he regarded as the true relationship between education and labor to his address to the thirty-ninth convention of the University of Chicago yesterday."

The report says that the Professor declared that "the workman of today was no more than a child," and concludes as follows:

"The ideas presented were given singular emphasis by the presence of a score of bricklayers, carpenters, and masons working on the new building within full view of the capped and gowned assembly in the convocation tent."

A good time for everybody at the Unity Picnic tomorrow.

France, is composed of members of the Parti Ouvrier, otherwise known as the Socialists, who are the most uncompromising Marxists in the world, and are most vehemently opposed to anything that would compromise in any way the principles of socialism. I have therefore agreed to translate for the Workers' Call the "Manual du Co-operateur Socialiste," by Maurice Lussel, which was published at Paris last year, and which explains the true relations of the co-operatives to the socialist movement.

CHARLES H. KERR.

Every one has heard of the co-operatives, but there are many even among well-informed people who do not suspect that this name is given to societies that are quite diverse in their organization and their object. It is perhaps the ignorance and the confusion it involves which make some ill-informed socialists deny co-operation. Under the pretext that there are non-socialist co-operatives, they reject completely co-operation in all its forms, and thus deprive the Socialist Party of a powerful means of revolutionary action.

What matters it that co-operation is not DISTINCTIVELY socialist? Among the means of action there are many which the bourgeois reaction has appropriated. Does that prevent the Socialist Party from resorting to them? Shall the Socialist Party despise propaganda through the press, because there are bourgeois newspapers? Shall it neglect to hold meetings on grounds that all the bourgeois parties are organizing public assemblies? Shall it not display in the streets the disciplined ranks of its forces adherents because the

THE WORKERS' CALL.

Annual subscription \$1.00 in advance. Single copies 10 cents. The Workers' Call is published for and under the control of the Local Chicago of the Socialist Party of America. It is a non-profit-making publication, the whole proceeds of which must be expended for the purpose of carrying on the work of the party. Contributions may be made by postal note or by check payable to the order of the Workers' Call.

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urge "their fellows to adopt them. We have not heard, however, that any capitalist defrayed the expenses of a deputa-tion to observe the proceedings of the recent workingmen's congress which has just concluded its sessions at Stockholm, Sweden, where it was decided that if universal suffrage was not granted by Parliament within a year, a general strike of workingmen throughout the country would result. Capitalists have no interest in sending workmen to observe the methods by which other workmen propose to use and enjoy the entire product of their labor. The fellow who has the ballot and won't use it is, according to capitalist logic, well worthy of imita-tion; but the fellow who hasn't got it, and proposes to strike for it, is a dan-gerous example for they know full well what he intends to do with it.

ONE YEAR AGO AND TODAY.

Speaking of a small strike which was won last year by the Amalgamated Association, President Shaffer is quoted as stating at the annual meeting held last year in Milwaukee, that the victory was due not to the strength of the Association but the weakness of their opponents. He described the United States Steel Co. as "a collection of bodies without organic form, without rules of government, without sys-tematic plans of operation."

While this description might apply one year ago, it does not fit today. The Trust has taken on organic form, and has evolved systematic plans of operation since then. J. Pierpont Morgan's work of the last twelve months was mainly directed to this end. How well he has succeeded can be deter-mined by his ability to withstand the present assault.

And this is what Shaffer evidently overlooked. He had no adequate conception of what is known as the "con-solidation" of capital. The trust to which he seemed still a mere incoherent "collection of bodies." The mistake he made is now apparent.

While Morgan was busy getting the Steel Trust into organic form, eliminat-ing its weaknesses, and preparing it for such emergencies as the present, the Amalgamated Association still deemed the strike an adequate weapon and en-tered into the struggle with the usual confidence as to the outcome. But the combatants have changed charac-teristics in the mean time. The trust appears solid, compact, and coherent, while the Association has shown an unmistakable symptom of disintegra-tion in the defection of the South Chi-cago workers.

There is little use in ignoring facts, which are plain to all thinking men. Capitalism is growing stronger in the economic field, while organized labor grows weaker. The struggle must be carried into the political field where the votes of the working class will turn the balance of power in their favor. The highbrowness of any other method is being illustrated every day, in the means by which the exploiters of labor maintain their supremacy. From these disputes Socialism will gather the ad-ditional strength necessary to put an end to classes and class struggles once for all.

"PUBLIC OPINION" AND STRIKERS.

An Eastern comrade now engaged in making Socialist propaganda in the districts affected by the great steel strike, sends us a sample batch of cir-culars which he states have been sent through the mail to every workman now on strike against the great Steel Trust. They are mostly composed of editorials selected from different or-gans of capitalist journalism, amongst which the names of the New York Sun, New York Times, Iron Trade Review, and Wheeling (Pa.) Intelligence ap-pear, and all of them without exception lay special emphasis upon the folly and imprudence of President Shaffer, the hopelessness of the struggle against the trust, the fine sense of honor that influenced the workers of South Chi-cago to refuse to violate a contract, the disaster that would ensue were the Amalgamated Association to en-force its demand for recognition, and in short every capitalistic argument that can in any manner assist in impairing and destroying the solidarity of organized labor.

The effect of a deluge of this stuff upon the mind of the ordinary work-man can be readily imagined. Here comes "public opinion" specially manufactured for the occasion, with all its horrors upon the head of the dis-turber. He learns that he is a "dupe," that those whom he has chosen as "leaders" have no qualification be-yond the "gift of gab," that to satisfy their own empty vanity they have brought needless suffering and misery upon him, and that he can only set himself right with "public opinion" by repudiating those who have de-

ceived him and submitting with the best possible grace to the inevitable. The truth or falsehood of these statements is not of near so much importance as the method of their delivery. The striking workman is treated as if he were a creature without any capacity for independ-ent thought, and with no possibility of ever acquiring any. He is merely a receptacle into which "advice" can be shoveled without regard to quality, a monkey creating mischief for which he is not responsible, or as Morgan puts it, "a damn fool who doesn't know what is good for him."

It is this attitude of the press which, far more than the arguments offered, tends to breed distrust in the mind of the reader. The weakness that makes "leadership" indispensable, the well known aversion to independent thought on the part of the working class, and the weight they attach to anything labeling itself "public opin-ion," are all duly calculated upon by those who circulate this stuff amongst the strikers.

Though there can be little doubt but that the strike is practically lost, at present it is the peculiar function of the capitalist press to see to it that so far as possible the losers shall learn no lesson from its failure. Their vision can still be confined within the bounds of the capitalist system of production, by heaping the responsibility for the fail-ure upon the head of the unlucky Shaffer, and thereby implying that had the leader been competent the strike might have been successful.

There is but one method by which this process of mental stagnation can be counteracted. The capitalist class fully appreciate the power and effect of their instrument the press, in paralyzing the minds of the workers at critical periods like the present. The circulation of Socialist literature and party papers is the only antidote pos-sible to destroy the effects of this poisonous narcotic and awaken the sleeper to a realization of things as they are.

A LABOR DAY RETROSPECT.

And so the great Labor Day parade is over. The flags are furled, the bands are silent, and the marchers having "shown their strength" to the capital-ists in the orthodox fashion, have again entered the factories, mills, and work-shops, to pile up wealth for their mas-ters. The parade is a pittance sufficient to reproduce their labor power and raise a new generation of wage slaves to take their place in the labor market in due time. The politicians have bottled up their oratory for future occasions, and the courts are again open for the busi-ness of issuing injunctions against the paraders when the latter attempt to "show their strength" in any other manner than marching through the streets with bands and banners on the day which their masters have de-signated for that purpose.

And now let "business" proceed once more. Let the robbery of the world's toilers continue as usual. Let the work-men be taken from the "home," the children from the school and play-ground and crammed into the factories and department stores to be used as cheap raw material for the production of profit. Let the manufacture of crim-inals and prostitutes proceed without interruption—there is a surplus of the working class as well as a surplus from the working class. Let the par-ades of society devise new methods of squandering the wealth wrung from labor—the harmless reformer again take up his everlasting burden—the perish-ing middle class build their ridiculous barriers against the progress of econ-omic evolution—the trusts go on con-tracting and combining. There is nothing to be feared; the working class has "shown its strength" and capitalism will remain supreme.

Labor Day is over. It was well utiliz-ed by those who live and thrive upon the robbery and degradation of their fellow men. To the marcher it was merely a day of respite from toil—he had no suspicion that the interval was seized upon by his employers as an opportunity to rivet the fetters of in-dustrial slavery more firmly upon his limbs. But the "prominent citizens" and the capitalist politicians were on hand for that purpose. And they filled his ears with flattering tales of what a fine fellow he was; they told him that or-ganized labor was the great-est thing that ever occurred in the world's his-tory, that it wielded an irresistible power, that in organization alone lay safety, that the worker was fighting a battle for his "just rights," that the wage system was immutable, that it was the duty of every man, woman and child that works to join a labor union, that nothing could be accomplished through strikes, that the enemy of labor was not the capitalist but the so-called "public opinion" and the in-terests of capitalism and labor were identical, that the laborer

should be protected by the capitalist, that he should be protected from the capitalist, that government by injunc-tion was wrong, that co-operation be-tween laborer and capitalist was the only solution of the labor problem, that profit sharing was a delusion, as the corporations could not be trusted to divide up honestly, that the trusts were organized to crush labor, that the trusts could not do worse for the work-er than competition had done—but one and all shouted, Organize, Organize, Organize! knowing well that the mere fact of organization after the usual Trades Union pattern would still leave the working class naked to their ene-mies.

Out of this medley of "advice" noth-ing could come but confusion and bewilderment and the continued helplessness and dependence of the toilers. And it was for this deliberate purpose it was given.

But here and there men from the ranks of the workers were given a par-ade. They pointed out how organiza-tion could be made effective to accom-plish tangible results—how it could be used for the complete emancipation of the workers from industrial slavery. They used the actions of the courts in issuing injunctions, to demon-strate beyond contradiction that the strength of the plunderers lay in their possession of the law-making power and the weakness of the laborers in its non possession! They gave to or-ganization a direct and definite object, and showed that labor needed neither protection nor patronage, were it but conscious of its own strength, and suf-ficiently intelligent to use that strength in its own interests, by uniting on the political field for the conquest of that political power which is now an in-vincible weapon in the hands of their exploiters.

And so Labor Day passed into his-tory. How far the workers have shown their strength will be accurately deter-mined by the size of the Socialist vote at the next election. How far they have merely demonstrated their weakness, the division of their votes between the capitalist political parties will also tell.

You can't afford to miss the Unity Picnic. Grounds open at 10 a. m. Big list of attractions. See ad in our columns.

A TIMELY WARNING.

Against Journalistic Lies who Wil-lingly Misrepresent Socialism in Their Columns.

Is it any wonder that the masses of the people in the United States are so slow to become interested in really vital movements? Most of them read nothing but daily newspapers. The daily newspapers are interested in giving as little information as possible about some subjects—especially socialism. In Sunday's Chicago Tribune in an editorial, on "The Fate of Shaffer," the writer viciously states that E. V. Debs is "now wallowing in socialism which would do away with all labor."

It doesn't seem possible that people edu-cated enough to write metropolitan newspaper editorials are ignorant enough to think that socialism "would do away with all labor." Socialism couldn't do that if it wanted to. I am firmly convinced that if it is the policy of the Tribune to deliberately misrepresent, as long as I have known the paper it has been its stated policy to "haile" the cause of labor whenever possible. Years ago, when "Bandy" Maclean was "la-bor reporter" on the Tribune, he said I was right in that opposition. There-fore when the Tribune praises any la-bor leader I begin to suspect them. In the latter part of the Shaffer editorial the writer commended "reason-able thinking men like Mitchell and Ar-thur." See?

I earnestly hope that this may catch the eye of at least one man not yet in the fold of socialism and cause him to think. Why, man, you have only to look in any of the modern dictionaries to learn that socialism is NOT what the Tribune liar says it is.

Master Workmen, you will wake up some of these days to a full realiza-tion of who has been a chump—you or the socialist! Master Workmen, there is not one of the capitalist apologists foolish enough to debate publicly with a well-informed socialist. Last year I asked an able lawyer—a democratic politician—if he thought the socialist argument could be thrown down. I fully expect-ed he would hem and haw and "ex-plain," but quick as a flash he approv-ed: "No, it can't." Keep that in mind, and remember, too, that Bryan has said that he does not believe in socialism!

Master Workmen, please "boop-er" anything that the Tribune may say about socialism. JACK POTTS.

SNAP SHOTS BY THE WAYSIDE

Now that you have shown your strength to the capitalists on Labor Day, why not make the demonstration complete by letting them feel your strength on election day? They will never be convinced otherwise.

Isn't it a wise workman who gets so excited over the attempt to rob Schley of the "credit" for the battle of Santiago, that he has no time to con-sider how the capitalist class continu-ally rob him of the product of his labor?

What is the meaning of that sug-gestion that every family in the city should keep a hog to devour the garbage that lies in the alleys? Is it to be taken seriously, or is it merely one of the usual jokes on the shorthandedness of the city aldermen?

The Sultan of Turkey threatens to "wipe out" the Armenians if the cap-italist governments of Europe persist in bothering him with their little bills. So long as he "wipes out" the debts by prompt settlement, the capitalists don't seem inclined to call a halt on his usual recreations.

St. Louis papers use the official assess-ment records of Chicago to show that the city is declining. They should be informed that it is not the city, but the big capitalists of the city who are de-clining—to pay their "just proportion" of taxes. "Capitalist accumulation," or in other words the robbery of the working class, shows no signs of decline whatever.

Maybe it wasn't Judge Eldridge Han-ney who issued that writ of injunction against the striking piano workers two years ago. May it not have been his alleged double, Patrick Hennessy? Cases of mistaken identity are known to be of frequent occurrence. Even al-though Mr. Rush of the firm of Bush & Goria, the capitalists who secured the injunction, says that Hanney issued it, there is still room for doubt and the judge should have the benefit of it.

A non union man who fired at one of the union pickets outside the Allis Chalmers works last week, was found guilty of discharging firearms within the city limits and let go after being ordered to pay the costs. The man on whom he drew his pistol had a camera under his arm and the "snaps" suppos-ing that he was to be "snapshotted" discharged his weapon several times in "self defence." The dangerous villain with the camera was arrested and held to the grand jury for using "intimid-ating language."

A press report speaking of the close of the gambling season at Saratoga, states that it may seem strange to some people that the heaviest players have not been professional gamblers, but lawyers, brokers, merchants and men of affairs. Rather strange the ignor-ance of "some people" upon matters like the above. There is really as wide a difference between professional gamblers and lawyers, brokers and men of affairs, as there is between all-gators and crocodiles.

Dr. Gettling the inventor of the mar-ders rapid fire gun which bears his name, has turned his attention towards improving agricultural instruments, and now claims to have perfected a plow which will break the surface of a thirty acre field in one day, and which can be operated by one man. When this is considered in conjunction with the fact that a Plow Trust with a capitalization of \$50,000,000 is now in process of for-mation, it may be easily deduced that a lesson in socialism is being prepared for the farmers and agricultural popu-lation of the United States. Speed the plow.

How are the mighty fallen! Mrs. Carrie Nation, the former terror of Kan-sas "rum sellers" has been giving a fake exhibition of saloon smashing in New York City. She destroyed, says the report, two bottles of beer in a saloon on Mulberry St., where preparations had been specially made by the bar-tenders to allow her to exhibit her prowess. Three reporters for "yellow journals" were also on the spot. Prob-ably this performance marks the exit of Mrs. Nation as a "reformer." As a general rule however, most of the pre-sent day "reformers" begin where Mrs. Nation ended—viz. as fakes.

With the prices of many of the neces-sities of life away beyond the reach of the working class, with the capitalist journals preaching the virtues of rice and hominy to the poor, with labor dis-putes and strikes upon every hand, involving thousands of workers in idleness, Dun's Review of the Week states that the country "was never in a better condition," or in other words that the capitalist class have used to the utmost the powers placed in their hands by the votes of the workers, to ensure their own prosperity through the exploitation and pauperization of their dupes.

The "Investigation" of the recent grade crossing street car "accident" in which six people lost their lives, re-sulted in finding the motorman (who was also killed) guilty of "criminal carelessness," and "condemning" the company for employing an incompetent man. A priest who was present creat-ed a "sensation" by demanding that the officials of the railroad company be held responsible for the deaths, through their refusing to comply with the city engineers' demand for the removal of the tracks. The demand not being ob-tained, the priest then wanted to know how long this slaughter of work-ing people was to continue, adding that he was "going to Chicago" and the engineers in question, can receive

full information on the subject by ap-plying to Father McGandy of Bellevue, Ky., who can tell him very accurately how long the slaughter will last. Father McGandy being a socialist knows about it.

That capitalism has reached the stage where it can view with compara-tive unconcern the efforts of organized labor to secure a larger portion of the general "prosperity" to its members, may be deduced from the few con-temptuous lines allotted to the steel strike, which appears in Bradstreet's Review. This is about all they have to say on the matter. "The air of patient serenity with which the iron and steel trade view the trade and strike situation, is significant of the confidence growing that the end of the strike is in sight." This "patient serenity" is fully justified. While the work-ing class through their votes persist in placing their exploiters in an impre-nable position, it is not wonderful that the latter regard with stolid contempt the futile efforts of the workers to retrieve on the economic field the folly displayed at the ballot box.

CORRESPONDENCE.

From Headquarters.
St. Louis, August 23th, 1901.
To the delegates to the Socialist con-vention held at Indianapolis, Ind., from July 15th to August 1st (inclusive). 1901.

Comrades—You are hereby reminded of the pledges made during the conclud-ing hours of the above convention, for the purpose of starting the work of the newly elected National Committee.

These pledges amounted to \$240.00, of which only one quarter has been paid, up to the present time. The National Committee has been under extraordinary expense, and its resources are being taxed to the utmost in order to furnish the necessary printed matter containing instructions on organization, constitutions, platforms, application blanks, etc. Expense has been incurred in equipping the National Headquarters; in sending out one thousand official communications and circulars to labor unions in the strike field; for stenographer's services and for postage for official purposes, espe-cially in corresponding with comrades in every state in the union. The amount of money which we have on hand is alarmingly small and we there-fore ask you to do your utmost to make good any pledges made at Indianapolis, all of which it was understood were to be paid within 30 days.

Yours fraternally,
LEON GREENBAUM,
National Secretary.

Scribe Fund Report.

Aug. 31, 1901.
To the Socialist Party Press:
The National Committee of the So-cialist Party has received the following donations in answer to its letter of Ap-pel in behalf of the Amalgamated As-sociation of Iron Steel and Tin Work-ers:

New London Socialist Club, New London, Conn. \$1.00
New Castle Socialist Club, New Castle, Penn. 2.50
Socialist Sympathizers, 2.50
Coopers International Union No. 3, St. Louis, 10.00
A Socialist, San Francisco, Cal. 3.00
The fund is now open and we hope the Socialist press will take it up and push it.

No better work can be done at the present time in identifying the Socialist Party with the trade union movement. If you open your columns weekly to this appeal we feel assured that your "Strike Fund" will grow larger. From the generous response not alone of so-cialists, but of union men also yet read socialist papers, but have not yet joined the party.

All contributions sent to the National Secretary will be forwarded to the Amalgamated Association and receipt duly acknowledged.
Yours fraternally,
Leon Greenbaum,
National Secretary.

Resolution of Local Toledo, O.

WHEREAS The following comment on the contribution adopted at the late Socialist convention, by the SO-CIALIST PARTY, should show to all persons of practical experience, the danger facing our party in its present formative stage:

Then, again, the convention de-clared for state autonomy, which means that reformers in every state shall adopt for themselves a platform to meet their ex-isting environment without regard to the platform of other states, and

WHEREAS We believe that party proclaiming the economy of the largest possible conduct of affairs as the nat-ural evolutionary order, should not adopt the reverse of this in its own or-ganization. The early colonial history of our country shows the weakness of the autonomy idea, as does the trades union movement of to-day;

RESOLVED That Local Toledo asks that the National Committee be called upon to furnish a uniform application blank for membership, individual appli-cation for membership, due card and due stamps, and be it further

RESOLVED That a copy of these res-olutions be sent to the WORKER, WORKERS' CALL, and MISOURI SO-CIALIST for publication, and request all Locals to take like action, believing such action necessary as a means of protection until more specific consti-tution is provided.

Adopted by Local Toledo, Socialist Party, at a regular meeting held on Aug. 27, 1901. Other papers please copy.
T. F. KEOGH,
Toledo, Ohio. Secretary.

Will "Prosperity" Explain It?

Your "Snapshots by the Wayside" may quote the "average retail clerk" as a \$1 per week worker. About the year 1900, a retail clerk in Chicago, who was an experienced dry goods salesman, worked in one of the largest furnishing houses in the city at the sales counter for \$5 per week, and was as "hard of the chase" in Chicago that he went back to Philadelphia. How he "moved" up the money to get back was the problem. He was a church member, a member of the Y. M. C. A. and a devotee of the Chicago publican party, but probably none of these charitable agencies furnished him a ticket back to Penn. It seems that the "average retail clerk" in Chicago is better off by two dollars per week than he was in the rights.

Socialist Pointers

Roosevelt evidently figures that you can fool the workmen all of the time.

This is the last call for the picnic, do tomorrow, for it positively will not be postponed.

Roosevelt will fool a lot of them next time; so will Bryan. See how they were cheered on Labor Day.

The laboring man can march for him-self as long and as often as he wants to, provided he votes for the boss.

Have you enlisted to get subscribers for the Workers' Call? Soldiers were never needed like at the present.

Socialism will also do away with the labor "leader." Perhaps that is one reason why said "leader" is so shy of it.

The man who did no work all summer is now afraid the strikers will lose a few days' work from their daily grind.

The unions have nothing to lose by going into class politics; what have the capitalist parties ever done for them?

Sam Jones of Ohio can keep his old sympathy as long as his vote does not accompany it; the latter is what we can use.

A laboring man never knows when he is well off until he reads it in the papers; that is what capitalist papers are run for.

The injunction eats nothing and costs nothing for board and lodging. That is why the capitalists find it so conven-ient to use.

Some comrades fear socialism will come before we are ready for it, but it will not if everybody is a subscriber to the Workers' Call.

Diamond cutters are on a strike and there is much suffering in consequence. Comrades who bought their diamonds before the trouble are in luck.

If you want a thing done well do it yourself. Don't send a republican or democrat to do it. He might look out for himself and his class first.

The employer who takes his employee out in the country for an outing, should graciously unbow and allow the lower creatures to feel of his wings.

Roosevelt complains that men do not practice what they preach, but let him handle a strike before and after elec-tion and see if his practices match his theory.

No one will be arrested for gambling on the yacht race. The laws are not for gentlemen. Neither will any of the sports lose their standing in church for that offense.

Women are replacing men as tellers in Chicago banks, but the interesting part is that the bosses with grave faces assure the public that they will pay the women as much as they did men.

One might think Judge Hanney had nerve to address a gathering of laboring men, but not when you come to consider the number of laboring men who voted for him.

Government being instituted to assist the weak to prey on the

Open Air Meetings.

ALL SPEAKERS TAKE NOTICE. You will please read this carefully so that you will know what meeting you are booked to speak at and if you cannot be there let the Division Secretary or Organizer know by return mail.

Sunday no meetings on account of West Side Picnic.

DIVISION NO. 4.

Tuesday, 8 p. m.—Armstrong and Kedzie Avenue. Speakers: Leddingwell and Robinson.

Wednesday, 8 p. m.—Larkin and Belmont. Speakers: Jackson, Leddingwell and Robinson.

Thursday, 8 p. m.—Albany and Belmont. Speakers: J. B. Smiley, Robinson and Leddingwell.

NORTH DIVISION.

Tuesday, 8 p. m.—N. Clark St. and North Ave. Speakers: Zimmermann and Andersen.

Wednesday, 8 p. m.—Oak and Franklin Street. Speakers: J. B. Smiley, Sand, and Bayre.

Thursday, 8 p. m.—Walton Place and North Clark Street. Speakers: J. C. Carroll and Morris.

Friday—Diversey Blvd and Racine Avenue. Speakers: J. Zimmermann, Peterson and Anderson.

SOUTH DIVISION.

Friday, Sept. 4, 8 p. m.—State and Congress. Speakers: J. W. Haggins and H. D. Wright.

Saturday, Sept. 7, 8 p. m.—33rd and Halsted. Speakers: C. L. Bracken and Mrs. C. F. Hunt.

Sunday, Sept. 9, 8 p. m.—33rd and Halsted. Speakers: M. Anderson and P. Pierce.

Monday, Sept. 10, 8 p. m.—33rd and Halsted. Speakers: M. Anderson and P. Pierce.

Tuesday, Sept. 11, 8 p. m.—33rd and Halsted. Speakers: M. Anderson and P. Pierce.

Wednesday, Sept. 12, 8 p. m.—33rd and Halsted. Speakers: M. Anderson and P. Pierce.

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will become a "bloated capitalist" all right, but "it" is a very doubtful quantity. The Standard Oil Co. may be depended upon to do all in their power to prevent Mr. Bryan from this "bloated capitalist" in the oil industry as much as possible, and permit Mr. Bryan to hold his present political opinions pure and undefiled. The "bloated capitalist" is not in such imminent peril after all.

Reform as a Business.

Verily the ways of the evil doer are hard—sometimes. The president of the New York State LAW AND ORDER society has been arrested on the charge of blackmailing a saloon keeper. Another "reformer" whom he had employed as a collector of tribute from saloon keepers, has fled on a warrant to the effect that Russell, the "President" in question had suggested the murder of the saloon keeper. The following extract from this affidavit appears in the daily press:

"I can get this man Nutter killed. Do you think I had better do it?" The man's audacity dared me. I had known him as a blackmailer and Nemesis of unfortunate women, but it had never occurred to me that he would use his influence to commit the criminal class of the city to compass the death of a fellow citizen.

"My God," I exclaimed. What kind of a man are you? Would you use murder to your other sins?" He merely smiled and turned away.

Whether the charges against this champion of "law and order" be proved or not, the incident is strongly suggestive of the possibilities which the career of "professional reform" opens up to the young man starting out in business.

An "Imposing" Spectacle.

This is how the meeting between two great men on Labor Day is described in the press:

"Hello, Judge," said Mr. Mayer.

"How do you do?" said Judge Hancock.

"God bless you both," echoes Senator Mason, as he raised his hand and assumed a pious air.

This is very different from the situation last April when both these men were seeking the vote of the workers in order to reach the Mayoral chair. Then the city was covered with posters depicting them as wrestlers, Harrison having a "strange hold" on Hancock and trying to push his head through the mat. Labor day proved that it was only a sham fight after all, although the workers took it seriously. Whatever other differences there may be between them, they are of one mind as regards the working class. Harrison proved it by terrifying organized labor with galling guns, and ordering the magistrates to give the striking pickets "the limit of the law," while Hancock did his part by issuing injunctions against union men on strike. The little grand stand play of "reconciliation" that took place between them on the balcony of the Auditorium on the parade day was merely one of the "imposing spectacles" of the day's proceedings. The hypocritical denunciation of Senator Mason adding a tinge to the impression.

Comrade Geo. E. Sigler's dates for the coming week are as follows: Columbus, Ind., Sept. 7 and 8; Greenburg, Sept. 9; Jeffersonville, Sept. 10; New Albany, Sept. 11; Louisville, Ky., Sept. 12; Madison, Ind., Sept. 13; Newport and Covington, Ky., Sept. 14 and 15; Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 16; Dayton, Ohio, Sept. 17.

Are you still looking for subscribers?

SOCIALIST PARTY

OF CHICAGO.

Branch Directory.

COMMITTEE.

GENERAL COMMITTEE meets first Saturday of every month at Schiller Hall, 3rd floor, Schiller Bldg., 104 E. Randolph street. M. H. Taft, secretary, 28 N. Clark street.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meets every Monday at Workers' Call office, 24 N. Clark street. M. H. Taft, secretary, 28 N. Clark street.

BRANCHES.

The following directors announce only the business meetings of the various branches. All agitation meetings will be announced in the "List of Meetings," which will be found on the first page of every issue of The Workers' Call.

ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE. South Side Division, meets every Sunday morning 9:30 at 391 53th St. O. Anderson, Secretary, 301 W. 53th St.

FIRST AND SECOND WARD. Meets every Friday, 8 p. m., at 211 Wabash ave. (store). Secretary, Rose Washington, 175 East 2nd street. Organizer, Peter Raat, 1706 Wabash ave.

THIRD WARD. Headquarters, 325 S. State street; meets every Monday at 8 p. m.; secretary, E. E. Yeomans, 1200 State street. Organizer, Louis Daigard, 3700 State street.

FOURTH WARD. Meets every first and third Monday night at 310 South Halsted street; secretary, Joe Trenta, 230 E. Twenty-fourth street. Organizer, H. Drienvogt, 310 Halsted street.

FIFTH WARD. Meets every second and fourth Tuesday at 514 S. Halsted street; Sec. George Mitchell, 1333 35th St. Organizer, A. Beck.

SIXTH WARD. Meets first and third Thursday nights at 310 S. 33rd Street; Secretary, M. Klemmer, 644 Lake ave. Organizer, A. J. Nielsen, 310 S. 33rd street.

SEVENTH WARD. Meets every second and fourth Friday evenings at 8 o'clock, at 813 Cottage Grove avenue; rear hall, first floor. Secretary, Peyton Rowell, 687 Washington avenue; organizer, Stanley Klemmer, 438 East 5th street.

EIGHTH WARD. Meets every second and fourth Monday evenings at 8:30 o'clock, at 123 Cottage Grove avenue; rear hall, first floor. Secretary, Peyton Rowell, 687 Washington avenue; organizer, Stanley Klemmer, 438 East 5th street.

NINTH AND TENTH WARDS. Meets every first and third Monday evenings at 8:30 o'clock, at 123 Cottage Grove avenue; rear hall, first floor. Secretary, Peyton Rowell, 687 Washington avenue; organizer, Stanley Klemmer, 438 East 5th street.

ELEVENTH WARD. Meets every second and fourth Tuesday evenings at 8 p. m., at 123 Cottage Grove avenue; rear hall, first floor. Secretary, Peyton Rowell, 687 Washington avenue; organizer, Stanley Klemmer, 438 East 5th street.

TWELFTH WARD. Secretary G. J. Sinder, 119 N. Albany Ave.

THIRTEENTH WARD. Meets every Wednesday evening, 8 p. m., at Socialist Temple, 420 S. Western ave.; secretary, P. H. Lambert, 1013 Washington Blvd.

FOURTEENTH WARD. Meets every Friday at 8:30 o'clock, at 123 Cottage Grove avenue; rear hall, first floor. Secretary, Peyton Rowell, 687 Washington avenue; organizer, Stanley Klemmer, 438 East 5th street.

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NINETEENTH WARD. Meets every Tuesday evening, at Hall House; secretary, Miss Mary Colson, Hull House, corner Polk and Halsted streets.

TWENTIETH WARD. Meets every Thursday at Socialist Temple, 123 S. Western ave.; secretary, James S. Smith, 415 W. Madison street.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD. Meets every first and third Wednesday 8 p. m., 13 N. Clark St. Secretary, R. A. Morris, 24 N. Clark St.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD. Meets every second Tuesday in the month at 15 Elmhurst Avenue; Secretary, Robt. Raat, 302 Blackhawk Street.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD. Meets every other Friday evening, 8:30 o'clock, at 604 Sedgwick street. R. Holthausen, Jr., secretary.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD. Meets every fourth Tuesday at N. W. cor. Southport Avenue and Diversey Blvd.; secretary, E. O. Kraus, 51 Lincoln ave.

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD. Meets every second and fourth Tuesday, at Fridheim Hall, 116 Diversey Boulevard. Secretary, H. N. Daniels, 164 Newport Avenue.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD. Meets every first and third Tuesday at Corner Elephantine and Leavitt Sts. Secretary, A. T. Johnson, 333 Cuyler Avenue.

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The number with which your subscription expires will be found on your wrapper. This issue is No. 132. If the number on your wrapper corresponds with the number your subscription expires.

THE WORKERS' CALL.

THE WORKERS' CALL is published by the SOCIALIST PARTY of Chicago and has for its aim the education of the working class in the lines of scientific, class-conscious, revolutionary socialism. For this purpose only it appears.

"Workingmen of all countries unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains; you have a world to gain."

THIRD YEAR—WHOLE No. 132.

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, SEPT. 14, 1901.

PRICE ONE CENT

THE "RED SPECTRE"

Like Ghost of Murdered Banquo, It Will Not Down.

IS INHERENT IN CAPITALISM

Modern Society Stands in Malignant Terror Before Monster of Its Own Creation.

Beyond all question the event of the week which has attracted more than any other the attention of the so-called civilized world was that which occurred at the Pan American Exposition, in Buffalo, on Friday, September 8th, when the chief magistrate of the nation fell before the pistol of a murderous lunatic, in whose feeble brain the idea of assassinating President McKinley took the form of duty.

It would be perhaps unfair to comment seriously upon the first hysterical outburst of the capitalist press when the deed was first announced. It has been merely the usual mixed chorus of sorrow, wonder, alarm, and denunciation with which such events are always hailed, but which have never had the slightest effect in deterring the "propagandist of the deed" when the insane spirit of murder urges him to the treacherous assassination of some prominent individual whom he has selected as a victim.

Again and again these tragedies have occurred and have been followed by the enactment of repressive measures against the perpetrators, declarations of intention to stamp out anarchy by exterminating the individuals who avow it as a creed, until the murder of some ruler of high state official again demonstrates the futility of such methods.

It is almost unnecessary to say that every human being worthy of the name regards these tragedies with regret and sorrow. The wanton destruction of human life can be viewed with equanimity only by those who are either dead to all human feeling or who possess the characteristics peculiarly attributed to brutes.

But even less than repressive measures can these expressions of sorrow and grief, these countless telegrams of condolence and sympathy, do ought to diminish or check the recurrence of these ghastly episodes. Those who would really understand the nature of this murder crime must apply themselves to its study in the same manner by which other problems are solved.

In this inquiry sentiment is valueless, and the so-called repressive measures themselves prove that they do not repress. It will be apparent to all who have read the comments of the daily papers upon the attempted assassination of McKinley, that the dominant tone is one of despair. It is asked again and again has society no means of protecting its representatives against the murder madness of these criminal lunatics. And there has been no answer except the advocacy of still more repressive measures which have so signally failed in the past. Before this apparition, this "red spectre," present society stands in seemingly helpless terror.

Neither does it help the matter to insist that this menace is a European importation. The would be assassin of President McKinley was born within the United States and there are hundreds of native born Americans who avow themselves adherents of the cult.

Only a few suggestions can be given upon this subject within the space of an article like the present. Did it ever occur to those who are in the habit of inaugurating "crusades" against some particular form of "vice," that even when one of these attempts is apparently successful, nothing is really accomplished except that the suppressed vice reappears under another form or in another locality? Did it ever strike them that here in Chicago "reform" of this sort when applied to the "leaves" and other criminal districts is admitted on all hands, even by the mayor, to result in nothing more than the carrying out of an order to "move on"? Has it not been insisted on by the mayor of this city that vice cannot be exterminated, but at best only isolated or moved around? Between the persistence of murderous anarchy and the "vice" of our large cities is there any analogy?

Is there any reformer who would seriously advocate the extermination of sneak thieves, hold-up men, burg-lars, pickpockets, prostitutes, lunatics, and similar types of humanity as an effective means of ridding the world forever of their presence? If not, is there any better reason for believing that the dangerous type is likely to disappear if subjected to a like process? Can the numerous attempts to better the condition of the working class be fairly said to have succeeded? Have the extremes of wealth and poverty been diminished or intensified within recent years? Can the trusts be legislated out of existence? Can the interests of capitalists and laborers be harmonized? Ask any thinking man for his opinion upon such subjects and he will refer to them as "problems" which are not now capable of solution.

but which may be at some future time, but he will agree that they are social phenomena produced by present conditions, because inherent in them.

Might it not also be asked whether Capitalism, Greed, Lucubration and Caserio are not likewise products of present conditions? And if this is admitted, is it not reasonable to infer that their production will not cease until the conditions are changed?

Will the capitalist press ever deal with the problem in this manner. So far they never have. And the reason is obvious. It would infallibly lead to the conclusion that anarchy cannot disappear until the present structure and basis of society is transformed.

Capitalism is no chance product. It is merely an exaggerated individualism, a product of conditions which are themselves anarchistic. Even the utterances of the press and pulp upon this event are "essentially" anarchistic in tone, though the speakers may be unconscious of the fact. Like produces like—and in this case also without conscious knowledge. Confronted with the "red spectre," modern society shrinks back in terror and alarm, unable to recognize its own offspring.

Unable and also unwilling. For the disappearance of anarchy is conditioned upon the disappearance of the system which gives it birth the system of capitalist production and distribution. And this task is the peculiar mission of the socialist movement alone.

The Unity Picnic.

Considering the rather bleak weather of last Sunday, the Unity picnic held at Bergman's Grove, Riverside by the West Division organization of the Socialist Party, was on the whole very successful though there is little doubt but that a rain of ten degrees in the temperature and a few hours of sunshine in the forenoon would have considerably more than doubled the attendance. As it was nearly one thousand persons were present and enjoyed themselves greatly, as the afternoon brought much more pleasant weather than the morning.

The games were participated in by numerous contestants and were well arranged and managed by the committee. Short speeches from various comrades were well received though a resolution dealing with the attempt upon the life of President McKinley was not acted upon.

Dancing was kept up until about 10 P. M., after which the audience dispersed. The accounts have not yet been made up but it is likely that the financial outcome will be very satisfactory.

An Exceptional Editorial.

When John Collins, a Chicago machinist, declared before a Labor Day audience of seven thousand men, women and children in Des Moines that he was a Socialist and that Socialism is the only true solution of the labor problem, he was loudly cheered by his hearers.

Mr. Collins apparently expected that his radical utterances would provoke dissent and would be coldly received, and was evidently surprised to find his audience in hearty sympathy with his advanced position.

There is probably a good deal more Socialist opinion among the people of this country than appears in the election returns. The Socialist vote is increasing slowly but steadily in all parts of the country. All radical movements are taking a Socialist form and direction; and it would seem from present indications, that this country would ultimately have to face the problem of Socialism, as the countries of the old world are having to do. In Germany the Socialist group in the Reichstag represents the most numerous of the constituent, and in every other country in Europe the question is regarded as the most vital of the day. It will doubtless become, in time, equally so in the United States.—Des Moines (Ia.) Daily News.

A Socialist Basis.

How else can any government guarantee liberty to men save by providing them a means of labor and of life, coupled with independence? And how could that be done unless the government conducted the economic system upon which employment and maintenance depend? What form of happiness—so far as happiness depends at all upon material facts—is not bound up with economic conditions? And how shall an equal opportunity for the pursuit of happiness be guaranteed to all save by a guarantee of economic equality?—Betsey's Equality, page 17.

Believing in Unity.

The picnic and sports which were out in great force last Sunday at the West Side Picnic. The greatest picnic of the year will be at the formal opening of the new "Headquarters" at Socialist Hall, 743 W. 43rd St. Sunday Sept. 16th commencing at 2 P. M. in the afternoon 3:30 with a mass meeting. At 8 P. M. a grand entertainment with an excellent program. Music by the Socialist Orchestra. Admission 10c. Refreshments Free.

VACATION MUSINGS

Socialist Comrade Pays a Visit to his Birthplace.

NOTES TRACES OF VANDALISM

Forests Destroyed, Springs Dried Up, and Beautiful Country Transformed Into a Barren Waste.

The last six weeks were spent by me in a little country town in Wisconsin where I had been born and raised and spent my childhood. It is a country of marvellously beautiful scenery. Rivers and rivulets flow between great bluffs and massive granite cliffs far out here and there and fill the whole country with a wild beauty. As I knew it great forests stretched for miles with scarcely a break. Hundreds of springs burst out from crevices in rocks and at the edges of the bluffs and flowed away through the forest leaving a ribbon of bright green to mark where the added moisture gave new life to vegetation. This was as I had known of it, as I had dreamed of it in the midst of the city's dirt and noise and conflict and as I hoped to find it on my return.

ARE THEY RELATED?

Attitude of Capitalist Society Towards Anarchy

SOME LINKS IN LOCAL CHAIN

For the Truth of Which Our Readers Are Referred to the Files of the Chicago Public Press.

Is there any connection between capitalism and anarchy? Perhaps the reader who has been devouring the hysterical denunciations of Capitalism in the daily press will reject the idea with contempt. Surely, he may say that present society with its loudly proclaimed "thrills of horror" and "horror of anarchy" and all the rest of it, can have nothing in common with the monster of anarchy. But it would be as well not to be too hasty in drawing conclusions. If the reader happens to be one of these simple minded persons we would ask leave to call his attention to the following facts, and for their corroboration refer him to the capitalist press of this city.

Only a few months ago an avowed anarchist visited the city for the purpose of delivering a series of lectures.

His name was Kropotkin, Peter Kropotkin. PRINCE Peter Kropotkin, from which it may be deduced that he was no ordinary individual. Indeed his name was and is known over the world as a famous exponent of the anarchist "philosophy."

Now how was he received? In the first place every capitalist journal in this city notified his arrival with liberal space in their columns. Some of them even gave him, notice on their front pages, and not one hint was even whispered that he represented ideas that were in any manner whatever dangerous to society. For proof of this just look up files of local papers.

Now who received him in this city? Well, Mrs. Potter Palmer for one. Now who is she? She is a recognized leader, not only in Chicago but in American "society." She has been presented to most of the crowned heads of Europe, and has created no end of "sensations" both in Europe and America by her marvellous toilet, and her ability as a "society leader." Mrs. Potter Palmer received and lionized the anarchist PRINCE. He was wine, dined, fêted, and duly presented to the "best society" in this city, and generally made much of, all of which was again duly recorded in the Chicago capitalist journals.

Now we don't want to state that the idea of murder ever entered the mind of the PRINCE. Far from it indeed, although principles are as a rule not altogether above regarding it when their interests are threatened, as a necessary claim in history will show. But who else received the Prince during his stay here? Who for instance formed his committee of arrangements? Well, Abraham Isaak was one of them, the editor of the Anarchist Journal in this city. He and several of the men who were arrested the other day on a charge of conspiracy to murder President McKinley. The police are using every known method to prove their complicity. But one thing is seemingly undeniable. The would-be assassin was personally known to them men. That they had any direct hand in the attempted assassination we do not believe but nevertheless the connection is plain and palpable. Isaak and the others who were of Kropotkin's committee, unfortunately were not Prince's

HE WAS "TALKED" TO

Adventures of a Socialist at the City Hall

A ZEALOUS OFFICER'S ADVICE

Distributor of Workers' Call Receives a Remarkable Lecture on Class Domination.

One of our comrades, Dr. J. M. Rouf, relates a rather remarkable experience which befell him last week, and which is significant as showing the distinct recognition of class interests upon the part of those entrusted with the preservation of capitalist law and order.

The comrade, who knows enough to push a good thing along, was engaged in distributing copies of the Workers' Call last Saturday amongst the groups of people who usually congregate around the city hall. Although this is a usual practice with him, he has never before been interfered with, but on Saturday his immunity came to an end. A zealous detective laid his hand upon the comrade's shoulder and declared him under arrest on the charge of circulating "anarchist" literature.

The comrade was at once haled before a police captain who was within the city hall, and who inquired as to the nature of the literature which he was distributing. It was an easy task for Comrade Rouf to convince the officer that the papers were not only not "anarchist" but directly opposed to the alleged "philosophy" which passes under that title. The following short dialogue then ensued:

Police Captain—What is your occupation?

Prisoner (presenting his card)—I am a dentist.

Police Captain—Then why don't you attend to your business?

Prisoner—I am doing that very thing. It is my business to distribute these papers.

Police Captain (to detective who made the arrest)—Take him over there (pointing to the other side of the room) and talk to him.

The detective then commenced his "talk" under the guise of good advice. It was something like the following:

"What reason have you for a 'pamphlet' man to identify yourself with the working class? Their interests are not yours. You are a dentist and therefore belong to a higher class. You have nothing in common with them. You will find it to your advantage to leave the distribution of such papers to the working men. I am surprised that a man in your position as society should be so solicitous about furthering the interests of people in a lower class than yourself," etc., etc.

The zealous one, having delivered himself of this class conscious admonition, was still more surprised when Comrade Rouf insisted that although he was not a wage earner in the ordinary sense, still his best interests were bound up with the interests of the working people, and that he intended to work for those interests notwithstanding the opinions of other people on the matter. Finding the comrade altogether impervious to this method of reasoning, the detective dismissed him with a parting shot. "I know," he said, "your name, I know your address. And I will watch you in the future, and if I catch you again, will make an example of you."

With this threat ringing in his ears, Comrade Rouf left the building, having received considerable matter for thought from the interview. But the distribution of the Workers' Call will not suffer in consequence. Comrade Rouf will continue to distribute his usual quota of one hundred per week until further notice, as he considers that the good work should not stop until every workingman recognizes his class interests as clearly as the intelligent detective who arrested him.

Illustrated by Myth.

"In one of his most beautiful poems, Victor Hugo shows us the Satyr of Mount Olympus, rising, hairy and black into the proud assembly of the gods. They greet him with revulsion. He responds with a song of defiance. Mercury gives him his flute. Apollo, subdued, reaches out to him his lyre. The revolutionary song rises like an increasing shout to the vault of heaven, and the finger in his turn expands; the immensity of space enters into this black form; it is the entire world which rises and overthrows the throne of Jupiter."

Is not Socialism the Satyr of the Legends of the Centuries? At first feeble like him, covered with mire and hair, despised when he appears. Later they fear him when he begins to grow. But behold him growing still; he seizes the flute of Mercury; he grasps Apollo's lyre. He gathers to himself all the powers of art, all the arms of science; he rises before them who thought themselves immortal, and soon, his foot upon their throne, in the fall of power, he, in his turn will cry to them: 'All must give way! I am Pan; Jupiter sink to your knees!'—From "Collectivism," by Emile Vandervelde.

Cuban "Patriotism."

A writer in the September "Forum" reaches the conclusion that the Cubans are not "capable of self government" and predicts that the native administration will squander the revenues of the island, so that the development of the country will languish. Commenting upon this the Tribune editorially remarks:

Even if fraud did not decrease the sum total of existing revenues, these revenues will prove inadequate because of increased expenditures. Not only will complete independence mean more enlarged offices but the "army of liberation" will be at the doors of a Cuban Congress with its demands for back pay, bonuses, and pensions. These are demands which a "patriotic" Congress could not refuse to comply with.

It is easy to see from this just how much "patriotism" amounts to when the capitalist class have no further use for it. Just previous to the Spanish war the ragged "patriots" of Cuba were lauded to the skies in every capitalist organ throughout this country. Now however when the danger arises that a "patriotic" Cuban Congress may perhaps be inclined to reward these men at the expense of the "development of the country," the capitalist press finds no difficulty whatever in reversing their attitude towards "patriotism" and re-presenting it on an unequalled rudeness. It was quite proper of course that a Roosevelt should qualify for the Vice Presidency upon the strength of his "heroism" at San Juan, but the men who fought for Cuba Libre more years than Roosevelt did hours, have no claim whatever to consideration. Their "patriotism" was of no value to American capitalist interests after the war with Spain had been settled, but with Roosevelt it was different.

Are you still listening to the subscription?



SOCIALISM.—"When sister Justice gets tired hacking away at the brood, I'll fix the old hen."

But what a change was there. In spite of all I knew of the blighting power of capitalism I had somehow hoped that this little spot had been saved by. Over and over again I would climb to some commanding position from which I had once seen stretch on stretch of forest green, only now to see acres of barren rock-ribbed and arid fields. Ragged bluffs and rocky cliffs that I had known as almost inaccessible in their isolation and as yet marked by no sign of the hand of man, I found inclosed with barbed wire and covered with warnings against trespassers, while the rocks themselves were covered with glaring advertisements. At other places it was even worse. Spots of great natural beauty would be only approached after tribute had been paid to the fetish of private property.

Where were the patridge rose with hollow sounding flight at the approach of man, one now heard the whining voice of the seller of "bibles" and "mementos."

The cutting of the forests had left the land in many places a barren waste. Deprived of its protection the soil became hard and shed the rain like a roof leaving only the bare baked earth behind. Over and over again I sought some place where I had once known of a beautiful spring, only to find a bare place devoid even of vegetation while the former ribbon of green along the banks had turned to a dark brown streak of decayed vegetation. Everywhere the hand of man had been laid out to blight. The land was valueless for anything, but forests, and private greed under individual ownership can not afford to care for future generations.

When I met my old playmates and neighbors the first question always was, "What are you working at?" They always followed, "Does that pay well?" Never was I asked if it was the thing I enjoyed doing. Nobody ever dreamed of enquiring if my work was also my recreation and none would have understood had I told them so. When they learned that editing a socialist publication was not a speedy road to wealth I was put down as a "failure." Whenever the conversation would turn, as it always did, on former acquaintances I was always informed that such a one was "successful."

thought perhaps he was a socialist. I fear his father would scarce recognize the old revolutionary doctrines in the milk and water philosophy of the son. But the lesson is working, the field ripe and an efficient socialist organizer could lay the foundation of a strong socialist movement.

Lecture at Temple.

Owing to the West Side Picnic there was no meeting at the Temple last Sunday. On the Sunday of September 1st, the building was packed to the doors by listeners who came to hear Walter Thomas Miller's last speech in Chicago.

On next Sunday night, September 15, COMRADE A. M. SIMONS, editor of the "International Socialist Review" will speak at the Socialist Temple, 139 So. Western Ave.

SOCIALISM VS. ANARCHY. This will be Comrade Simons' first address since his return to Chicago from Wisconsin. We hope for a large attendance. Admission Free.

Labor Day in Peru, Ill.

At the request of the mayor of Peru, Ill., Comrade Musgrave of Chicago visited that city on Labor Day for the purpose of making a public address. The Comrade made a most effective speech, which was listened to most attentively, and frequently interrupted with bursts of applause. Comrades Conrad and Wright accompanied the speaker in hope of being able to organize a local branch of the Socialist party, but discovered that any one joining such an organization would be liable to immediate dismissal from employment. Consequently the idea was abandoned. The mayor presided at the meeting and the three visiting comrades were most generously provided for during their stay in the city.

Bricklayers, Attention!

All Bricklayers are requested to be present at 743 W. 43rd St. on Sept. 21st 8 P. M. South Side Club will be organized, Comrade Jos. Wankopp, Editor of the Workers' Call, will address us. This is an intellectual treat. Bring your friends.

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With this threat ringing in his ears, Comrade Rouf left the building, having received considerable matter for thought from the interview. But the distribution of the Workers' Call will not suffer in consequence. Comrade Rouf will continue to distribute his usual quota of one hundred per week until further notice, as he considers that the good work should not stop until every workingman recognizes his class interests as clearly as the intelligent detective who arrested him.

Special Notice.

If you desire to know what the position of the Socialist Party is on the subject of anarchy, come to the Socialist Temple, 139 S. Western Ave. on Sunday night Sept. 16. A. M. Simons, editor of the International Socialist Review will speak on Socialism versus Anarchy. A full report of the lecture will appear next week in the Workers' Call.

About the only "labor law" that the Pennsylvania legislature enacted from the large batch of bills handed in was one to increase the number of mine inspectors. Now it turns out that clearing errors have been discovered in the law, and it is quite probable that it will become a dead letter.—Terre Haute Teller.

These having cash or tickets for the West Side Picnic Committee will please make return at once to the Workers' Call office.

Open Air Meetings.
ALL SPEAKERS TAKE NOTICE.
You will please read this list carefully so that you will know what meeting you are booked to speak at and if you cannot be there let the Division Secretary or Organizer know by return mail.

WEST DIVISION.
For week beginning Sept. 10.
Saturday, 8 p. m.—Roby and Chicago Ave. Speakers: J. W. Bartels and W. Higgins.
Saturday—Paulina and Milwaukee, 8 p. m. Speakers: J. Brennan, A. Blane and Joe Collins.

Saturday—8 p. m., Milwaukee Ave. and Armitage Ave. Speakers: G. D. Evans, J. Williams and M. Welch.
Saturday—8 p. m., Curtis and Grand Ave. Speakers: A. Klenke and J. E. Smiley.

Sunday, 3 p. m.—Union Park, Warren Ave. Speakers: E. M. Stangland, W. Higgins and Geo. Koop.
Sunday, 8 p. m.—California and North Ave. Speakers: J. W. Bartels, A. Klenke and Joe Collins.

Sunday, 8 p. m.—Pavia and Madison Streets. Speakers: A. Blane, Joe Collins and S. Williams.
Sunday, 8 p. m.—Center and Erie St. Speakers: A. Klenke, Goodspeed and C. O. Overberg.

Monday, 8 p. m.—Western and Madison Street. Speakers: W. Higgins, Joe Brennan and J. Catrell.
Tuesday—8 p. m., Center and Blue Island Avenues. M. Welch, Geo. Koop and J. Menke.

Tuesday—8 p. m., 4th and Lake St. Speakers: E. M. Stangland and J. E. Smiley.
Wednesday—8 p. m., 34th and Oakley Avenues. Speakers: J. W. Bartels, S. Williams and H. P. Kowch.

Wednesday, 8 p. m.—Noble and Erie Street. Speakers: A. Blane, Williams and A. Fox.
Wednesday, 8 p. m.—Division Street and California Ave. Speakers: A. Klenke and J. Menke.

Thursday, 8 p. m.—34th Ave. and Harrison Street. Speakers: W. Higgins, M. Kaplan and Joe Brennan.
Thursday, 8 p. m.—Taylor and Blue Island Avenues. Speakers: Joe Catrell, Goodspeed and H. P. Kowch.

Thursday, 8 p. m.—Greenwood and Milwaukee Ave. Speakers: M. Welch and S. Williams.
Friday—8 p. m., Halsted and O'Brien Streets. Speakers: A. Blane and B. Berlyn.

Friday—Paulina and 12th St. Speaker: A. Mykuta and J. E. Smiley.
DIVISION NO. 4.
Thursday, 8 p. m.—Armitage and 1st Street. Speakers: Lefingwell and Robbins.

Wednesday, 8 p. m.—Lincoln and Belmont. Speakers: Jacher and Robbins.
Thursday, 8 p. m.—Albany and Belmont. Speakers: Robbins and Lefingwell.

NORTH DIVISION.
Sunday, 4:30 p. m.—Center and North Clark Streets. Speakers: W. K. Morris, Sam Anderson and Harold.
Sunday, 8 p. m.—Shelton and Wrightwood Ave. Speakers: Chas. Band and Tuesday, 8 p. m.—M. Clark St. and North Avenue. Speakers: Phelan and W. K. Morris.

Wednesday, 8 p. m.—Oak and Franklin Streets. Speakers: Stephens, Bair and Band.
Thursday, 8 p. m.—Walton Place and N. Clark St. Speakers: W. K. Morris and Band.

Friday—Diversey Blvd. and Racine Ave. Speakers: A. M. Simoes, Knaus and Harold.
SOUTH DIVISION.
Saturday, Sept. 8, 8 p. m.—43rd and Halsted. Speakers: B. Berlyn, W. E. McDermott and A. Klenke.

Sund and Commercial. Speakers: Mrs. L. M. Forberg and D. Roberts.
11th and Michigan. Speakers: R. I. Sims and N. Anderson.
12th and Wallace. Speakers: P. Pierce and Joe Catrell.

State and Congress. Speakers: C. L. Brocken and M. Kaplan.
18th and Aberdeen. Speakers: A. Brown and J. Wanhope.
Monday, Sept. 10, 8 p. m.—State and Congress. Speakers: Geo. Koop and R. I. Sims.

Tuesday, Sept. 11, 8 p. m.—34th and State. Speakers: A. Klenke and C. L. Brocken.
Wednesday, Sept. 12, 8 p. m.—State and Congress. Speakers: B. Berlyn and P. Pierce.

10th and Cottage Grove Ave. Speakers: B. Berlyn and Mrs. L. M. Forberg.
Thursday, Sept. 13, 8 p. m.—26th and Dearborn. Speakers: R. I. Sims and B. Berlyn.
Friday, Sept. 14, 8 p. m.—43rd and Westw. Speakers: C. L. Brocken and N. Anderson.

The Chicago American in one of its remarkable "socialist" editorials begins a paragraph in this manner: "The thoughtful socialist of the time of Solomon and the Queen of Sheba would have, etc., etc." This is just about the caliber of the Chicago American and is the very sign one would expect from such a source. It goes on better than the "U." mentions 100 million individuals who persist in speaking of the socialism of Jesus Christ. To persons with such a conception of socialism society can only be regarded as something similar to a chess board the figures on which can be shifted about at will. Those who hold that socialism was possible in the time of Jesus Christ, or even a century ago, and who believe that in those days any one could have had a conception of the socialist philosophy, cannot understand the Marxian interpretation of history. Society is a development and capitalism is one of its stages. Without modern industry a true idea of socialism was impossible. Before capitalism socialism was impossible.

Names Cause—Domestic Effect.

Governor Northcott addressing the Labor Day marchers at Springfield, Ill., declares that there was "no room for class hatred" in this country. He may be right, but it is just as well to call his attention to the fact that there is no much room for the class struggle in this country, that little is left for anything else. Truly Northcott must be an optimistic individual regarding the economic antagonism between classes if he thinks there is no room for its expression. Here is what he says regarding labor:

"In all these heavy ages labor has been a commodity to be bought in the market the same as horses, coal, iron and other commodities. Governed by the law of supply and demand, labor has been treated under the yoke of the Boardman law that the wages of toil would always be brought to the level of the cost of the bare living of the toiler."

According to Northcott, the laborer should manifest no resentment at being treated as a commodity. He has been rebuffed in past ages therefore the rebuff should continue. A bare living is all that the "civilization" of the 19th century can offer to him. Those who produce the wealth of the world are to be just sufficient to enable them to go on producing, and exhibit no dissatisfaction. And yet it is extremely probable that Northcott would call the Socialist a visionary and dreamer, after making such an exhibition as the above himself.

Two Invitations.

Owing to the divided opinions of its members, the 36th Ward Branch will hold a meeting at Educational Hall, corner Milwaukee and Armitage avenues, on Friday evening, September 20th, to discuss the subject, "Immediate demands." As it was thought the subject is of interest to other branch members as well, the invitation is hereby extended to all socialists to come and express their opinions, whether for or against, so that an understanding may be reached, and the party be able to enter the coming winter campaign with no divided opinions.

Tuesday, September 24, a Socialist Cigarette Educational Club was formed at Educational Hall. The object of the Club is to educate and work for socialism among the cigarette smokers; to get all socialist cigarette smokers formed into one body, and through their united efforts introduce socialism into their respective unions. The club will meet regularly every week at the above named hall, meeting night will be announced as soon as it is settled upon. All cigarette smokers, who are socialists, or who see the wrong and cruelty of the present capitalist system, are requested to send their name and address, until further notice, to the undersigned.

CLAY K. JOHNSON, 126 N. Washington Ave.

Convention Delegates Fund.
The following contributions to the National Convention Delegates Fund are herewith published:

LIST NO. 7—

M. Barretto 25
Joe Ambrose 25
E. Howard 25
Police Howard 25
John Ambrose 25
Louis Ambrose 25
J. Sullivan 25
J. O'Grady 25
Lewis Barretto 25
Peter Green 25
Ernest Tolson 25
Felix La Barretto 25
Mrs. La Barretto 25
Joe Barretto 25

LIST NO. 8—

M. Knecht 10
H. Weiner 10
M. Clement 10
LIST NO. 9—

LIST NO. 10 (F. Engels Club)—

Christ Oswald 10
H. Teris 25
S. D. 25
LIST NO. 11—

A. Hawrond 25
C. Knecht 10
S. Wasy 5

Total \$1.15

The twenty-sixth Ward Branch has handed in 75 cents for Convention Delegates Fund, which is hereby acknowledged.

North and West Side Socialists.

You are expected to be present at the opening of the South Side Socialist Hall at 763 W. 43rd St. on Sunday Sept. 16th at 2:30 p. m. when the mass meeting will take place. Entertainment at 8 p. m. Grand Program. Music by Socialist Orchestra. Refreshments free. Admission 15 cents.

If you wish to test the intelligence of your neighbor try him with a few copies of this paper.

SOCIALIST PARTY

OF CHICAGO.

Branch Directory.

COMMITTEES.

GENERAL COMMITTEE meets first Saturday of every month at Schiller Hall, 3rd floor, Schiller Bldg., 104 N. Randolph street. M. H. Taft, secretary, 34 N. Clark street.

BRANCHES.

The following directory announces only the business meetings of the various branches. All agitation meetings will be announced in the "List of Meetings," which will be found on the first page of every issue of The Workers' Call.

THIRTY-FOURTH WARD BRANCH.

Meets every 1st and 3rd Friday at 215 Harrison St. Sec. H. G. Lowery, 215 Harrison St.

THIRTY-FIFTH WARD.

Meets every 1st and 3rd Friday at 215 Harrison St. Sec. H. G. Lowery, 215 Harrison St.

KARL MARX CLUB.

Meets every second and fourth Monday, evenings at 300 Larrabee street, near North avenue; secretary, John Vogt, 160 Garfield Ave.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Meets every Monday at Workers' Call office, 35 N. Clark street. M. H. Taft, secretary, 34 N. Clark street.

EIGHTH WARD GERMAN CLUB.

Meets every first and third Friday evenings at 2150 South Chicago avenue; secretary, Ferdinand Jahnke, 1013 Ave. K.

FREDERICK ENGELS CLUB.

Meets every 3rd Monday at 1718 W. 31st St. Secretary, J. Sievers, 3413 W. 64th St.

POLISH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Meets every Monday at Polish headquarters, 484 Noble street; secretary, P. Ciendara, 484 Noble street.

SEVENTEENTH WARD BRANCH.

Meets every Saturday at 444 Noble street; secretary, M. Fleck, 444 Noble street.

EIGHTH WARD BRANCH.

Meets every Sunday, 8 p. m., at Prokop's Hall, 94th street and Superior avenue; secretary, F. Rodzinski, 5757 Market Ave.

TENTH WARD BRANCH.

Meets every Saturday at Pulaski's Hall, 18th street and Ashland avenue; secretary, K. Kosturki, 617 W. 25th street.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD BRANCH.

Meets every first and third evenings, Kosciuszki Hall, 48th and Wood streets.

LADIES' BRANCH.

Meets every first Sunday at 302 1st place; secretary, Mrs. S. Felick, 302 1st place.

EDUCATIONAL CLUBS.

SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL CLUB.

Meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. at 1029 Milwaukee Ave. in rear.

LABOR POLITICAL AND EDUCATIONAL CLUB.

Lecture and reading rooms at 400 S. Halsted street; meetings every Friday night.

SOCIALIST BRICKLAYERS' EDUCATIONAL CLUB.

Meets every Saturday, 8 p. m., at Socialist Temple, 129 S. Western Ave.; Thomas Hall, Secretary, 1545 Van Buren St.; J. Langenberg, treasurer, 315 Sheffield Ave.

LADIES' AUXILIARY.

Meets every Thursday at the Socialist Temple, 129 South Western Ave., 8 p. m. All women interested in socialism are invited to attend and become members. Increasing lectures and discussions. Mrs. D. H. Daly, Secretary, 441 South Western Avenue.

ILLINOIS

Locals affiliated with Social Democratic Party, headquarters at Springfield, Mass.

ILLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE.

Meets every 1st and 3rd Friday evenings at 79 Dearborn street. Secretary, R. A. Morris, 24 N. Clark street.

LOCAL ALTON.

Secretary, A. B. Ship, 24 Union street.

LOCAL BELLEVILLE.

Secretary, G. D. Boyce, 114 N. Old street.

LOCAL CENTRALIA.

Secretary, Anton Baumgartner, Railroad No. 3.

LOCAL GLEN CARBON.

Secretary, C. Demmerich.

LOCAL GALESBURG.

Secretary, J. C. Spodin, 107 N. North street.

LOCAL HEERD.

Secretary, F. R. Myers.

LOCAL MONMOUTH.

Secretary, R. F. Watson, Box 1023.

LOCAL MOLINE.

Secretary, Paul Prussell.

LOCAL NEW HURON.

Secretary, A. O. Miles.

LOCAL PEKIN.

Secretary, G. F. Schmidt, 513 Court street.

LOCAL QUINCY.

Secretary, William Heuman, 120 State street.

LOCAL ROCK ISLAND.

Secretary, H. Weyland, 1205 Fifth avenue.

LOCAL GLEN ELLYN.

Secretary, Chas. H. Kerr.

LOCAL SPRINGFIELD.

Secretary, A. von Behrens, 124 N. Grand avenue.

LOCAL FREEBURG.

Secretary, Joe Sutton.

LOCAL TRENTON.

Secretary, J. J. Shuster.

LOCAL ALTOONA.

Secretary, Carl Eber, M. D.

LOCAL BISMOP HILL.

Secretary, A. F. Lindvall.

LOCAL ROCKFORD.

Secretary, Henry Norvall, 60 Seventh street.

LOCAL BERTWICK.

Secretary, H. E. Allen.

LOCAL ARINGTON.

Secretary, Thom Wallace.

LOCAL PANA.

Secretary, Henry Walcott.

LOCAL LINCOLN.

Sec. J. M. Salt.

Haverhill Social Democrat

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1) Reports from Socialists Elected to Office.

2) Articles on the Theory and Practice of Socialism.

3) News of the Movement at Home and Abroad.

4) Editorials on Current Topics.

No active Socialist can get along without the "Haverhill Social Democrat." One year, 10 cents; six months, 5 cents; three months, 2 cents.

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Head work only. Mail orders promptly filled.

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Butter, Coffee, Tea and Spices

Send order by postal card. Goods delivered all over the South Side.

1000 May St. CHICAGO

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This book costs 50 cents in U. S. A. You can have it delivered to your address by sending to Harry R. Ashpley, London, Ont., Canada. Single copies 15c, 2 copies 30c, dozen \$1.25, 50 copies \$3.00; U. S. A. stamps or P. O. order.

THE SOCIALIST

An Illustrated Weekly.

Aggressive, Scientific, unlike any other. 10 cents a year. 10 weeks 10 cents.

114 Virginia St., Seattle, Washington.

For 10 Socialist addresses will send you his paper for 10 weeks.

ROBOTNIK

Weekly Organ of The Polish Socialist Party.

Subscription price \$1.00 per annum.

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Advertising and Job Printing a Specialty.

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Stir the Soul.

I GUARANTEE TUTHILL'S MAGIC PILLS to be purely vegetable and to be absolutely satisfactory. If not, I will refund the money.

YEOMAN'S, 3360 State.

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MADE IN U.S.A.

This Label is the only guarantee that bread and other bakery goods are of good quality. No other. Patronize only such places where you see the label on the bread. Demand the same.

Swidler & Bernstein,

Manufacturers of all kinds of Soda, Mineral Water and Ginger Ale.

370 West 14th Street.

Goods delivered to any part of City.

Cigarette Smokers!

Ask for Levin's "Special" and other brands manufactured by D. Levin, 405 S. Halsted St.

Ross & Wieson

The West Side Custom Tailors.

Trousers a Specialty; from \$2.50 up.

Suits from \$14.00 up.

315 West 12th Street.

Socialists, Attention! After you have your suit ordered and measured, mention the Workers' Call and 5 percent of the amount you pay will be donated to that paper.

Visit

Harry L. Maremont,

The well known West Side Up to date Hatter and Furnisher.

293 West 12th Street,

3 doors West of Halsted.

YAFFE & KAPLAN

Russian and Turkish BATHS

Also Electric Cure Baths.

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The Worker

Uncompromising Exposure of Socialism. Unflinching Advocate of Labor's Rights.

An up-to-date paper giving all important news of the Socialist movement in this country and abroad. Articles on socialism and public events from the socialist standpoint.

10 cents per year; 5 cents for six months; 15 cents for three months.

Address

THE WORKER

MECHANICAL CRYSTAL

Lecture delivered by A. M. Simons at the Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western Avenue, Sunday, Sept. 15, 1901.

Anarchy and Capitalism in Africa.
Now it so happens that the present ruling class profit by the continuance of the present economic system. Hence they are willing to tolerate and indeed encourage such conditions and will perpetuate that system. But the socialists have come to realize that the days of the economic system of capitalism and anarchy are numbered and the world is now ready for a new step in social evolution, the dawn of the era of co-operation and human brotherhood. They are seeking to educate the people in economic matters to the end that the workers may actually become the rulers in the present state and may then use

(Continued on page 32)

THE WORKERS' CALL.

Published every Saturday at 111 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.
 Entered as second-class matter, March 10, 1893, under No. 100,000, post paid at Chicago, Ill., under No. 100,000.
 The Workers' Call is published for and under the control of the Chicago Socialist Party, a corporation, without capital stock, the whole value of which must be paid for in cash or by check.
 Second-class postage paid at Chicago, Ill., under No. 100,000.
 Special rate of postage paid at Chicago, Ill., under No. 100,000.
 Orders for copies should be sent to the office by Tuesday evening.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
 One year, in advance, \$3.00
 Six months, in advance, \$1.50
 Three months, in advance, \$0.75
 Single copies, 10 cents.
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 Always in advance.
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 Rates will be made known upon application.

EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.
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SOCIALISM VS ANARCHISM.

We desire to call the special attention of our readers to the report of the lecture delivered by Comrade W. M. Simons at the Socialist Temple last Sunday which occupies the first and third pages of this issue. Regarding the lecture itself we need say no more than that it represents substantially the position of socialists towards what is known as "anarchy," though this by no means implies that all phases of the subject are exhaustively treated, or that upon certain points no further question is possible. This of course the readers will judge for themselves, though even if they differ to some extent with some of the speakers conclusions, it will hardly be denied, we think, that it represents in the main the general attitude of our movement towards anarchy.

This lecture was delivered to an audience which literally packed the building far beyond its seating capacity, and which conservatively estimated, could hardly have been less than a thousand. The lecture was heard in the deepest silence and attention; which was only interrupted occasionally by bursts of applause.

It is significant of the dread of capitalism towards a real exposure of anarchy, that although copies of the text of this lecture were sent to every daily paper in this city, not one of them dared to publish even a synopsis of it. One paper has two paragraphs as a weapon against the opposition political party, two others used one each, while the remaining paper published not one word, but on the contrary gave a grossly distorted report of the meeting, as having ended in a "riot" which might have been serious had the orchestra not saved the situation by striking up a "fair-time" melody. The same paper, by an ingenious manipulation of headlines, made it appear that the audience denounced the speaker as an anarchist.

And this monstrous fabrication has as a basis of reality merely the fact that a comrade in the audience rose to ask a question, as the crowd were rising from their chairs to leave the building. The slight excitement occasioned thereby was magnified into a "riot" by this mendacious journal. The plain fact being that there was not a congregation in a Chicago church that evening, more decorous and orderly than this audience.

Passing by these not unexpected lies, we may conclude by remarking that this lecture is most opportune at the time. If it was well thought out, well delivered, and should afford an excellent opportunity to the comrades to post themselves on the subject. It will appear in pamphlet form at the lowest possible price, and will be on sale at this office probably by next Wednesday or Thursday.

AN UNCHANGED POLICY.

With all due ceremony, with all the mournful pomp and circumstance customary to such occasions, the third president of the United States who has fallen before the assassin's bullet has been borne to his last resting place. His successor has been installed in office and has declared his intention to carry out the same policy with which the name of President McKinley has been constantly associated.

While the press of the country for the last two weeks has been insisting upon the irreparable loss sustained by the nation in the murder of its Chief Magistrate, it now assures the public that everything will go on as before.

This world is a world of the living, not of the dead. Sorrow for the latter, cannot be permitted to interfere with the material interests of the former. The declaration of an unchanged policy, reduced to its last analysis, simply means the recognition of the fact that economic evolution cannot be interrupted by the death of any individual. All socialists will accept this conclusion to the fullest extent.

But although the individuals as individuals, may be powerless to arrest or reverse the economic evolution, yet with the classes through which this evolution operates, the case is entirely different. Consequently the expression of the Socialist Party representing the distinct interests of the working class is even now, weak numerically though it may be, of some weight as a factor in future evolution.

We do not pretend to speak for the Socialist Party or the movement in general. What at most we can do is to relate the attitude adopted and adhered to by the Socialists of the ago during the three weeks of excitement which have elapsed between the murderous act and the interment of its victim.

True, we have not filled the air with clamorous denunciations or indulged in hysterical denunciations, although these seemed to be demanded in the panic and confusion which always fills

the public mind when the unexpected happens. These excessive demonstrations we have been content to leave to the press, the pulpit and the politicians. Our regret and sorrow, moderately and soberly expressed, was mostly unheard in the general uproar, even if it were not altogether neutralized and apparently reversed through the deliberate falsehood and misrepresentation of a press owned and controlled by the ruling classes.

But through good and evil reports, through misconstruction and calumny, the voices of our speakers, and the columns of our press, have both before and after the tragedy, continually and consistently repudiated assassination as a factor in our propaganda. The literature which we have distributed is in almost every paragraph an additional testimony to the statements of our speakers and press.

None have fought the so-called "philosophy" of anarchy so constantly, bitterly, and effectively as the Socialists. None have exposed the shallowness of its pretensions, the distasteful reasoning of its dupes, and the fact that its premises once accepted, would it translated into action, inevitably and logically lead to murder and assassination, as have the speakers and writers of the Socialist party.

But we have as unflinchingly exposed the basis upon which this alleged philosophy rests and from which it springs. We have uncovered its roots in the economic structure of society and demonstrated beyond doubt that the so-called "individualism" necessary to the capitalist system of production and distribution, is its progenitor. That both the "philosophical" and murderous anarchists have accepted this bastard "individualism" as basic premise, and carried it to its logical conclusion—self renunciation—where the pressure of physical necessity is least—murder, where it is greatest.

And the capitalist press which has never dared to print the full utterances of our speakers and writers in its columns, but has invariably garbled, mutilated, and distorted them, or torn certain passages from their contexts in such manner as to render them meaningless, or by clever manipulation, incendiary and criminal—this press yet seeks to create the impression that Socialism and Anarchism are closely related, and that the murderous results of the latter philosophy, are secretly if not openly satisfactory to Socialists.

And it is more because of the position we have taken as regards Anarchism (and which is well known to those who own the capitalist press) that we are thus misrepresented: Our movement is dangerous—to capitalism. Anarchism is not. On the contrary it is a bulwark of defense. Capitalism fears not the dagger or bullet of the assassin—an individual can always be replaced—but the prospect of an intelligent ballot in the hands of an intelligent, working class fills its supporters with terror and alarm.

We have been taunted with ignorance. True it is, that many of our most earnest workers have been denied the advantages of a liberal education. But what class is responsible for such denial? What system is it that tears the child from school to join the ranks of the wage slaves, in the mill and factories? To merely ask this question is to silence the taunt forever.

But our speakers and writers have done their utmost to repair the deficiency in the small lecture that a profit grinding system has left them. They have been earnest and diligent students, and whatever yet they may lack in economic science, they know sufficient to place the responsibility for the murder of President McKinley where it properly belongs.

And this is the general position taken by the Socialist party in Chicago. It will be adhered to until the intellectual champions of capitalism can convince us that it is untenable.

We might perhaps appeal to posterity for the justification which we can not now secure. But for posterity capitalism cares nothing. Nevertheless in the not distant future, men who are not dependent upon an economic class for permission to write what they think, will pass upon the events which are now transpiring. We have no fear that their judgment will be inimical to the stand we have taken.

This is the attitude which will be presented to them for investigation. Upon the one hand the so-called intellectual mouthpieces of capitalist society, in press and pulpit and on platform, denouncing, shrieking, and demanding the suppression of a social phenomena whose causes they were too ignorant or too cowardly to impartially investigate. Some who had been equipping with the monster, attempting, not without success, to disavow their connection by posing as students interested in "philosophical" speculations. Others who had constantly vil-

lified and derided the victim as personally responsible for economic conditions, hasting after his death, to make amends by publishing false eulogies and hypocritical lamentations upon his taking off. And all of them without exception, in spite of the seeming chaotic state of their ideas, careful to say nothing that might offend or alarm the class who have hired them as defenders of the existing economic system.

On the other a comparatively small group of obscure individuals, mostly workmen, steadily pointing out amidst abuse and misrepresentation, the fact that the anarchism of which society appeared to stand so much in dread, was in reality a result of the philosophy which society itself has accepted and clung to with the obstinacy which the preservation of class interests alone could call forth—the philosophy which makes the individual responsible for conditions which are the creation of society as a whole.

The ruling classes have declared that their policy will remain unchanged. We can say the same of ours, with the additional confidence of knowing that we are advocating a cause which holds the future safely in its hands. Our stand upon anarchism has been taken and will be maintained and strengthened until Anarchy and the capitalism which gives it birth have disappeared for ever.

Watch out for the lecture on "Socialism vs Anarchy" which appears in this issue. It will be on sale in pamphlet form at this office by next Friday. Single copies 5c. Ten copies or above \$1.00 each. Send in your orders at once.

SNAP SHOTS BY THE WAYSIDE

An "Anti Yellow Journal League" has been formed in Newark, N. J. It has already proceeded so far that a button for the league has been planned. It will be of turquoise blue with the legend "Anti Yellow" upon it. This is about as practical a method of "stamping out" anarchy as we have yet noticed in the press.

English trades unions seem to be up against it hard. The House of Lords has decided that trades unions are responsible bodies and may therefore be sued for damage to business. There doesn't seem to be any way out of the middle unless the trades union members to turn decide that the House of Lords shall go out of the business of "deciding," and ratify such decision with socialist votes.

"Anarchy is merely a compliment to socialism. In striking socialism we strike anarchy." This is what is cabled from Rome as the opinion of the Pope. Knowing something of the resources of capitalist journalism, we are loath to accept this idiotic statement as the expression of the Pontiff. We believe that he is old enough to know better, or if not, we stand ready to enlighten him upon the matter, and herewith invite him to become a subscriber to the Workers' Call. (One is never too old to learn, and it is our special mission to to dispel ignorance of this sort wherever found.)

As we write, our eyes have wandered to the advertisement sheet of a local paper which states in big type that 33 per cent of children born in this country die before reaching the age of five years. This appalling mortality could be easily eliminated if the children were only treated with a decoration which the advertiser has for sale at so much per bottle. Now why don't the "reformers" who expatiate upon the rate of infant mortality amongst the working class take the tip of this "business" man and reduce the death rate accordingly. His pancreas has just as much in its favor as anything they have yet suggested.

Those who fill the columns of the public press with such expressions as that the "nation is bowed with grief" over the tragedy in Buffalo would find it a difficult task to justify such expressions from the attitude of the public that thronged the streets of this city on last Friday evening when the bulletins foreboding the approaching dissolution of the President were pouring thick and fast through the streets in the shape of "extras." It would be of course false to assert that evidence of grief were entirely absent. No man or woman with ordinary human feelings could receive the news of the tragedy and remain altogether unmoved. Grief and sorrow undoubtedly existed but so overlaid with the exigencies of modern commercialism, that in a very large extent it was imperceptible to the casual looker on.

Any one who stood outside the great newspaper offices on that evening of posted himself at any of the numerous distributing centers from which these "extras" were issued, would certainly have observed an extraordinary agitation, in which curiosity instead of grief, played by the faces of the crowd, was predominant. The air was filled with the shouts of excited newsmongers who sought good "business" in the excitement and were by no means adverse to taking full advantage of it, in common with the newspaper proprietors and managers who were reaping a goodly harvest from the enormous lung of these extras. Hidden behind the walls of buildings and

in private offices they were secure from public observation, but the expression upon the faces of the sharp street merchants who vended their wares was one of unalloyed satisfaction.

There was reason for it, as far as there is reason for capitalism. The startling street merchant who peddles these "take extras" which were known to be false, knew well that these productions would be followed by other "extras" issued as "denials," and in consequence "profits would accrue."

Again, the statement of the "city bowed in grief" could hardly be borne out by a glance at the theatres on that fateful Friday evening. "Standing room only" was the sign prominent at many of the entrances of these institutions. Even the capitalist press admitted that the theatres were "overcrowded," but tried to explain this seeming incongruity by asserting that the tickets had been bought beforehand. Grief was evidently unable to overcome the possibilities and anticipation of enjoyment for which money had been already paid.

And "what went they out to see." With few exceptions the Chicago stage is now equipped with "sensational" dramas, the central attractions of which are scenes of murder and assassination. For corroboration we refer the reader to the billboards and posters with which the city is now decorated, almost every one of which depicts the slaying of human life, as the principal inducement for patronage.

"I will continue McKinley's policy," is the statement which appears in big head line type across the front page of the Chicago American, and which is given as the declaration of the murdered president's successor. What does this mean to the Chicago American? Principally a revision of names. Oppor's cartoons of "Willie and his Papa" may become "Teddy and his Papa" instead, while the "McKinley minstrel" will henceforth appear as the "Roosevelt Minstrel" and possibly facilitate the appearance of another Chicagoan.

CORRESPONDENCE.

M. E. C. Monthly Report.

St. Louis, Sept. 13th, 1901.
 To the State and Local Organizations of the Socialist Party.

COMRADE DEAR,
 In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, I hereby submit a report of the financial and other business of this office, for the month of August.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.
 Aug. 1. Geo. D. Herron, donation to equip National quarters.....\$250.00

For following amounts pledged at Indianapolis Convention to defray expenses of Party:
 Aug. 1. Geo. D. Herron.....\$25.00
 Aug. 1. Carrie Herron.....\$5.00
 Aug. 1. Local, Davenport, Ia.....\$5.00

FOR NATIONAL DUES.
 Local, Grand, Kansas.....\$1.00
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SOCIALISM VS. ANARCHISM

(Continued from page 1.)

the governmental machinery to abolish all exploitation and oppression. This is the only movement that really antagonizes anarchy at every point. For this reason anarchists and socialists have ever been sworn enemies.

This again makes of anarchy the ally of capitalism. It is one of the strongest bulwarks of the present society against the coming of socialism. Its philosophy is in no way at variance with capitalism. Its logical violence serves as an excuse to inflame the minds of the ignorant against all those who would seek to change the established order. Thus it comes about that over and over again the violent deeds of anarchists have been used as an excuse for attacking the only real enemy of anarchy—SOCIALISM.

A Summary.

Is the line of evidence plain? I have shown that all that is good in the philosophy of anarchy is but the common places of every religion, reform or social dream that the world has ever known, and that it is found in socialism in a more intelligent and logical form. I have shown that it has been able to attract the attention of intelligent people only because of a false conception of socialism, for which to some degree alleged socialists are responsible. I have shown that the logic of capitalism and the logic of anarchy are identical, that they are sister products of the same economic organization. I have demonstrated that all that is peculiar to the doctrine of anarchy are its individualistic interpretation of society, which is false, and its method of attaining its end, which is either through an imbecile quietism and affected humility and self sacrifice, or else murderous private warfare and assassination. I have shown that this conclusion of violence is accepted by all the leading anarchist writers, including those who have been so much patronized by bourgeois society. I have shown that capitalism looks with favor upon anarchy because it sees in it a valuable ally against its only dangerous foe, the socialist movement. I have shown that the defenders of the established order have no particular desire to abolish anarchy, and could not do so if they wished. I have shown finally that the only sincere opponents of anarchy, the only ones who care attack it root and branch and to demand that it, together with the murderous society that gave it birth shall give way to a better order through the peaceful intelligent action of the producers of wealth, are the socialists.

Indicted in Future History.

Press and police unite in telling us that the murder of President McKinley was the result of a conspiracy. Whether this be true or not in the sense of which they speak, whether the victims that have been dragged into the police drag-net of this and other cities were really associated with the man who did the deed is, of course, beyond my ken. But when the historian of the future shall look back upon the present age to chronicle the event we are now describing, he will see it as the result of the most gigantic conspiracy the world has ever known; a conspiracy so tremendous as to take a generation for its preparation and include a nation among its conspirators; a conspiracy, the chief actors of which moved with that marvelous accuracy which the mind only attains when working unconscious of the dictates of reason. When in the perspective of time the events of today shall be seen in their proper relations, some future writer will draw up an indictment, "IN RE THE MURDER OF WILLIAM MCKINLEY THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES VS. CZOLGOSZ, ET AL."

The First Accusations.

But there will be many parties upon that indictment that not even the most sensational press of the most zealous police officer of today has dared to suggest. First and foremost, as the actual responsible agent, as the true assassin before the fact, will come the present ruling class. They are the ones whom economic development made the abiders of the development of our social life. They have formulated in their interests the social institutions, governmental organization, and to a large extent the thought of a large mass of the population. They have controlled press and pulp and lecture platform and have used these agencies to formulate a public opinion out of which anarchy could not develop. They alone reap an advantage from this terrible catastrophe. It is to the members of this class who have with ghastly greed for gain been gambling upon the stock market on the bulletin from the bedside of the dying president. It is they who will reap the benefit from the blow which this act will enable their press to deal to union labor. Already we can see their smile of satisfaction over the effect this assassination has had upon the struggling steel works, leaving through their crocodile tears over a nation's sorrow. Most prominent among those who make up this body of responsible conspirators must be put the great financial interests that control the destinies of the republican party. They it is who have resisted every attempt at change in social conditions and who are in imagination but one more weapon ready to their hand with which to drive back all enemies of exploitation and oppression. They it is who for their own profit must upon holding down the safety valve upon a social boiler long past the bursting point. They are the ones who have

interpreted the philosophy of society along the same lines as they were interpreted by the man who fired the fatal shot at Buffalo. They have for a generation preached, with all the power which a complete control of school and church and press and government could give them, the doctrine of individualism in all its cruel nakedness, the doctrine of the competitive struggle as the religion of modern society, the doctrine of a "survival of the fittest" as the only means of progress, the doctrine of the "struggle for existence" in a numerous private warfare upon the field of trade, all this is the doctrine of the orthodox teachers of capitalism and the apostles of anarchy. We are not told in English thousands platforms in every city and hamlet in this land by the editors speaking for the election of William McKinley that every man had an equal chance for success in this brutal economic fight that the position which every man held in society was determined by his own exertions, that each individual was the writer of his own destiny? Have they not told us over and over again that individual responsibility was the key-note of modern society? More than that, have they not insisted that their class, and their party, which they themselves personified in William McKinley, was capable of controlling social relations, and determining economic conditions so as to give or take prosperity from the workshops and the multitude of workers of this country? All these are fundamental principles in the philosophy of anarchy.

Second Accusations.

As the next party to the indictment, the second necessary before the fact and accomplices in the deed, must be placed that other great political party who with identical logic, opposed the election of McKinley, and who, after the election had declared he was responsible for the formation of trusts and all the abuses that have grown out of them. The spokesmen of this party preached the doctrine that McKinley had it in his power to stop or continue the process of trade expansion to set the limits to economic development. They declared over and over again through their press that economic conditions were controllable by those in possession of the powers of government, and could find no words strong enough in which to denounce the man whose death they are now foremost in deploring, whose character they are now loud in praising. This party especially adopted the anarchist cry for the reversal of economic development and the destruction of organized production. In agreement with their accomplices in the republican party, the democratic party refused in any way to permit a transformation of society that would make such horrible outbreaks impossible. They insisted that the poison should be mixed, they demanded that the weapons should be prepared, they helped in the maddening of the brain, but when the natural result followed they hastened to disclaim responsibility.

A Third Group Included.

Because of the conditions fostered and the philosophy preached by these two arch conspirators, as a certain conclusion from the conditions to which they gave assent, there arose a philosophical anarchist with his sympathies in this count of the indictment must be included Mayor Harrison, Mrs. Potter Palmer and the philanthropists and social celebrities of this and other cities who extended so cordial a welcome to Kropotkin and others of his kind, and gave every reason to believe that they were accepting the full logic of the premises laid down by their previous political actions.

Those Under Arrest.

Finally we have the men and women whose names appear upon the indictment as it is now drawn. That there was much of any closer conspiracy between these individuals than the others we have mentioned, I see no reason to believe. At the most they are but the last and logical expression, the final expression, the necessary conclusion of the mighty chain of events and social relations that have been pointed out. But just because they are in the grasp of this mightier force, their power for evil reaches far beyond that of the isolated individual.

Socialists Alone Outside Indictment.

The only body of men, the only nation of present society, against whom this indictment positively cannot read, the only individuals whose hands are wholly clean of the blood of the Chief Magistrate, the only body that has consistently and constantly fought back and every one of these conspirators, that has denounced them publicly and privately and through its press with all the power that it can wield, is the party which I present here tonight—the SOCIALIST PARTY. Therefore it is that we alone need an excuse at this time. We are the only ones who dare to say that our skirts are wholly clear of any part or parcel in this horrible tragedy. From the time of Babylon and Proudhon down to the present time, in every land on the face of the earth, the only party that has fought the philosophy, denounced the individual representation, exposed the propaganda, and by every means in its power sought to make anarchy impossible, is the SOCIALIST PARTY. They alone have always dared to denounce murder, whether it be of ruler or ruled, whether it be on the throne or in the workshop, whether by slow starvation by the bullet of the assassin, and they alone can lay the count of equity of the future with clean hands and rest assured of what the verdict will be.

August Klenke will leave for California in a few days. He will speak at socialist hall 101 West 42d Street, Sunday, September 22, 8 P. M.

THE CO-OPERATIVE.

Translated for the Workers' Call from "Manual du Co-operateur Socialiste."

(Continued from last week.)

CHAPTER II.

POWER OF CO-OPERATION.

It is not merely by tens or hundreds that the co-operative of consumption can bring families together, if it is properly organized, it is by thousands, by tens of thousands, and even hundreds of thousands. The facts are at hand to prove this beyond a doubt.

In Belgium, the Vooruit of Ghent began in 1835 in a cellar, with a capital of 300 francs, the co-operators by the Weavers' Union. To-day it makes more than 100,000 copies of bread weekly and owns several buildings. It is now an association of 3,000 working-class families.

The Maison du Peuple of Brussels, dating from 1842, was started with a capital of \$100, in 1890 it owned real estate to the amount of 1,000,000 francs. In the first half of 1899 it put out 3,000,000 loaves of bread among the 15,000 families belonging to it.

In France the Union de Lille, of which we shall have more to say later, numbered about 6,000 families among its members in 1898.

We would call attention to the Avenir de Plaisance of Paris to show what may be done in vigorous hands by an Association which started out as humbly as that of the ten housekeepers which we used for illustration in our first chapter.

In 1875 a few uneducated laborers who had taken part in the movement of the Commune resolved to cut down their living expenses by uniting together. There were only twenty of them, their wives were hostile to co-operation, and the police were present at every meeting of their Board. Thus their beginnings were hard and their propaganda was difficult. Nevertheless the Avenir de Plaisance was established and it lived. In 1884 it still had only 60 members, up to 1890 the Co-operative made little progress.

But then things took a sudden start. In 1892 the Avenir had 600 members and 5 employees. Since then its progress has been continuous as the following table shows:

Years	Members	Rev. (francs)	Pro. to divide
1892	600	206,180	5,000
1893	8185	349,233	1,500
1894	1,708	485,261	25,200
1895	2,151	555,558	33,676
1896	3,367	1,047,772	46,432
1897	3,923	1,302,333	60,000
1898	4,437	1,624,854	87,771

In 1896 the Avenir bought a lot for \$4,500 and built there at a cost of \$15,000, a building 46 ft. 9 in. by 195 ft. in which its goods were attractively and conveniently displayed. It sells there every year over 30,000 lbs. of bakery goods, over 100,000 lbs. of soap, 100,000 lbs. of butter, 14,000 hectolitres of wine. Besides it sells shoes, working clothes, dry goods, brushes, cutlery, fruits, groceries, etc. And during the first half of 1899 the meat market, newly opened, took in 32,000 francs.

In 1899 the Avenir numbered about 5,000 members and employed 34 persons. It had twice as many employees in 1899 as it had members in 1875 when it was started.

Such is the power already acquired by a Co-operative which had a particularly humble and painful beginning. The associates of the twenty charter members of 1875 are now joint owners of a solid enterprise which does a business of more than \$200,000 a year. But there is still more to tell.

FEDERATION OF CO-OPERATIVES.

In England the co-operatives are forming federations to buy their goods cheaper, or even to manufacture them. A federation of this kind, started at Manchester in 1844, did a business of \$250,000 the first year. During the year 1898 its sales amounted to \$93,000,000.

In December, 1898 it numbered 1,113, 153 co-operators. In September, 1899, the number of its employees was 18,000. It owns two soap factories, a factory for making preserves, jams, biscuits, etc., two shoe factories, a tannery, a woolen factory, a linen factory, a wholesale pottery store, etc. The federation of Glasgow, founded in 1868, had reached in 1898 a figure of \$25,000,000 in sales, and employed, in 1899, 5,300 laborers and clerks.

In 1896, if all the English federations, had been united they would have been gathering 1,500,000 families, that is to say about 8 million out of the 40 million who inhabit the British Isles. They employ 10,000 laborers and the total amount of their business comes to \$200,000,000 a year.

The different English federations are not yet united in a single society, but, apparently, nothing stands in the way of their future consolidation. This supreme federation comprising such an enormous membership, and disposing of such formidable sums of money, will indeed be, as an economist has said, an actual State within a State.

Imagine the millions of working people in a great country united in such a federation of co-operatives, having their stores, their factories, their merchant fleet and an annual budget two fifths as large as that of the French government. United according to socialist principles, do they not form within the capitalist State, as Vandermeide has said, an embryo of Collective society with which the state would have to deal? What trust, what combination of bankers and of manufacturers could stand before this enormous power of the working-class united economically and politically?

Some better idea of the possibilities

mighty combination will be gained from a reading of the following chapters, which will explain the special characteristics of socialist co-operatives and the advantages which the socialist party may draw from them.

Translated from the French of Maurice Lussat, by Charles H. Kerr. (To be continued.)

Notice Special.

All members and friends of the Socialist Co-operative are hereby notified that we are now accepting orders by mail and will deliver groceries and coal within a radius of three miles from the Temple. Everything in both lines carried or supplied. Coal commands regular prices—the profits going into the general Treasury of the Co-operative to swell the surplus. Therefore since all members will profit all are invited to send orders. Full weight guaranteed. We want new members. Send in your membership. Headquarters 120 S. Western Av.

SOCIALIST HALL.

There will be a meeting of all the members of the socialist party of the South Side, Sunday, September 22, 2:30 P. M. Business of the utmost importance will be presented for their earnest and careful consideration. Every member is urged to be present especially the organizers and secretaries. Don't fail to come.

Committee,
Par J. W. Saunders,
Division Agent

The Socialist Cigar-makers Educational Society met on Thursday Sept. 17th at Educational Hall 342 Avenue Ave. Next meeting will be held in the same hall on Wednesday 24th Sept. 8 P. M. John Collins of the Mechanics Union will address the meeting. All cigar makers are invited.

"Dearly beloved brethren," quoth the Modern Missionary, "we will now proceed, with the aid of the military, to take up a collection of the goods and chattels of the poor benighted heathen. The lot will be sold at fancy prices at the next church bazaar." Meanwhile, brethren, let us pray.—The Tocsin, Melbourne, Australia.

Every strike is proof that the system under which we live, is wrong and in order that the strike may become a thing of the past, the people must own these public utilities that require their labor. The first of these to be taken possession of, is the government itself. If a few business men can successfully carry on the business of the community, there is no good reason why all the people cannot do it better.—Oklahoma Socialist.

Bricklayers, Attention!

All Bricklayers are requested to be present at the Socialist Hall, 70 S. 3rd St., on Sept. 21st, 8 P. M. South Side Club will be organized. Comrade Jos. Wanhope, Editor of the Workers' Call, will address us. This is an intellectual treat. Bring your friends.

Notice.

All those who took tickets for the opening entertainment at Socialist Hall, 70 West 3rd Street will kindly return tickets unsold and settle for those sold in order that committee may make their report.

Address Jas. Saunders, R. Div. Art. 101 W. 65th Street.

Kitchener's "Shocking" Language.

Wonder if the fellow who wrote this editorial in the Chicago Tribune didn't have his tongue in his cheek while constructing it?

"All people of humane feeling must have been shocked at the language used by Lord Kitchener in reporting the results of the operations of his armies against the Boers in South Africa. With a lack of dignity and sensibility which is entirely inexcusable he declares that, 'all the divisions have had good bags' and then, exactly as if he were listing the game killed by a hunting party, he goes on to state that the 'bag' consists of so many hundred burghers killed, and so many wounded. Among civilized people it is not customary to class enemies who fall in honorable battle with quail and rabbits. The noble Lord who commands the British forces in South Africa seems to have allowed his 'speaking blood' to get the better of him. He should remember that the Boers killed in the two Republics have wives and children, whose feelings a brave foe is bound to consider. Certainly Lord Kitchener's language is unnecessary, and, as it will inevitably further alienate the sympathy of all people of kindly and generous feeling, it is a bad blunder from a political standpoint. It is almost incomprehensible that the authorities in London should not only give out a report couched in such language, but that they should allow it to pass without correction."

The evident conclusion from the above is that murder is at all right so long as you don't refer to it as a "bag." We have had a long experience of the loathsome hypocrisy of the bourgeois press but this seems to be about the limit.

At its last business meeting the seventh ward Branch unanimously endorsed the editorial in the issue of the Workers' Call, Sept. 14th, entitled "To whom it may concern," stating that they considered it to be representative of the stand taken by the Socialist Party of Chicago in the present juncture.

SOCIALISM VS. ANARCHISM

By A. M. Simcoe. Price 5 cents. Pocket Library for sale at office of Workers' Call.

OUR FRIEND THE ENEMY.

An Incident Illustrative of the Internal Hostility of the Capitalist Press.

Translated from the French of Maurice Lussat, by Charles H. Kerr. (To be continued.)

What have we as socialists to expect from the capitalist press? This is a question upon which many members of socialist bodies hold very wonderful ideas. They hear it said so often that the press is a "mighty weapon" or some such stereotyped phrase, that they get the idea that the wielders and possessors of this weapon, can be persuaded or cajoled into forgetting the class interests which they have to uphold, so far as to deal "fairly" with socialism, to repeat in their columns the interpretation which we ourselves place upon the movement.

It was a conception of this sort that no doubt inspired the foolish clause in the foolish resolution which was properly tabled at the West Side picnic, wherein it was stated that as the press had used the words Anarchism and Socialism as synonymous terms, the socialist press was asked to give "the widest publicity" to our absolute disavowal and repudiation, etc., etc.

This can be explained on no other hypothesis than that the press writers are really ignorant of the distinction between anarchism and socialism, and that all that is necessary is to point out the error, to have it rectified at once.

However, the fallacy of this idea can easily be demonstrated. The events of one week nowadays, provide sufficient material for printing bubbles like the above. The socialist invariably describes himself as one who points out facts for his hearers or readers to draw their own conclusions from. Let us say if we cannot find some such which will illustrate the point. And to find them we need not go outside of the week following the West Side picnic.

On September 12, the Chicago Tribune published an editorial on the Theory and Practice of Anarchy, which appeared, stating that whenever a propagandist of the deed got in his murderous work, there was a popular tendency to include Socialism in the general condemnation. This however, was a mistake. The Tribune then drew a distinction between Socialists and Anarchists, with the latter of which we are not particularly concerned. The socialist, however, was described as wishing to have the "state control everything." It was added that the "socialist urged many foolish irrational and impulsive policies, but they are not dangerous," (whether this latter refers to the "policies" or the socialists, is rather doubtful, but the reader must take what the Tribune chooses to give him and be thankful.)

Anyhow here was a clear distinction such as it was. Few Socialists, we venture to say, would assert that this distinction was something to be particularly grateful for, but at all events one party member who seems to be thankful for small (very small) mercies, endeavored to show that so far as he was concerned a charge of ingratitude could not be laid at his door. In the issue of the Tribune, September 14th a letter signed with his name appears, in which he personally thanks the Tribune for its editorial distinguishing between socialism and anarchy.

Now be it understood that there is no question whatever of the "right" of any one to personally express his thanks anywhere and for anything he sees fit. That is his business. A letter in the public press is not above criticism, but nevertheless there is no occasion even to criticize this one. We are principally concerned with the capitalist press and its attitude towards socialism.

Once the "distinction" was drawn it might be reasonably assumed that it would be borne in mind afterwards. Let us see if this was so.

In the same issue of the Tribune, which contains this letter of thanks, and also upon the same page, almost in line with it, and separated only by two or three columns, the following, purporting to be the true history of Casagosa appears:

"While in Chicago he became interested in the socialist movement. When he went back to Cleveland his interest in the movement increased. He read all the Socialist literature he could lay his hands on, and finally began to take part in socialist matters. In time he became fairly well known in Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit, not only as a Socialist but as an Anarchist of the most bitter type."

About a month ago Casagosa attended a meeting of Socialists in Cleveland, at which a lecture was given by Emma Goldman, the woman whose anarchistic doctrine have made her notorious all over the country."

We have made no argument against the utility of the capitalist press to "set us right" with the public. There is no necessity for it. All that is required is that the press speak for itself, and that the socialist reader grasp the full import of the above. This "history" of the assassin placed in juxtaposition with the letter of thanks is sufficiently eloquent.

One thing alone is yet wanting. A further letter of thanks is still due the Tribune for the scathing and well deserved contempt with which it has met the mistaken efforts of those who imagine that its columns can be used for the purpose of drawing distinctions between Anarchism and Socialism.

At its last business meeting the seventh ward Branch unanimously endorsed the editorial in the issue of the Workers' Call, Sept. 14th, entitled "To whom it may concern," stating that they considered it to be representative of the stand taken by the Socialist Party of Chicago in the present juncture.

Why not take a smash at anarchy through the ballot box, by voting the socialist ticket?

Local Party Progress.

Reports of Organizers of the North, South, West and 4th District Divisions, on public meetings, party press, financial returns, and general agitation for the past week. A record of growing activity.

SOUTH SIDE.

Agitation meetings on the South Side are bearing good results. More meetings are being held with an increasing number of attentive listeners, a larger number of Workers' Calls are being distributed, and if the comrades would only attend these meetings more regularly and in greater number, they could be made more productive for the cause than they are at present. Steps are being taken to bring about the much desired end, for particulars see notice in the Workers' Call. Special attention is called to the opening of the new headquarters at Socialist Hall 703 W. 3rd St. Sept. 15th.

Comrades J. Wanhope, A. M. Simcoe, J. Collins, B. Berlyn, C. L. Brown and others spoke. The speakers were warmly received.

Early in the afternoon the crowd filled the hall until there was not even standing room.

The audience was very attentive but would often break out into loud bursts of applause when some point was made by some speaker. The people were generous in their contributions. Not being satisfied with one collection one stranger in the audience moved that a second collection be taken up which was carried. Every one went away pleased.

In the evening the entertainment proved to be a complete success. Much is due to the assistance rendered by the Socialist Orchestra, and those gentlemen who were present.

Financial report from South Side Division for week ending Sept. 14, 1901:

RECEIPTS.

Organization Fund—	
1st Ward.....	\$ 40
2nd Ward.....	1.50
3rd Ward.....	.60
Carl Cards.....	2.50
Stamps.....	2.00
Stamps Fredrick Engels Club.....	2.00
Collections, 2nd Ward.....	0.34
Literature, Workers' Call.....	2.35
Collections at headquarters.....	10.71
Balance from last week.....	2.80
Total.....	\$23.50

EXPENSES.

Workers' Call.....	2.75
Paid Organizer on account.....	10.01
Paid Keweenaw Bros. printing.....	6.90
.....	10.26
Balance on hand.....	\$3.34
Total.....	J. W. SAUNDERS, Div. Org.

NORTH SIDE.

Tuesday evening meeting at North Avenue and Clark Street was a success. Comrade Morris alone addressed the crowd that gathered. Cards were distributed and a collection taken up.

Wednesday evening the meeting at Oak and Sedgwick was not held on account of the rain.

Thursday evening the usual good meeting was held at Walton Place and North Clark Street. Cards were distributed, a collection taken, subscriptions secured and a new member taken in. Morris spoke.

Friday evening the meeting at Diversey and Sheffield was a success. Comrades Zimmerman, Morris and Harold spoke. A collection was taken up and one hundred calls distributed, one subscription was taken.

Sunday at 4:30 P. M. as a result of the excitement, and an over zealous police officer, we were counseled to discontinue a meeting at Center and North Clark Street.

Sunday night the Sheffield and Wrightwood meeting was not held. Breaker thought it unadvisable.

Next week's meetings WILL BE HELD.

All North Side comrades are asked to attend ALL MEETINGS on the North Side in the future. YOU ARE NEEDED.

WEST SIDE.

The meeting of the West Division held at the Temple Sunday morning, September 15th was well attended, all the wards were represented but the 12th, Comrade Gillespie was elected chairman. Reports were all favorable of business and out door meetings with the exception of those held for Saturday night which were abandoned on account of rain.

On the question of holding the branch business meetings on the same dates of each month all over the city it was decided that since the majority of the branches in the West Division already do so to request them to hold them every Friday or where that is not possible every first and third Friday of each month.

To put more system and uniformity in the agitation, it was decided to close the outdoor meetings promptly on the 26th of September and begin the indoor agitation on the 15th of October. All branches are requested to take notice of this and to secure a hall for the winter as soon as possible and notify the underground, but no speakers will be billed before the 15th of October as for the two weeks intervening is necessary for the speakers to rest up after a season of hard and fruitful work. No meetings are however to be arranged for Fridays as those days will be devoted for business meetings.

All organizers are requested to be on hand early next Sunday, September 22, so that all work may be transacted before the State Convention will begin its session.

The financial reports for the two weeks ending Sept. 15th are as follows:

Sept. 10—	
Balance on hand.....	.40
8th, 10th and 12th Wards Br. for due stamps.....	1.25
12th Ward for due stamps.....	1.00
12th Ward for Carl Cards.....	2.00
12th Ward, Collections.....	1.12
Donation.....	1.00
13th Ward, Collection.....	2.25
Workers' Call Cards acc.....	1.00
14th Ward, Collections.....	.40
14th ard, Collections.....	.35
Total.....	15.82

Expenses—
Loan to picnic committee..... 2.50
For postage to Div. Org..... 2.00
Total..... 4.50

Turned over by picnic committee per Kennedy..... 24.70

On hand..... 66.52

Sept. 15—

Balance on hand.....	\$46.00
8th, 10th and 12th Ward Br. Collections.....	.54
12th W. Br. for Carl Cards.....	1.00
12th W. Br. Collection.....	1.00
12th W. Br. on due stamp acc.....	1.95
12th W. Br. Donation.....	2.00
for due stamps.....	1.95
Collection.....	.25
Total.....	57.83

Turned over by picnic committee per Kennedy..... 21.07

Total..... 78.90

Open Air Meetings.
ALL SPEAKERS TAKE NOTICE.
You will please read this notice carefully so that you will know what morning you are booked to speak at and if you cannot be there let the Division Secretary or Organizer know by return mail.

DIVISION NO. 4.
Tuesday, 8 p. m.—Armstrong and Belmont. Speakers: Robinson and Leffingwell and Branson.
Wednesday, 8 p. m.—Lincoln and Belmont. Speakers: J. Fox and H. Robb.
Thursday, 8 p. m.—Albany and Belmont. Speakers: Robinson and Leffingwell and Branson.

NORTH DIVISION:
Sunday, 10 p. m.—Center and North Clark Streets. Speakers: W. K. Morris, Sam Anderson and Zimmerman.
Sunday, 8 p. m.—Shelton and Wrightwood Aves. Speakers: Chas. Reed and Martin, Simons and Zimmerman.
Tuesday, 8 p. m.—N. Clark St. and North Avenue. Speakers: Phelan and W. K. Morris, Zimmerman and Gaud.
Wednesday, 8 p. m.—Oak and Franklin Streets. Speakers: Morris, Bauer and Gaud.
Thursday, 8 p. m.—Walton Place and N. Clark St. Speakers: A. M. Simons and Phelan.
Friday, Divisary Blvd. and Marine Ave. Speakers: Zimmerman and Phelan.

SOUTH DIVISION.
Sat. Sept. 21, 8 p. m.—3rd and Halsted. Speakers: W. K. McDermott, A. Klenke and L. J. Sims.
Sat. and Commercial. Speakers: N. Anderson and D. Roberts.
11th and Michigan. Speakers: W. K. McDermott and Paul Pierce.
10th and Wallace. Speakers: A. Klenke and Mrs. Forberg.
State and Congress. Speakers: M. Kaitlin and Geo. Koop.
5th and Aberdeen. Speakers: A. Brown and C. L. Brecher.
Sunday, Sept. 23, 8 p. m.—State and Congress. Speakers: R. J. Sims and N. Anderson.
Monday, Sept. 23, 8 p. m.—Speakers Mrs. A. Forberg and C. L. Brecher.
Tuesday, Sept. 24, 8 p. m.—P. Pierce and B. Horvath.
Wednesday, Sept. 25, 8 p. m.—State and Congress. Speakers: E. Dierke and J. W. Saunders.
W. K. McDermott and P. Pierce.
Thursday, Sept. 26, 8 p. m.—State and Congress. Speakers: R. J. Sims and Geo. Koop.

WEST DIVISION.
For week beginning Sept. 11.
Saturday, 8 p. m.—Hoboy and Chicago Aves. Speakers: A. Blase, J. Menke, Geo. D. Evans.
Saturday—Paulina and Milwaukee; 8 p. m. Speakers: J. B. Smiley, M. Weichner and S. Williams.
Saturday—J. B. Smiley, Milwaukee Ave. and Armitage Ave. Speakers: Jno. Collins and W. Higgins.
Saturday—8 p. m. Cortis and Grand Ave. Speakers: J. W. Bartels, J. Brennan and C. D. Overland.
Sunday, 8 p. m.—Union Park, Warren Ave. Speakers: Jno. Catrell, R. P. Keush and A. Biano.
Sunday, 8 p. m.—California and North Ave. Speakers: E. M. Stangland and Jno. Collins.
Sunday, 8 p. m.—Peoria and Madison Streets. Speakers: Geo. D. Evans and J. W. Bartels.
Sunday, 8 p. m.—Center and Erie St. Speakers: J. F. Brennan, J. Menke and S. Williams.
Tuesday—8 p. m. Center and Blue Island Avenues. Speakers: Geo. D. Evans and Geo. Koop.
Tuesday—8 p. m. 4th and Lake St. Speakers: W. Higgins, J. Fox and J. P. Brennan.
Wednesday—8 p. m. 9th and Oakley Avenues. Speakers: Jno. Collins and Jno. Catrell.
Wednesday, 8 p. m.—Noble and Erie Street. Speakers: S. Williams and M. Weichner.
Wednesday, 8 p. m.—Division Street and California Ave. Speakers: Geo. Koop and J. B. Smiley.
Thursday, 8 p. m.—4th Ave. and Harrison Street. Speakers: E. M. Stangland and H. P. Keush.
Thursday, 8 p. m.—Taylor and Blue Island Aves. Speakers: J. Menke and A. Biano.
Thursday, 8 p. m.—Evergreen and Milwaukee Aves. Speakers: G. D. Evans and J. W. Bartels.
Friday—8 p. m.—Halsted and O'Byrne Streets. Speakers: Jno. Catrell and U. Koop.
Friday—Paulina and 15th St. Speakers: Jno. Collins and S. Williams.
Friday, 8 p. m.—Western and Madison. Speakers: E. M. Stangland and J. W. Bartels.

A TRAVELLERS TALE.
The "Suppression of Vice" is a far off and its extraordinary consequences.

Travellers tell us that among the hill tribes of India there is a community of people who consider it a disgrace to be seen eating. I have made careful inquiries into the habits of this people, with the following results:
It seems that the members of this tribe admit, like all the rest of the world, that eating is necessary; but they call it a Necessary Evil. Their great aim is to drive vice underground. None of the stores on the main street of their village supply any kind of food; but on the outskirts are a number of houses to which the people report after dark to buy food surreptitiously.
Everybody goes to one of another of these houses, but all are careful not to be observed lest they be cast out of society.

It might be supposed that, in a community where eating is regarded with such horror, gluttony must be unknown. But on the contrary, we find over-eating is more common there than anywhere. The thoughts of all the people are usually occupied with the subject of eating, and they seldom permit their minds to wander far from it. Whenever a few children get together they begin to tell each other naughty stories about eating. In school, when a passage is read which even distantly suggests food, a girl goes over all the young faces.

IT IS THE SAME WITH GROWN PEOPLE. Not only are they always telling indecent stories about food, but even their dreams are constantly disturbed by thoughts of it. So ravenously do they eat that their stomachs are always out of order, and their frames exhausted with over-expenditure of energy in eating. Moreover, disease is very prevalent, owing to the bad quality of the food. Being supplied only by the scum of society and in out-of-the-way holes and corners, it is as bad as the whisky which people drink under prohibition, and brands all kinds of disorders. It is also very costly, because those who sell it are liable at any time to be raided by the police and severely punished, and they cannot be expected to take such risks for small profits. Those who sell the food are naturally despised as the vilest of mankind, and have no standing in society. But they know how to revenge themselves on the respectable. Young people throw the eating houses under cover of night, and the inmates take every opportunity of leading them into bad habits, teaching them to drink and gamble, and even try to poison their guests against their mothers and sisters. These illicit dealers have an inveterate hatred of the respectable merchants of the community, whom they try to injure in every way. Being themselves outcasts, they try to pull all others down with them. No deplorable has the condition of affairs become in this community, that all good people are discussing means of checking the Social Evil, as they call it. Vigilance committees have been formed to drive vice still farther underground. Every month the "keepers of eating houses" are brought before the Police Magistrate and fined. Sermons are preached from every pulpit describing the lives and characters of those who sell food, and pointing them out as examples of the awful consequences of eating. But it is all in vain. Vice is driven farther underground. **MEAT EATING GOES ON AS BEFORE.** There are many enlightened people in America who ought to be able to suggest a cure for this great evil.

The "Undercurrent" published at Rutland, Cal., is the latest addition to the long and rapidly growing list of Socialist publications.

Are you still hunting for subscribers?

Don't Forget
The Third Annual
GRAND BALL
given by the Social Educational Club at Wicker Park Hall, 501-505 W. North Ave., Saturday evening, October 19th. Tickets 25 cents. Entries at 8 p. m. M. Cobb's Orchestra.

BEST OVERALLS AND APRONS
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First-class music furnished for all occasions.
Address 907 W. Whipple St.

SOCIALIST PARTY
OF CHICAGO.
Branch Directory.

COMMITTEES.
GENERAL COMMITTEE meets first Saturday of every month at 8 o'clock at 118 S. Dearborn St., 1st floor. Secretary, M. H. Taft, secretary, M. N. Clark street.

The following directory announces only the business meetings of the various branches. All agitation meetings will be announced in the "List of Meetings," which will be found on the first page of every issue of The Workers' Call.

FIRST AND SECOND WARDS—Meet every Friday, 8 p. m., at 114 W. Washington Ave. (first). Secretary, Bice Washburn, 178 East 23rd street. Organizer, Peter Raab, 1704 Wabash Ave.

THIRD WARD—Headquarters, 125 S. 3rd St. Meet every Monday at 8 p. m.; secretary, S. B. Yeoman, 230 State street. Organizer, Louis Daigard, 3705 State street.

FOURTH WARD—Meet every first and fourth Monday at 835 S. Halsted. Luxembourg Hall. Sec. Joe Trenta, 335 E. Twenty-fourth street. Organizer, H. Driscourt, 315 Halsted St.

FIFTH WARD—Every second and fourth Monday at 333 Archer Ave. Secretary and Organizer, Mrs. A. M. Finsterbock, 333 Archer Ave.

SIXTH WARD—Meet first and third Thursday nights at 119 E. 43rd street. Secretary M. Kleminger, 414 Lake Ave. Organizer, A. J. Nielsen, 345 E. 43rd street.

SEVENTH WARD—Meet every second and fourth Friday evenings at 8 o'clock at 622 E. 3rd St. Sec. Percy Ross, 622 Washington Avenue; Organizer, Rixley Woodmont, 418 East 4th street.

EIGHTH WARD—Meet first and third Thursday at 3 o'clock, at 125, 9th Street, corner Buffalo Avenue. T. J. Viad, Secretary, 125 9th Street.

NINTH AND TENTH WARDS—Meet every 1st and 3rd Monday at 1465 S. Halsted street; secretary, Geo. L. Rosenberg, 571 W. Taylor St.

ELEVENTH WARD—Every 2nd and 4th Thursday at Jussawitch Hall, 211 21st street and Paulina street. Robert Pletter, 609 Washburn Ave.

TWELFTH WARD—Meet every Tuesday evening at 235 W. 33rd Place. School of Socialism every evening. Secretary G. J. Sindelar, 1190 S. Albany Ave.

THIRTEENTH WARD—Every Wednesday evening, 8 p. m., at Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western Ave. Sec. Mrs. D. M. Daly, 401 S. Western Ave. Organizer, J. Gillespie, 515 Warren Ave. Phone 4-552.

FOURTEENTH WARD—Every Friday at 8 o'clock at 1465 S. Halsted street. Sec. E. Cope, 125 Emerson Avenue.

FIFTEENTH WARD—Meet every Friday at 571 Thomas St. Sec. F. H. Kochanbecker, 62 N. Winchester Ave.

SIXTEENTH WARD—Every 1st and 3rd Friday, Shonbofen's Hall, Ashland and Milwaukee Aves.; secretary, O. Seelack, 444 N. Wood St.

SEVENTEENTH WARD—Every 2nd and 4th Friday, Aurora Hall, Huron St. and Milwaukee Ave.; secretary, A. Mork, 461 N. Wood St.

EIGHTEENTH WARD—First and third Wednesday at 477 W. Madison street; secretary John Gillespie, 577 W. Madison street.

NINETEENTH WARD—Every Tuesday evening at Hull House; secretary, Miss Mary Collins, Hull House, corner Polk and Halsted streets.

TWENTIETH WARD—Every Thursday at Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western Avenue; secretary, James A. Smith, 412 W. Madison street.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD—Every first and third Wednesday, 8 p. m., 123 N. Clark St. Secretary, R. A. Morris, 24 N. Clark St.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD—Every second Tuesday is the month at 48 Clybourn Avenue; Secretary, Robt. Baer, 322 Blackhawk street.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD—Meet every other Friday evening at 604 Michigan street. Sec. R. H. Huthusen Jr., secretary.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD—Every 2nd and 4th Tuesday at N. W. cor. 2nd Avenue and Divisary Blvd.; secretary, E. G. Knaus, 561 Lincoln Ave.

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD—Every second and fourth Tuesday, at Fridheim Hall, 125 Divisary Boulevard. Secretary, Ruth Dick Hall, 191 Algon Avenue.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD BRANCH—Meet every 1st and 3rd Tuesday at Cuyler Belleplaine and Loyalty Sts. Secretary, A. T. Johnson, 233 Cuyler Avenue.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 1—AVONDALE—Meet every Friday at 266 W. Wellington street; secretary, Wm. H. Leffingwell, 60 W. Wellington St.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 2—IRVING PARK—Meet every 1st and 3rd Monday, Lindstrom's Hall, 1015 N. 51st Ave. Secretary, J. Harris, 1550 W. Montana Ave.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 3—ALHAMBRA—Secretary, A. Eisenman, 1116 Armitage Avenue.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD NO. 4—SWINDLER SETTLEMENT—Secretary, Fred Whammond, 312 N. Whipple Street.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD NO. 5—HANSON PARK—Secretary, Daniel Zetka, 181 N. 6th Court.

TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD—Every Tuesday at headquarters, Socialist Hall, Armitage and Milwaukee Aves. Secretary, Inga Johnson, 1221 North Washington Ave.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD—Meet on call at 54 Ashland Ave. Organizer, Wm. R. Mills, 647 Ashland Ave.

THIRTIETH WARD—Secretary, F. W. Fisher, 425 Westworth Avenue.

THIRTY-FIRST WARD—Every Friday at Torina Hall, 9th and Aberdeen streets, 8 p. m. Secretary, H. P. Newman, 614 Loomis street. Organizer, P. Hornsby, 525 Aberdeen St.

THIRTY-SECOND WARD—Meet 1st and 3rd Friday, 8 p. m., at 763 53rd St. Secretary, Lillie M. Forberg, 610 Halsted St. Organizer, G. Anderson, 714 Emerson Ave.

THIRTY-THIRD WARD—Every second South Wednesday evening at 1121 1/2 street and Michigan Avenue; secretary, G. E. Deane, 1147 Park St. Organizer, H. DeBoer, 44 West 11th street.

THIRTY-FOURTH WARD BRANCH—Meet every 1st and 3rd Friday at 229 Harrison St. Sec. H. G. Lowater, 229 Harrison Street.

THIRTY-FIFTH WARD, No. 1—Secretary, J. M. Crook, 126 N. 12th Ave.

GERMAN BRANCHES.
KARL MARX CLUB—Every second and fourth Monday evenings at 250 Larrabee street, near North Avenue; secretary, John Vogt, 160 Garfield Ave. 8 p. m.; secretary, S. B. Yeoman, 230 State street. Organizer, Louis Daigard, 3705 State street.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meets every Monday at Workers' Call office, 24 N. Clark street. M. H. Taft, secretary, 34 N. Clark street.

EIGHTH WARD GERMAN CLUB—Every first and third Friday evenings at 310 South Chicago Avenue; secretary, Ferdinand Janke, 1913 Ave. C.

FREDERICK ENGELS CLUB—Meet every 1st Monday of month at 1715 W. 51st St. and every 3rd Monday at 4085 Archer Ave. Secretary, J. Meyers, 3412 W. 51st St.

POLISH BRANCHES.
POLISH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Meet every Monday at Polish headquarters, 64 Noble street; secretary, J. Clements, 444 Noble street.

SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Meet every Tuesday at 5 p. m., at 1013 Milwaukee Ave., in rear.

LASALLE POLITICAL AND EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Meet every Saturday, 8 p. m., at Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western Ave.; Thomas Hall, Secretary, 123 Van Buren St.; J. Langenberg, treasurer, 315 Sheffield Ave.

LADIES' BRANCH—Every first Sunday at 522 21st place; secretary, Mrs. R. Pyleck, 522 21st place.

EDUCATIONAL CLUBS.
SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Meet every Tuesday at 5 p. m., at 1013 Milwaukee Ave., in rear.

SOCIALIST BRICKLAYERS' EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Meet every Saturday, 8 p. m., at Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western Ave.; Thomas Hall, Secretary, 123 Van Buren St.; J. Langenberg, treasurer, 315 Sheffield Ave.

LADIES' AUXILIARY—Meet every Thursday at the Socialist Temple, 120 South Western Ave., 8 p. m. All women interested in socialists are invited to attend and become members. Interesting lectures and discussions. Mrs. D. H. Daly, Secretary, 461 South Western Avenue.

ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE. South Side Division, meet every Sunday morning 9:30 at Socialist Hall, 763 Virginia St. Sec. J. W. Saunders, Organizer, 301 W. 6th Street.

ILLINOIS.
Locals affiliated with Social Democratic Party, headquarters at Springfield, Mass.

ILLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE meets every 1st and 3rd Friday evenings at 78 Dearborn street. Secretary, R. A. Morris, 24 N. Clark St.

LOCAL ALTON—Secretary, Aug. Shipert, 304 Union street.

LOCAL BELLEVILLE—Secretary, G. W. Boyce, 114 N. Gold street.

LOCAL CENTRALIA—Secretary, Anton Baumgarten, Railroad No. 3.

LOCAL GLEN CARBON—Secretary, G. Demmerich.

LOCAL GALESBURG—Secretary, Jno. C. Bodin, 182 E. North street.

LOCAL HERMANN—Secretary, F. R. Myers.

LOCAL MONMOUTH—Secretary, R. F. Watson, Box 1009.

LOCAL MOLINE—Secretary, Paul Frossell.

LOCAL NEW BURNHIDE—Secretary, A. O. Miles.

LOCAL PEKIN—Secretary, G. F. Schmidt, 22 Court street.

LOCAL QUINCY—Secretary, William Heuman, 1205 State street.

LOCAL ROCK ISLAND—Secretary, H. Weyland, 1205 1/2 11th Avenue.

LOCAL GLEN ELLYN—Secretary, Chas. H. Kerr.

LOCAL SPRINGFIELD—Secretary, A. von Behrens, 1340 N. Grand Avenue.

LOCAL FREEBURG—Secretary, Joe Sutton.

LOCAL TRENTON—Secretary, J. J. Shuster.

LOCAL ALTOONA—Secretary, Carl Elton, M. D.

LOCAL BISHOP HILL—Secretary, A. F. Hindwall.

LOCAL ROCKFORD—Secretary, Henry Nesvant, 403 Seventh street.

LOCAL BEEWICK—Secretary, H. E. Allen.

LOCAL ABINGDON—Secretary, Thos. Wallace.

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LOCAL LINCOLN—Sec. J. H. Ealt.

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A full attendance is requested.

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UPAGANDA MEETINGS:
Sept. 22, Sunday, 8 p. m., W. H. Wise.
Sept. 23 Wednesday, 8 p. m., B. Berlin.

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The School has now over 600 names on its list of correspondence, students and local classes. It opens a training school for Socialist Party workers on Oct. 9th at Girard, Kas., and it has arranged to put into the field its students for propaganda work as fast as they are qualified to undertake it.
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KARL MARX...
Biographical Memoirs by W. Liebknecht.

CHICAGO EVENING POST: "The Biographical Memoirs of Karl Marx," by the late Wilhelm Liebknecht, socialist deputy, is a good translation for the Standard Socialist Series. It is a small book, but it contains solid, thoughtful reading. The life of Marx is the life of labor movements from the earliest agitation of such conditions in Germany, France and England. There is great beauty and pathos in the description of the family life of the great socialist.

BOSTON IDEAS: It is a most interesting sketch of the every-day life of a man of genius who necessarily, because of the active nature of his thought, lived his life constantly among public interests and his biography, therefore, is full of expression of what he intrinsically was. It has been admirably translated by E. Untermann, who has faithfully preserved the spirit of the original. Liebknecht's manner of writing renders the picture of Marx to us in a more vital way, and with more living color, than could otherwise have been the case. Living with Marx as much as he did, in sympathy with him and his ideals as thoroughly as was the case, the narrative of such a man is strikingly glowing and expressive. The book is of prime importance to all Socialists, and to all whose sympathies lead ever so little in that direction.

NEW YORK JOURNAL: Of those to whom the arguments of "Capital" are familiar, not many are acquainted with the personality of the man Marx. Yet behind every book there is a man, and the man is often greater and more interesting than the book. Five years ago Wilhelm Liebknecht, who by intimate association with Marx was better qualified than any other man living to make the world acquainted with the actual author of "Capital" wrote a little volume of biographical memoirs of the great revolutionist.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE: Liebknecht shows the simplicity of Marx's life: he was a Titan in the field of constructive thought, but a child in his intercourse with men—direct, impulsive, tender-hearted, and devoted to his wife and children, who shared both his poverty and philosophy. This first English translation preserves the spirit of the original admirably and keeps the flavor of the many anecdotes scattered throughout the memoirs.

SOUTHERN MERCURY, Dallas, Texas: After giving a long summary of the contents of the book the Southern Mercury says: "Liebknecht gives in a most charming style all the details of the sketch just touched on in this article. The biography of Karl Marx will prove an interesting book to students of advance of civilization."

THE OUTLOOK, New York: All interested in socialist literature will be glad to have in English these memoirs of the greatest socialist by one of his closest associates.

ADVANCE, San Francisco: If any one wishes to spend a pleasant evening chatting with Liebknecht about Marx, he or she can do so better than get hold of this translation by Untermann. The reader is transported bodily from his own fireside to the lively scenes in the Marx household, and amongst the little group of revolutionary exiles that gather about it. One spends a most delightful time listening to the Old "Soldier of the Revolution" recounting anecdotes of his association with "Mach"; as Marx was familiarly known. The picture of the person and times presented is perfect in its vividness.

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THE WORKERS' CALL.

"Workingmen of all countries unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains; you have a world to gain."

THIRD YEAR.—WHOLE No. 134.

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, SEPT. 28, 1901.

PRICE ONE CENT

A CAPITALIST ENVIRONMENT

By Professor ERNEST UNTERMANN.

Written for the Workers' Call.

We are the creatures of our environment, so we have been told a thousand times. The sights, the sounds, the smells, the tastes, the feelings that convey the impressions of the outer world to our brains, coupled to the sights, sounds, tastes, smells and feelings that tell to the lot of our ancestors, make us what we are. Each one of us needs his own peculiar environment for his normal development to full powers. We feel this truth every day. We acknowledge it unconsciously by striving to get away from surroundings that impress us unfavorably and by seeking such as satisfy our instinctive longing. But under the present state of society 99 per cent of the race are barred from evolution to perfect manhood and womanhood by the way they get their living, and the remaining one per cent by their economic control lock the rest of humanity out from their Eden, thereby condemn themselves to stay forever out of the paradise of highest development. For we must act and re-act on one another, and the capitalists who wish to continue the system of private ownership, although humanity is now ripe for collectivism, must bear the consequences of their selfish folly.

How many of us shrink with disgust from the squalid houses, the filthy gutters, the reeking air of the slums in which we are forced to live! How many of us sigh in vain for a chance to live in the country, surrounded by green fields, shady trees, flower gardens; for a chance to breathe the invigorating air that passes over hundreds of miles of wooded prairie and forest, and for a glimpse of a clear sky that is not obscured by smoke, dust and steam! And how many of us have to carry this yearning through all their weary lives without the hope of realizing it, bound body and soul by the fetters of capitalism! How many of us feel that we could grow well and strong, if we could only move to a more congenial locality, work a few hours less a day, and take a little better care of our body that is now wasting away under the strain of capitalist production? How many of us long for books we shall never read, sights we shall never see, music we shall never hear, food we shall never taste! In short, how many of us are in a state of environment which we need for our higher physical and mental development, doomed forever to pass our lives amid the repulsive conditions we loathe—in order that others, of the same blood and flesh, may reap unearned profits!

All who are bound by economic fetters and cannot change their place of abode without incurring the danger of starvation, must submit to this influence, be it good or evil. And no human being on earth can escape its baleful influence. The American president who is assassinated, and the striking miner in Idaho who is shot down by a sheriff's posse; the man out of a job who is thrown out of his mortgaged home, and the Boer in South Africa, who is driven into the desert; the American admiral who is court-martialed for winning a battle in the absence of his superior; or the Chinese general, who is beheaded for losing it; the millionaire who dies of apoplexy from gluttony, and the pauper who dies of starvation from lack of food—all have killed all the same in the force of capitalism.

But let us confine ourselves to our immediate environment, from which we cannot get away just now. It acts on us like a constant hypnotic suggestion. However much we may resist while we are conscious of the evil spell, this influence continues to influence us until we are fast asleep, and then and there the hypnotic suggestion is irresistible. Soon or later we weary of our resistance and give up the hopeless struggle that keeps our strength—and in that moment another spell of our prison life with a bang, never to open again. Farther and farther away recedes the possibility of appealing to something better, until we reach the quiet grave at the end of the long journey, and our eyes are closed.

Young and old, weak and strong, black, white and red, we are all under the influence of this environment. It acts on us like a constant hypnotic suggestion. However much we may resist while we are conscious of the evil spell, this influence continues to influence us until we are fast asleep, and then and there the hypnotic suggestion is irresistible. Soon or later we weary of our resistance and give up the hopeless struggle that keeps our strength—and in that moment another spell of our prison life with a bang, never to open again. Farther and farther away recedes the possibility of appealing to something better, until we reach the quiet grave at the end of the long journey, and our eyes are closed.

From year to year, from generation to generation, this influence kills the life principle in us by slow degrees, until the capacity for progress is exhausted and development becomes retrogression, evolution reverts to degeneration.

Those who don't know how the masses live, often revert against the equal and fifth and sixth of the slum inhabitants and wonder at their inertia and apathy. But let them work under the strain of modern production for a while, and they will have their own opinion. Let them drag their weary bodies

after day to a cheerless home and a meagre supper; let them sleep at night in a close room, disturbed by the rumble of heavy wagons, street cars, elevated railroads, by the howl of the drunken man, the wail of babies and the groans of the sick; let them painfully raise their stiff and aching bodies at the first dawn and drag themselves back to their slave task; and so on day after day, night after night, with occasional periods of involuntary idleness and hunger, or sickness and hunger—and they will understand whence comes the dull eye, the lagging step, the spiritless expression and the apathy. They will understand that one great longing fills the breast of such a man to the exclusion of all others—to lay down and rest. Never mind washing, never mind undressing, never mind recreation—just swallow your supper, taste as it may, and then stretch out at full length and get what rest you can. Reading? Information? Striving for higher things? Bah, what are they to such a man!

Such life can have only one effect on mortal flesh—nervous degeneration, propagated with increased intensity in the offspring. Such life separates the nerves from their connection with the rest of the body, and impairs the human will in a dark veil. Such life makes beings that become easy and susceptible victims of hypnotic suggestions, whether that suggestion be communicated direct from man to man or by the suggestive objects around them.

Is there one elevating element, one ever so faint trace of beauty, one feeble hint of a higher life in the objects that surround a child of the slums? No, dirt, foul language, saloons, policemen, and glaring posters on walls and fences. These posters and the dime novels that circulate freely among these pre-disposed victims of suggestion, for how many secret crimes against body and soul may they be responsible? The posters of the theaters are especially lurid and their influence reaches far beyond the slums. They paint a whole city with their lurid suggestions.

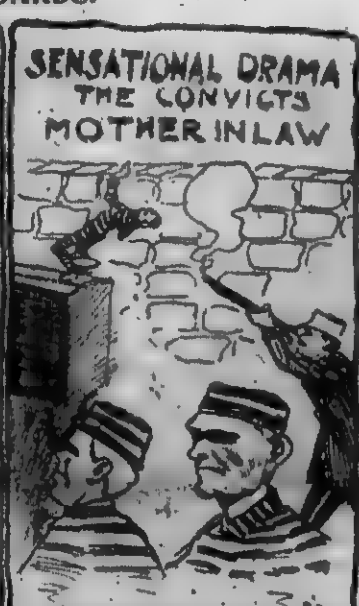
Look at the stage posters that are just now displayed in all parts of Chicago. They may be artistic but it is the art of the inferno. An art not calculated to elevate, but to arouse low desires. A bait thrown out to the heated imagination in order to draw the money out of your pocket. Look at the dime novel titles of the plays that are dished up to the public. "A Gambler's Daughter," "Across the Pacific," "Under Two Flags," "The Eleventh Hour," etc. And what do the posters depict? Ruffians pointing revolvers at you, gamblers armed to the teeth, officers fighting about a girl, gentlemen secondhand and rascally ladies who shoot, poison, cheat each other, sit on one another's laps, expose themselves in the most abominable calculated positions—in short, all of them appeal to the carnal and brutal side of human nature and not one that gives a noble suggestion. Do you think these suggestions pass unheeded? Go and watch the children at play and listen to their talk and you will get a revelation that will send a shiver of hopeless despair down your back. You will no longer wonder at the apathy of the masses, but blame it as the only thing that prevents them from reveling in blood and slaughter and rape every day of their lives.

The lessons taught in school also bear the mark of capitalist environment. Generals and other military heroes are celebrated in word and pictures. Military drill is a part of the education in most of the higher schools that are patronized by the bourgeois element. The hired song of patriotism is a standing challenge to fight. The school readers from the primer to the textbook on history are teeming with glowing accounts of battles and daring exploits. Gymnastics are cultivated, not for the purpose of harmoniously developing all the faculties of the individual, but to the avowed end of producing a so-called "stalwart manhood" that "delights in brutal sports and willingly follows the call to murder lookless and unknown fellow beings at home and abroad at the command of the captain of industry."

as Pestalozzi, Froebel, Greeley, and others, found in these words the keynote for their life's work. And it remained for a practical Christian professor to enlighten us twenty-two centuries after Aristotle on the real aim of life: "The chief lesson of the last century," write "Chas. W. Dabney in the 'World's Work,'" "was that education increases the wealth producing power of a people in direct proportion to its distribution and thoroughness. The power of different states to earn money is in direct proportion to the length of the period that the average citizen of each state has attended school."

"To earn money" that is the ideal of capitalist society held up by capitalist teachers through capitalist textbooks sold for the purpose of making money out of the pupils and their parents. It is this ideal that creates the slums, makes the criminals, and teaches us to be successful by pushing our own brothers to the walls. It is this ideal that creates the unemployed, the tramps, the prostitutes, and makes the percentage of criminality highest where the capitalist through his power of

A STUDY OF CHICAGO BILL BOARDS.



Could Coolidge have derived any "inspiration" from this sort of thing while in Chicago?

"Earning money" has taken away all opportunities for the masses to earn money. Let a man be gradually reduced to this slum environment. Let him live in it just long enough to loathe and resist it thoroughly. Let him be exposed to this frame of mind to the suggestions of such posters as the above mentioned, let him brood over his wrongs, which he feels are due to his position outside of him, let the press vilify or blame individual representatives of the people for present prosperity or business depression; let that man suddenly come face to face with a display of wealth, luxury and comfort, such as he covets and misuses—and tell me what is to save him from the mad suggestion: "Kill and revenge yourself on the representative of the people for your sufferings!"

And when the mad deed is done; when the murderer stands against his own deed; when reason and madman's fight for life and death in his reeling brain, then society exacts the final price in this tragedy and stones for and murder by another. First they raise a devil, who raises the devil, and then they stone the devil.

The socialist doctrine all responsibility for any murders, whether committed in war, or in peace, collectively or individually. Whether patriotism or nationalism, tyranny or revolt, capitalist greed or legal hypocrisy be the cause that kills—the taking of human life by human beings is murder, always and everywhere. Those who kill hundreds of thousands of human beings annually

from a society whose highest ideal is not to increase the power to "earn money." Therefore we appeal to our fellow beings with the suggestion: "Change the system and create an environment that will assure every human being of the food, the shelter, the clothing and the surroundings which will be healthy life and remove all cause for CRIME against PROPERTY. In such a society we won't need any more poster suggestions. There will be no longer criminals and 'honored' people, but only people of perfect or imperfect health. And the healthy will support the ailing and give them every opportunity to get well. Only in such an environment will the human race be able to develop that perfect manhood and womanhood, which will make it possible for the human brain to make another step in the direction that led humanity out of the branches of the trees in the primeval forests, to the Lick telescope, the Edison phonograph and Marconi's wireless telegraph."

Mass meetings will be held every Saturday and Sunday nights at Socialist Hall, 101 West Third Street, 3 P. M.

Free discussion. Have you read "Socialism versus Anarchy"? If not, why not?

while the Committee on Constitution is in session.

Report of Committee on Constitution.

RULES.

1. No person to speak on the same subject more than once.
2. No person to speak longer than five minutes at one time.
3. Robert's Rules of Order to govern except as herein modified.

The report was amended by adopting the rule that the members of the Joint Committee calling the Convention should be elected as delegates.

The report of the Committee on Rules was then adopted.

The Committee on Credentials then presented its report showing 33 delegates representing 24 branches from the Socialist Party of Chicago and the Local of the Social Democratic Party with headquarters at Springfield, Mass., and 42 delegates representing 35 branches from the Social Democratic Party with headquarters in Chicago.

The Convention then voted a permanent organization by the election of James B. Smiley as Chairman and Charles H. Kerr as Secretary.

THE STATE CONVENTION

Held at Socialist Temple, Sunday Sept. 22d, 1901.

The State Convention of the Socialist Party of Illinois met at the Socialist Temple, Chicago, on Sunday, September 22, 1901, and was called to order at 10:35 A. M.

J. B. Smiley was elected temporary Chairman and Philip S. Brown temporary Secretary.

On motion, the Convention voted to elect a Committee of four on Credentials, and comrades Westphal, Knox, Kerwin and Morris were elected.

On motion the Convention also voted to elect a committee of four on Rules and Comrades Brown, Evans, Carr and Smith were elected.

The Convention then took a recess until 12 M.

On re-assembling the Committee on Rules reported the following order of business:

1. Report of Committee on Rules.
2. Report of Committee on Credentials.
3. Election of permanent chairman and secretary.
4. Election of Committee of seven on Constitution.
5. General discussion on resolutions.

Comrade Duncan R. Smith called the attention of the Convention to the fact that an attempt was being made to organize "An Invisible Army of Voters," a secret organization outside the control of the Socialist Party.

In informal discussion ensued in the course of which a delegate stated that he had received a letter from the Appeal of Reason office informing him that the proposed organization had been given up.

Many delegates, however, favored some expression on the subject and Comrade Kerr offered the following resolutions, which were adopted.

"Resolved, that the Socialist Party of Illinois congratulate the editor of the Appeal to Reason on his decision to abandon the organization of a secret political society, and that it calls upon all socialists to put all their energy into the work of the party itself."

The Convention then proceeded to the following:

"In view of the fact that the present hysterical capitalist press, its organization, and mouthpieces are making an open attack upon the rights of free speech and free press by which means alone, the minority are safeguarded against aggression, therefore, Resolved: That we the Socialists of Illinois in Convention assembled pledge ourselves to fight by all legal means in our power all attempts to abridge the rights of free speech, press, and assembly as guaranteed by our constitutional bill of rights."

Therefore we call upon all members of the Socialist Party and their sympathizers to contribute to a fund for the purpose of carrying out the fight.

The resolutions were adopted and Comrades Simons, Washop and Morris were elected a Committee to receive funds for the purpose stated.

The Committee on Constitution reported through Comrade Brown.

It was moved and seconded that the constitution be adopted as read.

On motion of Comrade Evans the word "Local" was substituted for the word "Branch" wherever occurring.

On motion of Comrade Knox of Winnetka the section specifying the number of members required for organizing a Local was reduced from ten to five. The Constitution was then adopted.

Constitution.

ARTICLE I.
1. The name of this organization shall be—The Socialist Party of Illinois and it shall be affiliated with the Socialist Party of America.

On motion it was voted that the Socialist Party of America be invited to send a delegate to the Convention.

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annual reports to the National Committee concerning the membership, financial condition and general standing of the Party; (3) Hold meetings not less than once in every year, (10) elect at their first meeting a State Secretary.

4. The Executive Committee of the State Committee shall be elected, with all of the powers and duties of the State Committee except the power to revoke charters; provided that any three members of the State Committee may require general vote of such Committee on any matter or question decided by, or pending before, the Executive Committee.

5. The State Secretary shall be paid a salary to be fixed by the State Committee.

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THE WORKERS' CALL.

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EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

To secure the return of stolen manuscripts, please send them by registered mail, with the office by Monday evening preceding the issue in which they are to appear.

The last time a signed article is published does not mean that the article is published in the Workers' Call, but only that it is published in the Workers' Call.

Contributions and items of news concerning the labor movement are requested from our readers. Every contribution must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an indication of good faith.

NOT YETUS KITTLE

At last the Chicago American has broken silence, and framed a reply to the "weeklings and incompetents of journalism" and the "plotocratic press" in general.

The American was not goaded by taunts into doing this. It has a sense of decorum which its competitors cannot comprehend, and which prevents it from hitting back over the coffin of the dead president. At least that's the reason it gives for its former silence, which when all is said, is about as good a reason as any other which might be invented.

But in any case "The American People" to whom its editorial of justification is dedicated have been treated to a perfect sample of clever demagoguery as ever came from the pen of a "radical" journalist.

The American takes back nothing. It reaffirms and justifies its former attitude under a cloud of generalities about "the common people" the "predatory rich" the "rascals" the "democratic ideal" etc., etc., ad infinitum.

But it does not retort on its adversaries with the undoubted fact that they have attracted quite as much attention to the "individual William McKinley" through numerous praise and glory factory, as it has through vilification and denunciation. That is one defense the American cannot and will not, because it dare not, avail itself of.

It is true that "business reasons" wholly dictated the onslaught made upon it by its "respectable" competitors, but we are more than that "business reasons" also lie wholly behind the clever report which it has at length made.

For while the report is clever, it is not effective. We said last week that it could not be so. No capitalist journal can dare to divert attention from the individual to the system which produces him, and is responsible for his actions. And the American will not do so. It intends to remain a capitalist newspaper upholding the system which robs, degrades, and stifles the working class. It will attack individuals so that the system may escape.

It is going to stand for the "common man" against the privilege of the "aristocratic man," who we presume is "an opportunist." It is going to cry out against the MAN who "takes things" in the interests of the MAN who "makes things."

But it is not going to say one word about the antagonism between the CLASS to which these individuals belong. It will not appeal to "class prejudice," but it will protest against "class injustice." These things have no distinct meaning, as if they have any meaning whatever, are synonymous; which is equivalent to saying nothing.

now comes Edison who re-assures the public that Niagara will remain as it is, because as he says "it would not pay" to interfere with it in the way Kelvin predicted. When this assurance is sifted down it will be seen that it does not amount to much. Above all men Edison is the one man who more than any other has been identified with new processes which in relation to production would make "it pay." All that he really means is that at present it won't pay to meddle with the Falls. But it is well to remember that they are only safe while this condition exists.

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would have suffered infinitely more at the pens of eminent cartoonists than Mr. McKinley, for the double reason that Bryan's position offers more possibilities for ridicule, and that the Republicans are able to employ the cleverest cartoonists in the land, as they are in possession of more surplus product wrung from labor than the Democrats.

And then very probably another Colossus would have strolled along to shake hands with Mr. Bryan—and then—and then—why then the American would have a chance to say to the others what the others are now saying to it. And both sides would as usual "denounce" the "socialists."

The American editorial is only "clever" because the "American people" to whom it is addressed are not "clever," whatever they may think to the contrary. Did they really understand it, they would be at a loss to know why the American wasted a whole page of space to explanation, when the words "Viva L'Anarchie" in the biggest type the office boasts of (and it is famous for big type) would have done just as well.

THE TWO JOURNALISMS.

It is not generally known, and indeed it is not intended that it should be generally known, that there are two sorts of capitalist journalism in existence, one chiefly engaged in the manufacture of "public opinion," the other circulating mainly for the purpose of giving inside information to the exploiting classes.

The contrast between the attitude assumed towards individuals in these two types, is sharp and distinct. The first acknowledges in most exaggerated language the importance of the individual. In their columns President McKinley, Edward VII, the Czar of Russia and Kaiser Wilhelm are represented as the arbiters of the destinies of nations. Their orders, ukases, visits, deaths, etc., are supposed, to be fraught with the most portentous blessings or calamities as the case may be, to the nations over which they "rule." They are the center of things in their particular sphere, the hub upon which the social and economic life of nations turns.

The other sort takes an utterly different view of the importance of these so-called "rulers," but as they are not nearly so widely circulated as the first, the "public" is almost altogether ignorant of their attitude. But to those the individual is of no importance whatever. The thing that is important and which they make no attempt to conceal is the interest of the capitalist classes of the countries of which they write. The class is everything, the individual nothing. In these publications the "ruler" becomes a mere puppet.

Upon our desk lie several copies of the New York Journal of Commerce. It is a paper which is not widely read. It is especially gotten up for the "inner circle." It doesn't rave about the "stamping out" of anarchy or talk of President McKinley's Christian character, or dilate upon the blessed words put into his mouth by the scribes employed for that purpose by the other kind of journalism devoted to moulding "public opinion." No, it merely treats him as a cog in the business wheel, a cog which has been broken but replaced at once by another. It doesn't contain resolutions of sympathy to any marked extent, but it does say that stocks, bonds, shares, railroad and other securities are unaffected and likely to remain so. In short it says that the interests of American capitalism have not been in the least affected by the death of William McKinley.

It handles foreign matters also, for capitalism is international. It says that the recent interchange of courtesies between the Czar and Kaiser doesn't amount to anything, and the editorial opening with this statement immediately switches off to such matters as the Ragged Railway, the Deutsche Bank, the guarantee given by Turkey that Russian capitalists alone shall construct railroads in Asia Minor, and the conviction behind German utterances that "commercial interests gradually convert themselves into political possessions in weak states." The editorial writer doesn't seem to care a straw about how the Kaiser curbs his mustache nor does he exhibit the least concern as to whether the anarchists will avail themselves of the opportunity to "remove" the Czar while the latter is on his travels. He merely treats them both as automata, rigged with wires which are pulled by business interests.

And the visit of the Czar to France he handles in the same manner. There is nothing whatever said about the big French army review or the imposing appearance of 100,000 French soldiers inspected on that occasion. Nor does he even hint that this would be a favorable moment for Kruger to plead the cause of the Boers with the mighty autocrat of all the Russias. But he

role of a person in a embarrassed circumstance visiting his "uncle." These are the very words used. Behind the furs and feathers, the gorgeous uniforms and solemn ceremonies, the roar of saluting batteries and all the pomp and panoply of war, the Czar is merely seen as the agent of Russian capitalism sent to secure if possible, the "nexus" between man and man—cash. Indeed the editorial is worth reproducing here in the major portion of it:

Some time ago there was a proposed visit of the Czar to France which was abandoned, and in connection therewith it was announced that it had been found impracticable to float another Russian loan in Paris. His Imperial Majesty is now on a tour of wealthy countries, and the "Deutsche Warte" says that as a result of his visit to Germany waters a "syndicate" consisting mainly of Germans has, with the sanction of the Government taken over \$10,000,000 of Russian railroad bonds. A St. Petersburg dispatch to the Berlin "Neueste Nachrichten" says that a Franco-Russian loan of \$300,000,000 has been arranged; the Czar is in France, but will not visit Paris. It would be interesting to learn how much larger the loan would have to be to get him to the capital. St. Louis is said to have extended the Kaiser on the subject of a visit to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and to have been very summarily rebuffed. The Czar would be hardly less of an ATTRACTION to the fair than the Kaiser, and if the moneyed men of St. Louis could arrange to float a Russian loan of sufficient size, the Exposition might have the MOST DISTINGUISHED GUEST that ever visited the United States. TERMS COULD UNDOUBTEDLY BE ASCERTAINED FROM M. DE WITTE.

In the first sort of journalism the Czar is a mighty potentate; in the second he is a monkey who may be placed on exhibition, if terms can be arranged with his keeper.

The "public opinion" created by the first sort of journalism has of course no suspicion that foreign "Journals of Commerce" are just as prone to talk of President McKinley as this New York financial organ does of the Czar. Of course all "good citizens" would resent the suggestion, but capitalism, when behind the scenes, is not deterred by any such scruples. It knows exactly what the "ruler" really is.

So these two forms of capitalist journalism, with two distinct functions exacted by side. One deals with fiction, the other with fact. THE FICTION is that the common interests of "all the people" are bound up in and represented by the individual ruler.

The FACT was stated fifty years ago by Marx and Engels in these words: "The executive of the modern State is but a committee for managing the common affairs of the capitalist class."

And the financial organs of capitalism such as the "Journal of Commerce", are in themselves the strongest testimony to the truth of the latter statement.

Mr. W. B. Conkey has again refused to recognize the union amongst his employees. When will the workingclass learn that "nothing is arbitrary" is now an essential article of faith in the creed of capitalism?

FOR THE HOUR OF THE HOUR.

As the season of our out-door agitation is drawing to a close, it is now necessary that ALL the comrades of the South Side Division should come together for the purpose of formulating plans for the coming fall and winter campaign. Also with a view of ascertaining the results of our last season's work. Consequently it is urged that every comrade of the South Side Division be present at Socialist Hall, 743 W. 3rd Street (one block east of Walnut Street), Sunday, September 23rd, 2:30 P. M. sharp.

MAN EATS BY THE WAY.

Many events are now happening to disabuse the minds of the working-class of the fallacy that they are the "people." This is well illustrated in the case of one O'Neill, a painter who lost his job for not working on September 19th, the date of McKinley's funeral. He heard the proclamation of the Mayor calling upon the "people" to abstain from their usual vacations on that day for the purpose of paying respect to the murdered president. He believed that he was one of the "people" and obeyed.

But a rude awakening was in store for him. He was employed by that noble philanthropist and Christian citizen, John V. Farwell, who would brook no delay in the work for which he had employed O'Neill. Mr. Farwell no doubt went to church, and officially mourned for the murdered president, but his wage slave was discharged for assuming that he also was included in the call.

The Cigar Makers International Union has issued a circular asking Unions to go slow in the matter of strikes. Even the cigar makers with their splendid organization find it hard to maintain the ground gained. The really important strikes are invariably lost. Some unimportant points are occasionally conquered, but important points like New York, Dayton or Montreal seem hopeless in spite of the strikes and spirit of solidarity displayed by the membership.

The Educational Club organized among the Union Cigar Makers yet help to enlighten the membership and show them the real nature of the struggle they are engaged in, and the Trust will do its share in the work of education.

The Virginia State Convention has decided to suppress free speech. But that will not interfere with that notorious anarchist Senator Tamm advocating the lynching of colored workingmen in the South when it is necessary to terrify them into submission.

"Business" was "not altogether suspended" while the whole country was in mourning over the death of the president. For instance the Steel Trust hrena-like was busily engaged in crunching the bones of the skeleton of the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers' Association.

When night falls upon the field of economic struggle, and the victorious capitalists will survey the scene of slaughter, what scenes will meet their eyes? There will be the remains of the various autonomous Unions who fought bravely and hopelessly against the ever growing power of capitalism armed with the trust, while chained to the chariot of the victor may be found the various Unions that still pretend life, like the Railroad Brotherhood, etc. The victor may then lie down in peace thinking the world is his.

But at dawn he will hear a shaking amongst the dry bones, and the slain will arise in a new form, not as Printers or Ironworkers or Shoemakers to be crushed in detail, no longer trying to defend their position in the swamp of wage slavery, but marching direct for the "citadel of capitalist power," i. e. the power of the state.

It is curious and interesting to observe, how differently some crimes are regarded. In the same paper which bristles with headlines stating that anarchy must be "exterminated" and made forever impossible, the following headlines also appear: "Fall season of holdups begin." Probably few readers outside the socialist's ever gave a thought as to why one sort of crime was to some extent identified with conditions while the other was represented as being totally causeless and isolated.

According to the press an immense amount of capital will shortly be invested in plants for the manufacture of bullet proof silk underwear intended to preserve rulers and high state officials in Europe from the attacks of Anarchist assassins. The individual capitalists who invest in these plants evidently have reached some very definite conclusions as to the possibility of "stamping out" anarchy. It is money that really talks nowadays on such matters.

Seeing an account in the Chicago Chronicle that the assassination of John D. Rockefeller, J. P. Morgan and others of that ilk, was premeditated in conjunction with the "plot" to murder the President, we hasten to assure the Chronicle that the possibility spoken of might indeed very well exist. We do not remember to have seen anything on the subject in socialist papers, but we have a distinct remembrance of one journal, the "Philadelphia Press" if we are not mistaken, offering the suggestion only a few months ago that "Rockefeller and Morgan could only decorate one lamp post each" or words to that effect. We are glad to be able to put the Chronicle in possession of a genuine "clue," though we suppose they will hardly care to follow it up any further, seeing that the "Philadelphia Press" can hardly be classed as a Socialist paper.

During the making of Pekin by the allied Christian powers, the French Bishop who was stationed at the Chinese capital sealed the palace of the unfortunate Yeh Li Sen, plundering it of its treasures of sacred objects. The Bishop had some intention of getting the collection out of the palace, but he was not allowed to do so, only by seeing them in Mr. Siquers, secretary of the American legation. Mr. Siquers is now anxious for some one

to tell him how he can get the things into this country without paying the legal 50 per cent duty. We hope that some one will come to Mr. Siquers' relief. It would be a pity for this little drama of Christian morals, to miscarry in the last act.

OUTDOOR AGITATION.

Interference With Meetings Again Materialized. Two Episodes of Last Saturday.

Local Socialist activity has again attracted the notice of Chicago capitalists, which is now, under cover of the excitement occasioned by the murder of President McKinley endeavoring to suppress the outdoor agitation which has been carried on during the summer by the party. At the bottom of this hostility lies the well founded fear of the local politicians that Socialism so assiduously advocated, may make a breach in the capitalist fences during the coming local elections, that will not be easy to repair. We assure them that their fears are fully justified.

At any rate last Saturday saw the opening of the attack. At a meeting in progress at Milwaukee and Armistead Avenue, two well known Republican leaders made a vigorous attempt to stampede the audience by hurling the epithet of "Anarchist" at the speaker, Comrade John Collins, who was expounding the doctrines of Socialism. They made all sorts of physical demonstrations against the speaker, and threatened lynching, in the hope of getting the crowd to take up the cry. Comrade Collins held his ground and the attempt utterly failed the two disturbers sneaking off when offered the speakers' stand after the latter had concluded his address.

The meeting was in many respects a remarkable one. Before its opening some difficulty was experienced in finding a comrade to introduce the speaker, but a young lady in the audience who was interested in socialism solved the difficulty. Miss Swenson, who is about sixteen years of age, courageously mounted the stand and in the coolest and most distinct manner possible announced the object of the meeting and the name of the speaker, a service which compelled the admiration and respect of the audience.

Then came the interruption above related. After its failure, the crowd numbering over seven hundred, gathered around the speaker and listened most attentively to the address, which evidently made a far greater impression than it otherwise would, had the interruption not taken place. A comrade who was present informs us that he observed a local prominent church member standing in the rear of the crowd while the heeler were attacking the speaker, and adding to the excitement with shouts of "kill him," "lynch him." After the disturbance was over this disciple of the meek and lowly one also sneaked off.

The second meeting which was held at Paulina and Milwaukee Avenues, was also disturbed, this time by a police officer whose ill judged zeal may cost him dearly, if the party push the case as they at present intend. Comrade Weisner was speaking when the officer arrived and asked for the permit, which was shown him. He then went away but returned shortly and rushed the audience off the sidewalk. The speaker invited the crowd to stand on the street and was threatened by the officer who called him "anarchist" and told him to mind his own business. He then went away for the second time. He returned once more and asked the speaker to step down from the stand as he had something to say to him. The speaker complied and was at once informed that he was under arrest. Comrades Fox and Evans took up the address and continued the meeting to the end without the slightest interruption.

Meanwhile Comrade Weisner was hauled to the station, where he was three times refused. A charge of "disorderly conduct" was entered against him and on Monday morning a fine of \$15 was imposed. Ball was at once procured and the case appeared to the Criminal Court.

Several meetings on the North Side were also prohibited by the police, the permit of Chief O'Neill not being recognized. The Socialists of Chicago have had a long experience of this sort of petty annoyance, but have always been successful in conducting open air meetings in spite of it, and they are determined to overcome it in this case also. The silly pretext of "anarchism" as a reason for suppressing our meetings will have just the opposite effect from that intended. In fully confounding Socialism and Anarchism the press has drawn much attention to our propaganda, in fact has given us effective advertisement free, gratis, and for nothing, as the saying has it. We shall not be slow to take advantage of the fact, knowing that when through curiosity, the public attend our meetings they will in most cases see the fraud that the capitalist press has tried to impose upon them. In the mean time the fight that has been thus thrust upon us will be fought upon our side with all the skill and energy we possess.

So far we have not noticed that any capitalist paper has hailed Professor Trigg or the cause for stating that Rodovsk was neither a lawyer, politician, or idealist, but a "business" man.

Socialist Pointers

Why 'shouldn't' the clergymen endorse the American? It prints their pictures.

Don't let your interest in the yacht race prevent you from circulating the Workers' Call.

Hearst and his capitalist competitors have at least one virtue. They tell the truth about each other.

Now if all those who really wish to abolish anarchy would only vote the Socialist ticket, how soon it would disappear!

The idea of the total abolition of government is preposterous. How could the different religious creeds be kept apart without it?

That eminent critic Professor Trigg says that "business is often conducted in defiance of statutes." Isn't this "doggerel" too?

Up to the present we have not heard that Mr. Hearst has purchased a clergyman to write a sermon on the evils of yellow journalism.

The right of free speech must be preserved, of course, but the speaker should be careful to say nothing which might offend the ruling class.

"Business" apparently stood still for five minutes last Thursday. Then it went on creating products as usual—presidents and anarchists included.

Kitchener may not be able to suppress the Boers by proclamation, but that of course is no reason why the capitalist press cannot suppress anarchy by the same method.

When the economic specialists of the future conduct an autopsy upon the corpse of capitalism, they may be expected to find unmistakable evidences of gangrene.

Kitchener's formula of "regretting to state" may come in handy for capitalist journals of the future, when describing the results of an election.

That Chicago clergyman who declared that "Anarchy cannot be suppressed by anarchy," gave a good illustration of how a man can say too little and too much at the same time.

Money has to be "cramped out" before being put in circulation. A similar process, under capitalism, is responsible for the production of anarchy.

Count Tolstol thinks that no "Christian" can become a soldier. When he succeeds in converting the Russian government to this theory, we will take the matter under consideration.

The Tribune says that "Johann Most is merely a rabid echo of Karl Marx." Now if Marx had ever edited a paper like the Tribune, there might be something in this theory.

A dispatch states that "New York is in revolt against the corrupt gang which is misruling the city," which is equivalent to saying that nothing unusual is happening in that city.

A correspondent of the Inter Ocean suggests that all Anarchists shall be branded on the forehead with the letter A, and strange as it may seem, he doesn't put Rev. before his name.

Perhaps the report that Paul Kruger is almost destitute may to some extent account for the lack of interest displayed by the "rulers" of Europe in his cause.

If Lipton's stockyard employes can't attend the yacht race, could not the packing house machinery be speeded up somewhat and let them attend the race in that manner?

The business department of this paper is able to take care of just 20,000 more subscribers. When that number is secured we will ask our hustlers to stop, but not till then.

Shaffer says the steel strike was lost mainly on account of the action of Comper. It will be the policy of the trust to let this opinion go uncorrected.

If Oom Paul is really destitute and still persists in paying a visit to the United States, some charitable person should send him a copy of our immigration laws before he starts.

Workmen who desire to see the magnificent train constructed for the Duke of York's tour through Canada, had best get a pair of heavy shoes and strike the road for Montreal.

We hasten to explain that the "map-shot" friend who was rebuked by President Roosevelt, is not the person who writes the columns in this paper, which appears under the title.

We would suggest to the Marguerite Club that before opening their campaign, they get some pointers from the pages which illustrated the life of John Alexander Davis.

"Anarchists as a rule, do no work of a useful kind" says a contemporary. We fail to see why this, if true, should be counted against them seeing that there are millions of people throughout the world who are held in lesser just because of this very fact.

"TOO BUSY TO DENOUNCE".

Explanation Proffered to a Correspondent Who Suggested to a Socialist Speaker His Idea of What Was "Fitting", and Was Told That There Was "No Time".

Chicago, September 18, 1901.
THE WORKER'S CALL.
28 North Clark St., City.

A few nights ago at the corner of State and Congress Street, I suggested to one of the most speakers of the Socialist party that it would be fitting just at this time for these speakers to denounce the attempted assassination of the OFFICE of President of the United States. This particular speaker replied that "Socialists had no time to express such denunciation. They were too busy."

Now, my object in offering the suggestion was to get some definite expression on this subject. I wanted to discover the spirit which actuates the movement. If Mr. Debs had been elected to the office of President some time ago when he was nominated by the Socialist party he would have been just as liable to assassination as was President McKinley, for anarchists are just as antagonistic to the form of Government they PROPOSE as they are to the present system. If Mr. Debs had been elected and afterwards assassinated, these socialist speakers would undoubtedly have taken it upon themselves to denounce the deed not only as the murder of an individual, but as an attack on the representative of the majority.

Mr. Bryan, who was Mr. McKinley's political opponent in the last campaign, has manfully denounced the act as an attack not only on the man, but upon all forms of government. I think that Socialists should take the same position. Of course, there may be those who wish to use Socialism as a cloak for Anarchistic doctrines.

Very truly yours,
A. E. MASSEY.

It is rather a difficult task to answer the letter of this correspondent in a manner calculated to give him the sort of satisfaction he is evidently looking for. The answer which he received from the street speaker showed merely that the latter did not agree with him upon the subject of what was "fitting", and nothing more. And it could by no means be construed into any sort of sympathy with assassination upon the part of the speaker, by any unprejudiced hearer. Why did Mr. Massey suppose it was "fitting"? His letter shows by its tone that he suspects that the Socialists in general have some speaking, cowardly sort of satisfaction in the murder of the President. Had he taken the slightest trouble to inquire into the tenets and doctrines of Socialism, he would have found that there was no necessity whatever of attempting to suggest a "Fitting" purge of this character to any socialist speaker.

We do not know who this speaker was, but nevertheless we can easily suggest cogent reasons for his answer. Most of our speakers prepare beforehand a certain line of thought upon which to speak in public, and therefore do not care to be switched off upon subjects or certain phases of subjects with which they had not intended to deal. In view of this, the plea of "too busy" is quite valid.

But we shrewdly suspect that the speaker resented the suggestion. Let Mr. Massey put himself in the place of a man who for months or maybe years, had been expounding a philosophy which absolutely repudiates murder and assassination as both inhuman and vile. A man who had appealed constantly to the intelligence of his hearers alone, who had persistently pointed out the use of the bullet only as a means of economic emancipation, who had been identified with a movement which always did and still does fight shy of any "weapon" in its armory. Knowing this thoroughly, let Mr. Massey be confronted by a man who never took the slightest trouble to know anything about Socialism, but who had apparently swallowed all the rot that appears in the capitalist press upon the subject. Let such a person suggest to Mr. Massey that he thought it "fitting" that he (Massey) should clear his shirt of any sympathy with the murderous lunatic who assassinated the president, because he (the questioner) had an idea that there were those who wished to use Socialism as a cloak for Anarchistic doctrines. "Would Mr. Massey resent such a suggestion? If not, we can only say that Socialists are more sensitive than Mr. Massey."

"The Socialists have no time for 'denunciation'." What is "denunciation" anyhow, and what does it accomplish? What have all the hysterical ravings of the public, press and politicians accomplished? Can it destroy anarchy? Can it induce the life of any ruler or leader of the Anarchist assassin? The Socialists say no—and can prove that negative to the satisfaction of any reasonable human being.

And when the socialist deals with this subject he speaks instead of "denouncing" and in this sense the latter is to him a waste of time. He points out what anarchy is, the reasoning from which it springs, the secret of its persistence, its inheritance in modern society, and the only means for its extinction, the changing of the economic basis of society from private to collective ownership of the means of production—in other words the inauguration of the Socialist Commonwealth. And this he considers infinitely more ends to befitting. He may be mistaken, perhaps Mr. Massey can prove this, though we doubt it, but such is his belief.

The surgeon who attended the President immediately after the outrage, "had no time to express denunciation."

They were too busy." But nobody infers from this that they were secretly satisfied with the assassination, or that they were even lacking in feeling. Had they neglected the wounded man to "denounce" the attempted assassination of the office of President what would the public have thought of them? Socialists consider themselves as standing in the same relation to society as the surgeons to William McKinley. They are experts in economic science, as the surgeons are in medical science, and the case is pressing. They may again be mistaken of course, (again we say Mr. Massey is invited to demonstrate it if he can), but such is their belief.

The question raised about Mr. Debs is in reality unthinkable to any socialist, though of course Mr. Massey can hardly be expected to understand why this word is used. We will however try to explain. If Mr. Debs were elected President, it would mean that a majority of the people of the United States were Socialists. In such an environment Anarchy would have long disappeared. It is only a transient phase through which the world is passing, and when Socialism is strong enough to elect a president, not only anarchy but its cause, capitalism, will have vanished from the earth.

But the human mind can make abstractions. It can suppose the impossible. Let it therefore be supposed that a Socialist President did fall under the stroke of an Anarchist assassin. Would the socialist "denounce" the act in the sense that Mr. Massey evidently means—that is in the manner in which the murder and murder of William McKinley is now "denounced" in press, pulpit, and on platform? We venture to say no. They would most likely regard the crime as a case of "atavism," a bequest from a past order of society, and would probably incarcerate the perpetrator for life—unless perhaps the science of that period could evolve a cure.

As for Mr. Bryan, he has been before now "denounced" as an "Anarchist," but this has not been by the socialists. Perhaps he feels that he owes it to the Republicans who have thus branded him, to make his disavowal of the act public. As to the "manliness" of his course, that is a matter of opinion. He has "denounced" the act. Certainly. But has there been or will there be any beneficial results from such denunciation? We socialists maintain that there will not, and stand prepared to give reasons therefor.

Let us say for perhaps the thousandth time, Mr. Massey, that all socialists regret and abhor the act which deprived Mr. McKinley of life. Let us say for the thousandth time that as a party we are the ONLY party that has stood like a rock against murder—and the conditions which produce it, whether the victim be president or pauper.

But let us say also, and mark this well Mr. Massey, that when those who might easily know and therefore should know what socialism really is and what it teaches, attempt to place our speakers or our party in the position of men justly suspected of condoning murder, or even regarding it with indifference, such attempts will meet unreservedly and we are becoming impatient of this stupid folly, this unbecoming inquisition. There is an excuse for this attitude of ours, but none whatever for yours, for your letter shows you to be a person of average intelligence, quite able to understand it as you depict. The literature of socialism is cheap, abundant and easily procurable. You can inform yourself fully if you really wish to be informed.

If you want to understand the "spirit of the movement" you must first understand socialism, which it is very evident from your letter you do not now. You can get no "definite expression" until you comprehend the ground-work, the basis from which socialists reason. And when you have comprehended it you will be preserved from the errors into which you have fallen in your letter—first that you are competent to judge of what is "fitting", or what position the socialists should take—second, your positive though unfounded assertion as to what the socialists would, "undoubtedly," do in the Debs hypothesis which you have constructed, and third, your ridiculous belief that it is possible to use Socialism as a cloak for Anarchistic doctrines.

In conclusion let us say that the writer of this bears you no ill feeling or malice—no, not even "righteous indignation." You will not be offended if we say we have no time for that sort of thing—that like the speaker on the street corner we are "too busy". The society for which we strive is one in which murder shall be unknown because the economic conditions which have produced it and the thousand other ghastly evils of the present, shall have passed away for ever. In other words we are seeking to realize the "true brotherhood of man," understanding by this, not the canting, meaningless phrase which is today preached from the thousand subsidized pulpits, but a brotherhood founded upon better material conditions for all, upon a just economic system of production and distribution.

But this ideal can only be realized by dealing with and mercilessly exposing the wickedness of the present system, by ruthlessly uncovering its structure and showing where the evil lies and how it may be and must be removed. And if in doing this, our language is not all it might be, please remember that the same remark applies with a thousand fold more force to present society. We want to change it. Will you not?

THE CO-OPERATIVE.

Translated for the Workers' Call from "Maison Du Co-operateur Socialiste."

CHAPTER III. SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF A SOCIALIST CO-OPERATIVE.

There are institutions which are necessarily anti-socialist, as, for example, standing armies. On the other hand there are some which can be either bourgeois or socialist according to the spirit prevailing in them. To this latter class belong co-operatives of consumption.

A Co-operative of consumption will be non-socialist if the co-operatives, organized for any other reason than the desire to hasten the transformation of society. It will be socialist if the co-operatives make it contribute to the bringing in of the collectivist or communist society.

If people join in co-operatives for the sole motive of buying at a lower rate their objects of consumption, their co-operative will be non-socialist. If their association has a motive higher than the reduction of the cost of living if they do not associate themselves for the simple pleasure—which is of course proper enough—of buying at lower rates their bread, wine, meat, etc., but because this association is for them a weapon against the present organization of society, then their co-operative will be socialist.

In the eyes of the non-socialist co-operatives, co-operation is a sufficient end beyond which there is nothing to seek. In the hands of the socialist, co-operation is nothing but a means of socialist action, a powerful lever capable of shaking the capitalist world on its foundations of individual property and of social injustice.

We do not wish to be co-operators for the satisfaction of diminishing a little the infinite misery of the proletariat; this satisfaction is not sufficient, we wish to be co-operators that we may co-operate more efficiently in the social revolution.

Every co-operative will be socialist that is undertaken as a means for driving at that supreme end.

What are the practical characteristics which correspond to this theoretical spirit? What are the signs, what are the acts, what are the regulations which enable us to distinguish the socialist purpose in a co-operative?

1. In a country where the socialist exists, and unity has been effected, it is necessary first of all that the co-operative be affiliated with the party, either directly or through a federation, or through an organization. This affiliation ought not to be merely formal; it ought to manifest itself in some better way than by an inert, passive adherence to the principles of the party.

A socialist co-operative ought to co-operate with the activity of the socialist party, at all times by all means at its disposal.

2. A socialist co-operative loses no opportunity of carrying on propaganda and working for socialism.

Let us take two or three examples. The Avenue de la Paix, in the 18th District of Paris, a Co-operative affiliated with the socialist party, contributes to the support of strikers; it sent a considerable sum to the Glass Workers' Union; it assisted a sister society, the Alliance of the 18th District; it subscribed for five shares in the Working Men's Shoe Store.

In Belgium the socialist co-operative called the Vooruit of Ghent seized an excellent occasion for socialist propaganda when it sent daily wagons loaded with bread to the relief of the strikers of Borinage.

Similar actions were taken by the Maison du Peuple of Brussels, when the quarry men of Quenast went on a strike. These quarries were very religious people, submissive to the clerical power which is so formidable in Belgium. The co-operatives of the Maison du Peuple saw in them, as was right, only laborers struggling against capital, and decided to aid them. Every morning the wagons of the great co-operative set out for Quenast loaded with bread and decorated with red flags. Today this district has become socialist.

The Maison du Peuple puts at the disposal of the socialist party of Belgium its vast assembly hall; it gives its hospitality to the bureau of the labor unions, it offers to the laborers its lodging room and its library.

Political and social struggle, economic struggle, trade union struggle, intellectual struggle—all these forms of social struggle are gathered under its vast roof.

This is a model to be followed by all the Co-operatives which belong to the socialist party in proportion to their strength.

3. However varied may be the work of the socialist Co-operative and however developed its propaganda, this work and this propaganda by their very nature are limited to a single place, or at least to a district of narrow limits. New propaganda and work are necessary everywhere, and especially in places where there are, as yet, no such vigorous groups as the Co-operatives.

The work and the propaganda of the party must be organized on State and National lines. It is then necessary that the socialist co-operative contribute to the State and National work of the socialist party by furnishing it with pecuniary resources, since there is no other practical way of co-operating at work that must extend over the territory of a large district or of the entire country.

This has been clearly understood by more than one socialist co-operative. In 1895 the Avenue de la Paix, for example, passed the following resolutions at its General Assembly:

cess shall be turned over to the Committee for socialist propaganda."

The Maison du Peuple of Brussels by virtue of its rules distributes to its members only 75 per cent of the annual profits, of the remaining 25 per cent at least one half is devoted to socialist propaganda, that is to say, not less than 12 1/2 per cent. We prefer this system (leaving the percentage to be determined according to circumstances) for it has the merit of plunging the socialist idea and socialist work with the repeated acts of daily life, since the co-operative cannot buy its bread or other necessities without by that very action contributing to the fund of the federation or the general committee, without performing the act of a militant socialist.

We thus see how in its spirit and its actions, in theory and in practice, a socialist Co-operative of consumption is distinguished from a non-socialist Co-operative. The bourgeois co-operative conceals itself with co-operation for the present profits that it brings to him. The socialist co-operative uses co-operation as a suitable means for reaching an end different from these means. That end is the social revolution.

Translated from the French of Maurice Lussat, by Charles H. Kerr. (To be continued.)

From Local Minneapolis.

The following resolutions against anarchy were unanimously adopted at the last regular meeting of the local Minneapolis Socialist party and ordered sent to the Times for publication:

"Whereas, The president of the United States has been stricken down by the bullet of an assassin, the foul deed striking at the very foundation of the government,

Therefore, Be it resolved by the local Minneapolis Socialist party, that we with all other right minded citizens, sincerely deplore the tragic end of our president, and sympathize with those who have lost in him a husband and friend.

Resolved, That we are unalterably opposed to anarchy and in favor of all just measures for its extermination.

Resolved, That never before in the history of our country has there been an event that called for more sound reasoning and true patriotism to the ideal of just government.

Resolved, That we cannot rid this country of anarchy by acts of violence, by force, or any reactionary measures that deal with the question merely as an effect—that anarchy exists, is, by the law of cause and effect, a self-evident proof that there is some cause that produces it and this remedy must be discovered before the remedy can be applied.

Resolved, That we call upon all the citizens of the United States to carefully study the present unjust economic basis of our modern commercialism where poverty exists in the midst of plenty, and where neither vast wealth nor extreme want are the result of merit or demerit, with a view to establishing a more just and equitable system.

Resolved, That we boldly affirm that the Socialist co-operatives commonwealth is the only logical solution of the anarchy question, and we invite the public to carefully study its principles and purposes.

IT IS PROSPERING.

Business of Socialist Co-operative Hall is Increasing. More Funds Could be Used.

The membership is now 15—a gain of 13 since September 1st. Daily receipts are growing—being double now what they were a month ago. The delivery system is working well, the first week bringing several orders back for coal and groceries. Enough orders for delivery this week are at hand to keep the comrades engaged, which is very gratifying and encouraging. Manager Higgins has added to the stock and is steadily looking out to increase the variety of goods carried.

The cash local trade is fair and we are confident that in store quarters this feature might be vastly increased until it equaled at least the trade of the comrades' members. Other quarters are therefore sought for, but we feel that the moment we open store with frontage to a street, this calls for more money. Will the comrades who have paid 50 cents or \$1.00 on their membership endeavor to contribute, say \$3.00 more to help swell the working capital? 75 members at \$5.00 each means a working capital of \$375.00, but of this sum only some \$175.00 has as yet been paid in. We could use \$200.00 more to very great advantage.

Come forward comrades, those of you who can!

As to coal. We will furnish it in all sizes at 75¢ per ton for large orders and 85¢ per ton for small, and small quantities. These are September rates. We guarantee weight—here is what we are doing: Did you burn four tons last week?—order 4 1/2 from the Co-operative; did you burn 5 tons?—order 5 1/2 from the Co-operative. It may be a little 7 x 2000 equals 5 x 2000 every time, that's all.

Soft coal and hard and soft wood also furnished at full weight of measure. No capitalist looking for gain back of the Co-operative; hence we offer all co-operative comrades and their friends their full quantity, their true quality, and their price—divided on Dec 1st.

If 1-2 per cent of the profits go to propaganda, (probably as donations, to the C.A.S.) 12 1/2 per cent is not made as returned to all co-operatives holding membership or non-membership cards in accordance with their purchases. Are you a member? If not—why not? Co-operation is one feature of socialism and has been endorsed by the International Congress of Europe—it is there-

fore strictly orthodox and in good socialism. Give us your support and assistance. Help us build up a co-operative institution—owned, managed, run and regulated by Socialists that shall become a power in this city—a power for propaganda—a standing challenge to competing capitalists and their ilk throughout Chicago. The watchword: "Consumers, Combine for Socialism!" Mail in your name and 50 cents on your membership of \$5.00. Follow this by a trial grocery order and wind up the first week of your membership by sending a coal order. Do all this if you can—or do what you can of it—but do it now, that's the point! Address: SOCIALIST CO-OPERATIVE, 120 S. Western Ave., Phone Healy 563, J. M. CROOK, Sec., 196 N. 2nd Ave.

Probably the best way to silence the clamorous protests of the South Side citizens against the "obnoxious odors" of the land rendering plants, would be to give them a few shares of stock each in the concerns. The agreeable odor of the profits would doubtless neutralize the "obnoxious" odors of the land.

Italian Socialists on Carnot.

In order to show the position taken by socialists in Europe, on the occasion of the murder of the chief of a state by the adherents of anarchy, we reprint the following proclamation issued by the Italian Socialist Party after the assassination of President Carnot. We reprint from the "Seattle Socialist" and it is perhaps needless to say that the position taken here thoroughly represents the attitude of American socialists upon such actions.

The Socialist Party to the Workingmen of Italy:

Down with assassins! Humanity now understands that life is sacred, and does not tolerate brutal violations of this great principle which is morally the soul of socialism.

He who struggles for the right to life, in exchange for his labor, condemns every assault upon human life—whether it be the work of bourgeois exploitation in factories, or at the bombs or daggers of unintelligent revolutionists.

The socialist party, which has this principle for a shibboleth, which expects everything from the class-conscious organization of the working class, execrates the crime committed against the person of the president of the French republic; as a brutal deed, as the negation of every principle of revolutionary logic.

It is necessary to arouse in the proletariat the consciousness of their own rights, to furnish them the structure of organization, and to induce them to function as a new organism. It is necessary to conquer the public powers by the means which modern civilization gives us.

To revolt, to throw at haphazard a bomb among the spectators in a theatre, or to kill an individual, is the act of barbarians or of ignorant people. The Socialist party sees in such deeds the violent manifestations of bourgeois sentiments.

We are the adversaries of all the violence of bourgeois exploitation, of the guillotine, of musketry discharges (aimed at strikers, etc.), and of anarchist outrages. Hurrah for Socialism!

Superintendent Cooley writes a letter to the students in which he "denounces" anarchy, and urges them to obey the laws and become good citizens. However as he didn't advise them to subscribe to the Workers' Call, it is not likely that they will be much benefited by his appeal.

All party members having cash or tickets for the West Side picnic will please settle at the Workers' Call office.

W. KENNEDY.

The constitutional convention of Virginia, in session at Richmond, has voted to eliminate the ancient clause which "guarantees" free speech. The Constitutional Convention of Virginia is behind the times. It must be a very uncommittal body which fails to recognize that in capitalist society it is superfluous to be over-particular about such a little thing as a mere constitution. It was needless for the ruling class of Virginia to constitutionally arrogate the "right" of free speech. The judicial and executive servants of capitalism may be depended upon to attend to this matter as emergencies arise. The action of these Virginians was entirely unnecessary.

Educational Hall.

On Friday, October 4th, the 25th Ward Club begins its regular Friday evening lectures at Educational Hall, corner Milwaukee and Armitage Aves. Miss Mary Colson will begin the season on that evening lecturing on the subject, "Public Morals."

Educational Hall promises to be a close rival to the Temple. A good program has been arranged, including the best speakers in the Party, musical and vocal entertainment. The 25th Ward Club is well prepared for the coming campaign. Educational Hall is reached by the Western, Milwaukee, Armitage Avenues and Jefferson St. car lines and by the Metropolitan Elevated. The Hall will accommodate from 200 to 400 people. A library will be opened in a few weeks as will also the children's Sunday school. Socialist Clearinghouse Committee will meet at this Hall.

To Ward Organizers.

A copy of a part of the City Constitution has been sent to these committees for suggestions. Please bring this before the next meeting and set out in case.

Praterally,
F. W. D. Evans, Chairman.

Local Party Progress.

Reports of Organizers of the North, South, West and 4th District Divisions, on public meetings, party press, financial returns, and general agitation for the past week. A record of growing activity.

NORTH SIDE.

The only meeting held on the North Side this week following the excitement was at Franklin and Oak Streets and good sized crowds listened to Conrad San and Morris. A collection was taken up and calls distributed. Cold weather spoiled the rest of the meetings, and with the exception of one at the corner of Oak and Franklin, Clark and Walton Place and Wrightwood and Sheffield Aves all other meetings will be called off.

Clubs should get ready for indoor meetings.

The speakers club will meet on Tuesday evening instead of Monday at 137 North Clark Street, basement.

All North Side members should attend and learn something about Socialism and Socialist tactics.

All clubs will keep up their orders for calls.

Clubs at their business meeting should listen carefully to the reports of the Division Organization, and arrange their business meetings for the 1st and 3rd Monday evenings in the month.

Organization Committee meets at 137 North Clark Street on Saturdays at 6:30 P. M. All delegates must not fail to be present at next meetings.

SOUTH SIDE.

Open air meetings on the South Side this last summer and including this last week have had good and bad results—good for socialism and bad for Capitalism—and the capitalist class has not been slow to realize this fact. More especially have they recognized the value of this particular work the last two or three weeks—as a consequence they have at different times tried to break up our meetings and have as many times failed. But owing to the cold weather we shall be compelled to hold our agitation meetings indoors after this month. Therefore every ward branch is urged to prepare for these indoor meetings.

Comrades W. E. McDermott and R. T. Sims held a crowd of about 200 last Saturday at 3rd and Halsted Streets, for about two hours. I had the pleasure of listening to these comrades who although they have taken to the soap box but recently certainly made things hum while they were at it. This only shows what the comrades may do if they will only muster up enough courage to make the start.

WEST SIDE.

Owing to the fact that the State Convention was to convene promptly at 10 o'clock the work of the West Division Committee was rushed through so as to give all such organizers as were delegates an opportunity to participate in the work of the Convention from its beginning.

Bad weather and burial of the dead, president contributed to the abandonment of the meetings the past week. As the out door agitation will close officially on the 30th of this month organizers and comrades as well as the speakers are urged to do their utmost to make the remaining meetings a success.

So far only the 11th, 12th, 13th, 24th and the 35th Wards have sent in their list of membership, those wards who have not yet done so are requested to do so at once as it is the desire of the committee to place the collection of dues and canvassing for Workers' Call subscriptions on a systematic basis as soon as possible. To simplify matters on the recommendation of the Division Organizer, it was decided to make a request on the ward branches to allow the organizers to take charge of dues stamps and Call cards.

The financial report for the week ending Sept. 23 is as follows:

Balance from Sept 15.....	\$2.55
13th W. B. for dues stamps.....	2.00
13th W. B. for Call Cards.....	1.00
14th W. B. for dues stamps.....	1.00
14th W. B. donation.....	1.00
15th W. B. Collection.....	1.75
16th W. B. Collection.....	1.00
18th W. B. dues stamps.....	1.00
24th W. B. dues stamps.....	2.25
Turned over by the Picnic committee per Kennedy.....	42.00
Total.....	\$54.00

Expenses:

To Ex. Com. on stamp acct.....	2.25
To Ex. Com. W. Call acct.....	1.00
Total.....	\$3.25
Balance on hand.....	\$50.75

Local Socialist Units.

On Tuesday, September 24, P. M. at Elks Hall, 1148 West 43rd Street the Amalgamation of Branch 5, S. D. P. Chicago Board and the 5th Ward Branch of the Socialist Party took place. The combination will be known as the 5th Ward Branch Socialist Party, the members of Branch 5 wishing to meet together in the future as they have for so many years in the past. The meeting was most harmonious and gave good promise of effective agitation in the future. As both Branch 5, and the 5th Ward Branch dissolved to effect amalgamation, a 2 1/2 list of officers was elected (by acclamation) as follows: Organizer, Comrade Nelson, Fin. Sec., Rasmussen, Treas., Nelson, Asst. Organizer, Roberts. Five delegates to Central Committee were also elected—Robert, Roberts, Anderson, Brown and Hubbard. Future meetings were arranged for and other details discussed after which the meeting adjourned.

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Funds Wanted.

To the Members of Section Chicago: Friends and Sympathizers:—

The arrest by an over-zealous Police officer of Comrade Welcher and his detention in the station after being fined \$25 on an entirely different charge than was first preferred against him, has caused an expense for bail bond and appeal of some \$15.

This money has been loaned and must be returned to the Comrade who made the loan. Also MORE MONEY is needed to hire an attorney to fight the case. Comrade Welcher was arrested while speaking from a stand under the auspices of the Socialist Party, and the PARTY MUST PAY HIS EXPENSES.

Also this matter of arresting a Comrade for NO OTHER REASON than because he is a SOCIALIST speaker must cease.

AND IT TAKES MONEY TO END IT.

CAPITALISM AND DISEASE

A Story of Poisoning for Profit. Typhoid Epidemic in Baraboo, Wis. Infected River Water Pumped into the Mains. President McKinley's Death. A Story of the Local Press and Public. Advertisement as Inevitable Consequence of the Competitive System.

For the last few weeks the air has been full of denunciations of plots, conspiracies and assassinations. The cowardly murder of President McKinley has roused a demand that all conspiracies against human life or public order be punished with the greatest severity. For this reason the present seemed to me to be a peculiarly fitting time to expose one of the most dastardly plots against human life that modern times has brought forth.

These came to my notice during the past summer an instance where a plot to poison an entire town was conceived and carried out until twice as many men and women and children lay helpless and sick almost to death while a score of victims gave up their lives.

The men who were at the bottom of this diabolical conspiracy were no half-crazy political fanatics who had seen or experienced the world's suffering and woe and hoped by some mad deed to help the life of society. On the contrary they were the most favored by wealth and education of any in the little community in which they lived, and their only motive was greed for more gain. You think this all sounds like some crazy drama. Listen and see if what I have said is not all true.

The city of Baraboo, Wisconsin is located about 150 miles from Chicago. In a little valley surrounded by great bluffs that shield it from the fiercer blasts of winter. There are only about 4,000 people in the place, the streets are broad and shady and the open country on every side gives that combination of country air and room, with city conveniences, which should make for the greatest possible physical well-being on the part of its residents. Yet when I visited the place during the past summer it was like a visit to a plague house. The black shadow of typhoid fever lay over the city like a pall. Every day told of new victims to its grasp. Every one lived in horror lest his turn or that of some member of his family might be the next victim of the scourge.

Twenty years ago, or among some savage tribes such a thing as this might have happened with no blame assignable to any individual or set of individuals. But today every physician knows that the first case of typhoid is an ordinary community demands that there be an investigation of three things at least—the ice, water, and milk supply. The second case in a city of the size of Baraboo would demand that every possible means be used to ascertain the character of these supplies, and the third case without determining the source of contamination is a sign of hopeless incompetence, or criminal malpractice on the part of every physician in the city.

Modern methods of bacteriological analysis have rendered the detection of the typhoid germ comparatively easy. The result of a proper examination with culture growths of the resulting bacteria, gives certain results. Yet in this city there was a health officer whose special business it was to make such investigations. He issued bulletins after bulletins stating that the water was pure and usable, and claimed to be unable to locate the source of contamination. At last when there were over twenty cases in this little community he was forced by a tardily aroused public sentiment to secure an adequate examination. It was then found that the water that flowed through the pipes was little less than deadly poison. The number of cases of typhoid increased rapidly to over two hundred. Death seemed to have claimed the place as his own. It was proven that the company that was supplying the water was pumping it directly from the river, below the point where the city sewage was emptied. This was strenuously denied until the bacteriological tests showed the identity of the water in the pipes with that in the river, when the same excuse was made that the supply pipe “leaked” at the point where they crossed a branch of the river.

It was then developed that the health officer had very obligingly gone down to the wells from which the company said the water came, to get his samples for examination, instead of taking it from the hydrants which were supplying the water actually used.

This is a simple recital of the facts. Whether the health officer was kept from doing his duty because of the preeminence of the owners of the water plant or whether, as was freely alleged, there was a closer connection, I know of means of knowing. This is not a minor point after all. But here is the situation. A population of 4,000 people being steadily poisoned for gain. Men, women and children alike falling sick and dying.

But this poisoning is but a mere incident in a great system of murder. U. S. food commissioners have discovered that almost 50 per cent of the substance sold for food contained ingredients so poisonous, that poisoning them is a crime.

FALLEN FROM GRACE

How Law Abiding Citizens Stray From Paths of Civic Virtue

POLITICAL “DESCENT OF MAN”

Insidious Theory Connecting Murder of President McKinley With “Free Text Books.”

It is always a sorry spectacle to see an individual whose abilities in certain directions have been recognized by a portion of his fellow men, desert the department in which he was a reputation for wisdom to voluntarily enter another where he must perform appear as an ignorant mischief maker, through lack of knowledge.

We are constrained to make the above observation through perusing an article purporting to deal with Socialism and Anarchism, which appeared in the Daily News of last week from the pen of one Theodore B. Thiele.

Mr. Thiele is no doubt a very amiable person and is beyond question but

STAMPED AS A STREET SPEAKER

How an Ambitious Youth Secured an “Education”

STAMPED AS A STREET SPEAKER

Science Favorable Moment for Springing Question and Attracting Attention of “Business” Men.

Just at present the reporters on capitalist papers are writing wonderful things in their daily walks abroad. They probably have to, in order to hold their jobs, and the latest effort eclipses anything of the sort we have yet noticed.

An Italian it seems, was discovered in Union Park engaged in the marvelous task of preaching doctrines of Anarchy and Socialism at one and the same time. Just how he managed to do this the veracious scribe says not, but anyhow the Italian was only one of the actors in the little drama which was vented for the edification of the public.

After this curious hybrid had expounded his double doctrine, for a while, an American boy of fourteen who was working somewhere for three dollars per week, stepped out of the audience and brought about the collapse of the speaker by the very original inquiry of why he didn't go back to his native land if things did not suit him here.

The Italian fled, pursued by the jeers of the audience, and a bystander, pleased with the “argument” put up by the boy, asked how he could help him. The boy said he would like to get an education, and the other presented him with his card and said he would help him to secure one.

This is the story as it is related in the press. The possibility of preaching Socialism and Anarchy at the same time, might perhaps go down with the average newspaper reader who knows nothing or cares to know nothing of either, but it might be supposed that a system which compels a boy of fourteen to go without an education in order to earn three dollars per week, might very well be criticized adversely by any sort of a speaker. However we merely intended to give an artistic verisimilitude to an otherwise bald and unconvincing narrative, by making this juvenile victim of capitalism pose as its defender, and looked at in this light the story is undoubtedly a very creditable work of imagination.

The appearance of this story in its distinct proof that the ancient methods by which ambitious juveniles attained fame and fortune are becoming played out. The “young person” need no longer hope that by picking up a pin in the office of the merchant where he applies for work as an errand boy, he will be placed on the road to affluence—not even if he has a widowed mother and nine small brothers and sisters to support on the prospective salary of \$1 per week that he expects to get for his services. Such methods are no longer to be depended upon. The up to date aspirant must equip himself with the argument above mentioned—and go out on an expedition of discovery, find the proper combination, a fellow preaching “socialism and anarchy”, and a disguised “business” philanthropist listening. Then he should wait for a favorable opportunity to spring his question. It is a rather roundabout way of securing an education, to be sure, but we have the testimony of the capitalist press that it is effective.

However, if there is any youth of fourteen, working for three dollars per week, who really wants an education, we can suggest a much shorter way to obtain it, and when it is obtained, will be an education worth having. This is our suggestion. Seek out a street speaker who is talking SOCIALISM alone, (it is far easier to find him than the other kind) and after listening attentively, ask what question you see fit. You will then get the rudiments of an education which will be of greater service to you in the future than anything you could get from any petty labor skinner who hates socialism, but who being quite aware of his intellectual limitations, dare not tackle its exponents in public.

A NEW OPPORTUNITY

How an Ambitious Youth Secured an “Education”

STAMPED AS A STREET SPEAKER

Science Favorable Moment for Springing Question and Attracting Attention of “Business” Men.

Just at present the reporters on capitalist papers are writing wonderful things in their daily walks abroad. They probably have to, in order to hold their jobs, and the latest effort eclipses anything of the sort we have yet noticed.

An Italian it seems, was discovered in Union Park engaged in the marvelous task of preaching doctrines of Anarchy and Socialism at one and the same time. Just how he managed to do this the veracious scribe says not, but anyhow the Italian was only one of the actors in the little drama which was vented for the edification of the public.

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TWO OF A KIND.



FIRST CONFIDENCE MAN—(to unsophisticated agriculturalist)—“I own this building. Will give you an option on it for \$400.”

SECOND CONFIDENCE MAN—(to intelligent city mechanic)—“I own the earth. Will give you an option on so much of it for your vote.”

Socialism and Crime.

The criminal statistics for the German Empire have just been published, and Vorwärts carefully analyzes them. As might be expected the poorest parts of the German Empire come out worst. Thus, for instance, the worst is Bavaria. Then the writer compares the States, looking at them from the number of votes given for Socialist candidates for every 100 votes cast, and the result is the following table:—

Name of State	Number of Socialist Votes per 100 Criminals
1. Saxony	69.5
2. 11 N. German States	44.5
3. Thuringian States	44.1
4. Hesse	33.9
5. Alsace Lorraine	22.7
6. Württemberg	20.4
7. Baden	18.9
8. Bavaria	18.1

It is seen by this that in Bavaria and Baden, where the “Crisis” rule, there is much crime, and that here the Socialists have few votes. It should be remembered, that the eleven North German States, including Berlin, Hamburg, and Bremen, have nearly a third of the population of the Empire.—London (Eng.) “Justice.”

Notice.

The regular monthly meeting of the General Committee of Local Chicago Socialists will be held at Assembly Hall, Schiller Building, on Saturday evening Oct. 5th at 8 o'clock. All members will please be present.

N. H. Toff, Secy.

Have you read “Socialism Versus Anarchy”? For sale at this office. Price a cent.

A Judicial Suggestion.

The subtleties of the legal mind are equal to any emergency, as a general rule, but not always. For instance here is the recommendation of a legal gentleman in Kentucky regarding the disposal of “solgoes”, which appears in the New York Herald of September 15th.

Office of Robert B. Peary, City Judge, The Princeton City Court, Princeton, Ky., September 14, 1901.

To the Editor of the Herald: On receiving the sad news of the death of our beloved President, William McKinley, I wish to say that there should be no delay whatever in getting rid of the

loved President, and it is unnecessary to waste any time on him at all.

And after discussing the mode of punishment that should be inflicted upon the assassin, Leon “Solgoes”, should be this: First, to make a box just the length and width of the assassin, and make it out of three-inch well-seasoned oak lumber, put together with 40-D nails, and then saw the box in two with a red hot cross-cut saw, running it at the rate of one stroke per minute, and by the time the box is in two pieces, and if “Solgoes” does not think that hell has broken loose in old Georgia, I will set up the elder and ginger cakes.

ROBERT B. PEARY.

Judge Peary thinks there should be “no delay”, and then calls for an interval of one minute between each stroke of the red hot saw. Evidently his indignation has got the better of his judgment, when he neglects to preserve the unities in his recommendation. It is easy to see that the judge is a mere tyro in torture or he would certainly have suggested something which would tend to lengthen the pleasure of the performance, something lingering—something with boiling oil or melted lead in it for instance.

A Violent Circle.

The Chronicle says that one of the cures for anarchy is “to permit every citizen to sell his labor for the highest price and buy what he wants in the cheapest market.” This much is not denied now even to the idiotic writer of the editorial that contains the above “gem”. If he would think long enough to analyze that sentence he would discover what a foolish statement he has made. Labor power, being an item in the cost of production, is always of less value than the price of any article on sale. Therefore, when the citizen buys what he wants in the cheapest market, he thereby cheapens his labor power, and even the highest price he may be able to sell it for is less than the price he pays for the article of which it forms a portion of the whole.

This being the law operative under the present system, the advice given by the Chronicle is simply the statement of a procedure whose operation has caused the evil which it is intended to eradicate. As the vast majority of CITIZENS are affected adversely by the operation of this law the need is that they be enlightened as to the detriment the system which includes it is responsible for, and by the power of their CITIZENSHIP they will soon cover the entire system under a shower of ballots and drown it forever.

Notice.

On Sunday, October 6th, at 8 p. m., A. M. Simons, editor of the International Socialist Review, will deliver an address at the Socialist Temple, 130 E. Western Ave., on “American Economic Supremacy.” The speaker has made a most exhaustive study of this subject, and has carefully verified his facts beforehand at the cost of an extensive and laborious research. The terror created in European markets, the fact that the cheapest labor in the world is to be obtained in the United States, and the foundation for socialism that is based upon these facts, will be described and demonstrated beyond fear of contradiction. All who wish to know to one of the most instructive lectures ever given in the Socialist Temple will do well to be present on next Sunday.

Notice.

Ottawa October 11th and 12th.
Morris October 12th.
Joliet October 12th.
Peoria October 12th.
Pawnee October 12th.
Pawnee October 12th.
Pawnee October 12th.

Notice.

Owing to the death of Mrs. Simons' father, the opening of the night school of Political Economy will be postponed for one week.

The steel trust was right. There was nothing to be afraid.

An Interesting Correspondence.

Eastern State Penitentiary,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Aug. 24, 1901.

Dear Comrade:—I was pleased to see your letter in the last Challenge as indicating what is being done in your beautiful city for socialism. I like your aggressive spirit and active effort to get Mr. Wiltshire's paper circulated among your friends. It is the one grand cause of our time, and there is nothing that can give one greater satisfaction than to feel he is helping it along. I visited your city in 1895. Have a cousin there by name, Charles Stephens, whom I wish might become interested in the new emancipation. I do not know his address, though I remember he was in the meat retail business and was a member of the Universalist Church. He ought to be a comrade.

It was during my summer vacation at Park College, near Kansas City, Mo., that I made the above visit. The next year but one I was taken sick with malaria and compelled to return to my Pennsylvania home. In the fall of '97 I entered Princeton University and four years afterwards graduated with honors in the department of Mental and Moral Philosophy, which secured me a position to teach those branches at Lafayette College, Easton, Pa. After four years successful teaching I was thrust out of my position by the President—a very narrow, sectarian autocrat—in order to give my place to one of his undertrappers who, by the bye, was not able to hold the position but six months before the students, who stood by me, drove him out. How like a scab—though my position resembled more that of a locked-out than of a striker. The whole affair was intended not only to favor a youth with a strong "pull," but also to inflict social and professional ruin upon me out of private spite. Of course I had to appeal to the Trustees, but having no "pull" or "influence" other than my students and colleagues in the faculty, it was useless. All those seductive influences known to the patronage dispenser were set to work to defeat and crush me. But I need not go into details. They are similar to what always has and always will continue to happen as long as one arrogant aristocrat can hold the destiny of a fellow being in his arbitrary hand. Before the fight ended the chief college building burned down, and purchased testimony enabled them to fasten the charge upon me. I was sent here for nine years to prevent me from talking. I have been here for about two and one-half years. I was in an utter state of despair until last winter I got hold of a copy of the Challenge and through it other socialist literature like Comrade Mill's Correspondence School in Social Economy and the International Socialist Review, etc., and since then I have been recovering myself and am growing every day in the new faith. My cell is now transformed into a little workshop for socialism, and now I begin to feel there is something to live and work for after all. These victims of capitalism in this place are a sight and a study. It only deepens the clear truths I read respecting the social causes of crime. I try to turn the attention of the more hopeful ones to socialism as you may see in the Challenge of the 31st last. Besides I am writing a book in the interests of the cause which I hope to have ready for publication by the time I leave here, December 30, 1904. All this takes my thought off from thoughts of revenge upon those who sent me here, and centers it rather upon that system of society which always has and always will produce and uphold just such persons. Am treated first rate here; assist in keeping books in the offices, which affords me various privileges, one of which is to write any letters I wish, paper and stamps furnished. Hence this letter of encouragement and application to one who is active in the field. Keep up the good work, and believe me I will soon be helping more directly, I hope.

Fraternally,
George H. Stephens, A. M.

Minneapolis, September 15th, 1901.
Geo. H. Stephens, A. M.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Comrade: Your very interesting letter of August 24th I should have answered before, but did not more from lack of time than anything else. I have read it to many of the comrades here, and we all consider it a beautiful testimonial to the cause of socialism, especially your reference to thoughts of revenge being centered on certain individuals. This is indeed the true spirit of socialism, and I trust you will continue to grow in the faith and become a power in the emancipation of mankind. Our hearts are all with you in your present position as a victim of our unjust system of society, and may the good work you are doing among your present associates bring forth large fruitage.

It may be of interest to you to enumerate some of the things we are doing for the cause in this locality.

The excursion that I spoke of in my letter to the Challenge was gotten up by the locals of Minneapolis and St. Paul, and was a delightful affair. It was an ideal summer day, the sun shone radiant and warm, and while in the city the boat was too intimate for comfort, the breeze up the water tempered the atmosphere to refreshing coolness. Everyone was animated by the beauty of the scenery along the Mississippi, and everything seemed to conspire to bring joy and pleasure to all participants. The trip was enjoyed with music by a band of ten pieces; there was music, dancing, a cake-walk, and all kinds of refreshments served. The steamer left Soldiers Home at Minneapolis at 8:30, and at St. Paul

was attached a double-decked barge, and then we proceeded down the Kather of Waters to the St. Croix river to Lake St. Croix, stopping at the towns of Hastings and Prescott.

It was a trip thoroughly enjoyed by all, and left a pleasant recollection in the minds of each and every one. We returned to St. Paul at 9:15 p. m., each going their separate ways with brighter hopes and more brotherly feelings on account of the days' recreation.

There were about 600 people on the excursion and it netted the organization about \$30.00. The captain of the boat said it was the best conducted excursion he had during the season.

Every year there is a state fair held here, which is largely attended by people of this and adjoining states, and this year we conceived the plan of having a headquarters for the socialists on the grounds.

Comrade Lockwood, our organizer, and his wife were in charge. We had a tent about 50x30, which was fitted up with drawings and socialist mottoes by Comrade Lockwood who is an artist. A large photograph, a very fine instrument was a very attractive feature. An immense sign "Socialist Headquarters" above the door of the tent could be seen for blocks away. A great deal of literature was sold and given away; a number of subscriptions taken for socialist papers. The tent was open day and evening and much interest was shown in the cause.

Crowds after crowds would gather around the tent to listen to the photograph and at frequent intervals Comrade Lockwood, who is an eloquent speaker would give them a short talk on socialism. He also made several dates to lecture this winter in different localities throughout the state. In fact the great good that was done for socialism is incalculable.

But I must tell you a little incident that was really amusing, and also shows the lying propensities of the capitalist press. The sign in front of the headquarters was stretched across two flag poles. On one pole was the socialist flag symbolizing the brotherhood of man the one color that courses through the veins of every human being regardless of nation, color or creed. On the other pole was to fly the American flag in conformity with custom, but the comrade who was to send it out failed to do so, consequently the red flag waved alone. At the news of the assassination of Pres. McKinley one of the comrades suggested to Comrade Lockwood that it might be policy to take it down, inasmuch as the misinformed did not clearly distinguish socialism from anarchy. Lockwood acted on this suggestion and took it down. Not another soul mentioned the matter or made any objection, but lo! and behold the St. Paul Pioneer Press the next morning came out with an account stating that an angry mob visited the tent and demanded that the flag be taken down. The Chicago American on Sunday Sept. 8th under large headlines told how a mob attacked the tent, raised it to the ground, tore the flag in shreds, scattered the literature broadcast, pelted the occupants with mud and stones, and they would have been severely injured but for the intervention of the police who escorted the socialists to the cars and this probably saved their lives. Enclosed find clipping from Mpls Journal giving denial to the incident. The whole affair was a pure fabrication from beginning to end and shows up in clear light the methods pursued by the lying capitalist press.

We have opened up a permanent headquarters at 125 Nicolet, Mpls., with Comrade Lockwood in charge. We have a hall for public meetings and a free reading room and library. The reading room is open all day and is well attended. We expect to have big meetings this winter, classes for study, entertainments etc. and push the grand cause along in every possible way. Our reading room is open all day to the public and many are already taking advantage of the opportunity to learn socialism. We also have street meetings attended by large crowds and the audiences are enthusiastic and eager for the truth.

On account of the assassination of McKinley, the public press have in many instances mixed up socialism with anarchy and we are doing all we can to correct the wrong impression. I mail you a copy of the Mpls. Times containing an article on this subject and I enclose one by Comrade Lockwood. Other comrades are doing the same thing and I think they will do much good. I would kindly ask you to return Lockwood's article as it is the only one I have. I also send you some pamphlets which I think are very good. Also a circular explaining the automobile scheme of the Lockwood's which is being pushed by the Appeal to Reason. \$714.00 has already been subscribed.

In conclusion let me say that if there is anything I can do for you I am at your service. Any books or pamphlets you may wish and cannot obtain I will gladly send them to you.

We all extend to you the hand of comradeship and feel deeply your unjust detention, but be of good cheer. Your service to the good of mankind may yet compensate you for your most

I will take great pleasure in hearing from you any time and thanking you for your kind letter I remain

Fraternally Yours

S. M. HOLMAN,

Minneapolis, Minn.

Striking from workers of Cleveland, Wash., had a big meeting and declared for socialism.

THE CO-OPERATIVE.

Translated for the Workers' Call from
"Manual Du Co-operative
Socialisme."

CHAPTER IV.

Advantages of the Socialist Co-operatives of Consumption.

We have shown in the previous chapters that it is possible to establish socialist co-operatives of consumption, just as it is possible to publish socialist papers, to make socialist parades in the street, to organize socialist unions, the tool does what the workman wishes it to do, and it will be socialist if the worker is socialist.

But is it worth while for the socialist workman to establish co-operatives of consumption?

The answer is plain. We should not neglect any means of propaganda, or of work, but it will be a still plainer duty when we shall have shown the advantages which can be drawn from these associations by the allied workers for the socialist party.

We may distinguish—

1. Personal, immediate advantages those which non-socialist co-operatives also derive from their association.

2. Collective advantages and those of a less immediate character, from which the whole socialist party will profit because they result from the socialist spirit of our Co-operatives. For that matter, the "personal" advantages also react upon the collective life of the socialist party and finally contribute to its progress.

1. PERSONAL ADVANTAGES.

1. For the same expenditure the co-operator consumes objects of better quality than those that can be bought on socialism. He also made several dates to lecture this winter in different localities throughout the state. In fact the great good that was done for socialism is incalculable.

It is impossible to enumerate all the adulterations imposed upon goods, some of them at least are known to every one. The milkman passes the customers of Paris with 500 quarts of milk, but thanks to the clear water which he adds to it, he sells 1,000 or 1,200 to the consumers. The wine merchant baptizes his liquids generously and by way of compensation gives them a little brighter color by the aid of fuchsine. The distiller poisons a whole district with his doctored alcohol, sometimes diluted with water, but sharpened with a dash of vitriol; he thus finds a way to make his poison a little more dangerous. Certain grocers add dust to their ground pepper, flour or plaster to their powdered sugar; one of their fraternity established at Vignron was convicted for selling under the name of tea, certain leaves colored with Prussian blue.

A child is in need of cod liver oil, its parents deprive themselves of necessities in order to procure for it a costly remedy, and the child overpowers its disgust to swallow bravely a drug which should restore it to health. Now according to Louis Bertrand there are in Paris two cod liver oil factories which buy up at a low price all the decayed fish, osseous, clams, etc. Are you surprised after this if the remedy is not always efficacious?

Without citing further examples let us simply say that there appears every month in Amsterdam a publication of an argument; namely, the International Review of Adulterations. Reading it is edifying.

What means have the isolated workman to detect adulterations? He has none. He is helpless before the fraud of the great manufacturer as well as before that of the small merchant who is impelled by the necessities of competition to adulterate his goods. On the contrary, the Co-operative has the necessary resources. In the first place it cuts off one course of adulterations by suppressing the shopkeeper. Moreover, it can have its chemist analyze the product furnished by the vine grower, the chocolate merchant, the importer of coffee or of rice, the manufacturer of wool, cloth, or shoes. It is a customer, difficult and dangerous to deceive; the discovery of a fraud would expose unscrupulous merchants to the loss of an important market and the risk of a disastrous lawsuit. The fear of the chemist which this powerful socialism may consult, is for the less conscientious the beginning of wisdom and fidelity.

Thus the workman will have more healthful foods and more durable clothing if he enters into a Co-operative of consumption.

3. Will he pay a higher price for them? No; on the contrary he will find a pecuniary profit and he will have a second personal advantage of buying these objects cheaper through the Co-operative.

As a matter of fact there is a sensible difference between the price of the same object bought at wholesale or at retail. This difference varies between limits which are difficult to define. From a very partial inquiry made in 1894 the conclusion was drawn that an object sold for 10 francs at the factory was resold at from 12 to 22 francs by the retailer. Taking the lower figure of 10 percent we come to the conclusion that the retailers in France levy upon the consumers a national tax of \$1,000,000.00. There is nothing surprising in this. France reckons up more than 100,000 grocers (1 for every 30 families) more than 50,000 bakers (1 for 124 families) and as many butchers, without counting the other retailers who sell objects of necessity. Altogether for every ten families there is a retailer.

To suppress these "parasites" is to lower the cost of living. It is thus that the socialist Co-operatives of consumption have reduced the price of bread in the proportion of 35 to 30.

But it will be said, is not this "suppression of the parasites" to be despised? Certainly it is to be despised if the workman should be the first victim of a social association. But

this consideration cannot stop socialism. If the socialists do not hasten to multiply their Co-operatives the little retailer will gain nothing by it. For the capitalists are establishing department stores everywhere, and are offering objects to the consumer at a rate which defies the competition of the small merchants. This is the movement of capitalist concentration, the precursor of collectivization, which is creating everywhere vast bazaars on the ruins of the little shops, such as the Louvre, the Bon Marche, the Printemps, and other stores which have sprung up in the last few years in the principal cities of the provinces. Small trade seems to be doomed. Here in Paris a large bakery with its plant here in the suburbs has opened in the twenty arrondissements forty sales rooms in which it offers bread at the rate of 25 centimes per kilogramme while the small bakers charge 35 centimes.

Twenty-five centimes per kilogramme is a small fraction over two cents a pound. It will be seen that our Chicago prices for bread offer an immense margin of profit—(Translator).

This factory if well managed must destroy the small-scale bread business in Paris. Will the socialists observe with folded arms this transformation of the Parisian bread industry? Will an absurd sentimentalism cause them to leave the advantage of it to certain far-sighted capitalists? In Paris and in the provinces we must make haste, otherwise we shall meet the same obstacles as our comrades of Lege; they did not start their co-operative bakery until after the capitalists had superseded the small retailers by establishing a bread factory. Thus the socialist Co-operative of Lege had much more trouble in developing itself than its sister societies of Brussels, Ghent, and Jolimoit.

The backwardness of the socialists need not encourage the small retailers to think that they can overcome the economic difficulties that await them if the socialists refuse the opportunity the capitalists will embrace it joyfully. It would be far better for the small traders if the socialists anticipate the great financiers: our wish is to transform society in the direction of justice, while the capitalists desire to make it last by rendering the position of capital more lucrative day by day, and the condition of the proletarians day by day harder, and it is into the latter class, whether they like it or not, that the small bourgeois are destined to fall.

To sum up, the suppression of the retailers will effect for the Co-operative as a second advantage a lowering of the cost of living; for equal expenditure a higher standard of living.

It was formerly feared that this lowering of the cost of goods might depress wages by virtue of the "iron law," the inexorability of which is recognized to-day. The want justified this fear.

Sometimes we hear this objection to a Co-operative of consumption:—The worker needs credit when he is sick, or when work fails him, or in case of a strike; now the Co-operative does not give credit.

Every true Co-operative properly organized must sell exclusively for cash. In the first place, this is just, for to sell for cash to some and on credit to others is making the first pay for the credit of the second, it is selling at a higher rate to the first.

In the next place it is necessary, since otherwise a part of the assets of the Co-operative consists in accounts against insolvent people, and it is likely to perish at the first storm, as was the case with the Co-operative of Lourches, which failed because having trusted its members for merchandise to the amount of 5,000 francs, one fine day it was short 1,000 francs in paying its bills.

It is then the absolute duty of a Co-operative to refuse any credit to its members, under penalty of injustice towards them and disaster to itself. But this suppression of credit is far from being a disadvantage; for the workman, debt is the most troublesome of expedients, because it is the most deceptive. If the credit accorded by the retailer may sometimes be of service to the workman, it is necessarily for a very short time, for the small merchant is himself deprived of capital. We know the serious disadvantages of debt: are they compensated by the advantage of credit?

In the case of a long strike, and especially in case of a long lockout, credit is soon exhausted and debt remains a heavy burden on the shoulders of the workman.

In case of a sickness of average length, the use of credit is more manifest. For the workman may take up his work before he has lost the good will of the retailer, and again he may not. In any case the debt remains there and it must be painfully paid.

How about the Co-operative?

In the case of a long lockout: it is to be hoped that a day will come when a powerful federation of socialist Co-operatives will be established, capable of organizing for its members insurance against loss of work. For the moment the Co-operative is powerless.

In case of a prolonged strike it is probable that the striker will find a support among his associates in the socialist Co-operative, since it on principle supports all strikers. It is of course understood that if all the members are simultaneously on a strike the Co-operative will not be able to maintain them unless it had laid aside substantial reserves.

In case of sickness: A well organized Co-operative relieves its sick members. For example the Union of Lille furnishes them bread and groceries during sick weeks, which is far better than the credit allowed by retailers. The Maison du Peuple insures its members against sickness, for an average

monthly charge of one cent it sends the doctor and supplies the medicines. If then the Co-operative suppresses credit, on the other hand it suppresses the disadvantages of debt while assuring the necessities of life to its members, at least in certain cases, and during a time which will be longer in proportion as the Co-operative will be more flourishing. The suppression of credit is thus seen to be on the whole not a disadvantage but a benefit.

IV. Finally the instruction provided by the Co-operative is an important service rendered to the co-operator. It affords a place for meetings and for healthful amusement. In winter warmth and light are found there. At all times there are comrades, groups for discussion and books. While the isolated workman goes from the factory to the saloon because he has no other place of resort, the co-operator goes "to the society". Instead of brutalizing himself with alcohol to the profit of the saloon keeper in the first instance and finally of capitalist society, which latter has nothing to fear from an unfortunate overwhelmed by the most economical of slow poisons, he goes to join his comrades, to discuss with them, to listen to a socialist orator, to read the books from the socialist library in short, he enlightens his conscience, develops his intelligence, and makes himself a more ardent and more vigorous soldier of the social revolution.

This fourth advantage is not merely personal: the whole socialist party profits from it, for it is far better for it to be composed of soldiers widely conscious of the role that the proletariat must play in capitalist society to hasten its disappearance.

The other "personal advantages" also profit the socialist party. The workman, who is nourished more healthfully and more abundantly, offers greater resistance in the struggle against the tyranny of capital. It is perhaps for this reason that the Co-operative of consumption have not made wages decline. The socialist party may readily count on this increased energy.

Deprived of credit and freed from debt to the small merchant the co-operator belongs more entirely to the socialist solidarity. Finally, by the very fact that he has already reaped numerous advantages in an institution moulded after socialist principles the co-operator remains faithful to the party. He is conscious of improving his own personal welfare while preparing for the future of all, and this solidarity which links him to future socialist generations completes and fortifies the solidarity which unites him to the combatants of his own time. The socialist party finds in this a guarantee both for the present and for the future.

Translated from the French of Maurice Lussat, by Charles H. Kerr. (To be continued.)

The receipt of five dollars as a donation to the Worker's Call from the Scandinavian Sick and Death Benefit Society is hereby acknowledged with thanks.

How to Work for Socialism. This is a question which probably every reader of the Call is interested in, and probably the best answer that can be given is that of Comrade Mills—circulate the party papers.

Now, the remarks that are to follow are intended for you. Do you know that the success of this paper depends upon you? Do you know that the growth of its subscription list depends upon you? It is a fact that if every reader of this would start out today (not tomorrow) and get one subscriber, this paper could be put on a paying basis immediately. If every member of every local in Chicago would get one subscriber now, and they were not asked to do any more for socialism for another month, more would be accomplished for the cause than has been accomplished in the past six months. The trouble is, we are not co-operating enough. A few faithful readers are working continually while the majority think they have done their share for socialism if they attend the business meetings and pass resolutions. Stenographers while learning in the colleges are compelled to write many hundred times a sentence which it would be well for all socialists to take as their motto: "NOW is the time for ALL good men to come to the aid of the party."

Let every local in the city take up as their first business at their next meeting, this proposition: EVERY MEMBER MUST PURCHASE A WORKER'S CALL SUB. CARD, AT ONCE. Then watch results.

Finally, every comrade who reads this should start out at once to get at least one more subscriber—this applies to comrades all over the country. If you do this you won't feel so lonesome.

W. H. LEFFINGWELL.

A Montreal dispatch contains the information that the government of Great Britain has contracted with a steamship company for the transportation of 500 peppers from the Whitechapel islands each week, to be landed at Canadian ports. Perhaps the visit of the Duke of Cornwall and York to his supposed future subjects was for the purpose of cloaking this business venture.

Within two years the Commercial Pacific Co., recently incorporated at Albany, N. Y., will have telegraphic communication from the Pacific to China, Japan, the Philippines and the Hawaiian Islands, if their expectations are realized. By the cable that they propose to lay, the direction of the currents of extracting surplus value from the labor of the inhabitants of the East can be facilitated. Industrial evolution will thus be given a boost and carry with it an educational feature for workingmen's solidarity.

Local Party Progress.

Reports of Organizers of the North, South, West and 4th District Divisions, on past meetings, party press, financial returns, and general agitation for the past week.
A record of growing activity.

NORTH SIDE.

The regular meeting was held at the corner of Oak and Franklin Streets on Wednesday evening. Comrades Sand and Morris spoke. A collection was taken up, and one hundred calls distributed.

Thursday evening as usual the meeting was held at Walton Place and N. Clark St. A good crowd listened to Comrades Morris and Sand. A collection was taken up and one hundred calls were distributed. A discussion lasting until 11:30 p. m. then followed.

The meeting at Racine and Diversey Friday evening, was spoiled by a fire, which took place in the store at the corner where we generally speak.

On Sunday at Wrightwood and Sheffield a very good meeting was held. Comrades Sand, Morris and Zimmerman addressed a very large crowd. A collection was taken up and calls distributed.

The Out Door meetings on the North Side will be continued as long as the weather permits. At the meetings of the Organization Committee this was decided on. Also the purchase of 200 calls of last weeks edition.

So far the 21-23-25 and Karl Marx Club have arranged to hold their meetings on 1st and 3rd Monday Evenings: 2nd and 4th, have not arranged as yet.

Special business will be considered at the next meeting of the Division Organization Committee all members should NOT FAIL TO ATTEND.

WEST SIDE.

The meeting of the West Division Committee held on Sunday, September 23, was a very lively one. All branches reported making arrangements for indoor meetings. The first branch to start its winter agitation is the 23rd which will commence holding regular weekly meetings at its headquarters, Socialist Hall, corner of Milwaukee and Armitage Avenues, Saturday evening October 6. The 13th Ward reports securing a vacant store for headquarters for the winter at Western Avenue and Hirsch Street, other branches have elected committees to look up suitable halls and all indications point to as strong an indoor agitation as was carried on during the summer. All branches are now holding business meetings Fridays but the 9-10 and 19th wards and they in all probability will do so shortly.

Ward organizers will please take notice that just as soon as a hall is secured the undersigned should be notified so that the speakers can be booked and same must be done at least one week in advance. No meetings should be arranged for Fridays as on that day every socialist is expected to attend the business meeting of its Ward branch.

On motion it was decided that each ward organizer should secure the services of a comrade who will be willing to furnish bonds at any time when a speaker is arrested.

Comrade Kennedy reported for the picnic committee which was accepted and instructed to send bills to all such branches as have not yet paid up in full.

The 14th, 15th, and 17th Wards have not yet sent in their list of members and are therefore urged to get them in as soon as possible. The Division Organizer wishes to start up the roster of the

The financial report for the week ending Sept. 29 is as follows:

Receipts—
On hand.....\$34.24
11th Ward Branch for Stamps 2.10
14th Ward Branch Donation..... .50
15th Ward Branch Collection..... .50
16th Ward Branch Collection..... .75
17th Ward Br. Collection..... 4.05
18th Ward Br. Collection..... .75
19th Ward Br. Donation..... 1.00
23rd Ward Br. for Stamps..... 2.10
By Kennedy—picnic proceeds..... 5.00

\$64.24
To Klenke on account.....\$17.00
To Ext. Com. on Stamp acc..... 4.75
To Clinton Collier Co..... 4.20
To Kerwin Bros..... 1.00
\$31.95

Balance on hand.....\$11.29
JAS. S. SMITH,
Organized West Division.

SOUTH SIDE.

South Division Organization Committee met on Monday evening and decided to dispense with the services of a paid organizer. Reports of organizers showed satisfactory results throughout the Division and much effective agitation is being carried on.

It is intended to keep the present headquarters and use it as a base of operations for propaganda work during the winter, the work to be divided amongst the various sub-committees.

On next Saturday evening at 8 P. M. Mrs. C. H. Kerr will give the address in the Headquarters. On Sunday at 8 P. M. Comrade Knox will be the speaker of the evening.

Financial report for South Side Division for week ending Sept. 29—1901:

Receipts—
Organization Fund—
7th Ward.....\$2.00
8th Ward..... 1.00
9th Ward..... 1.00
10th Ward..... 1.00
11th Ward..... 1.00
12th Ward..... 1.00
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18th Ward..... 1.00
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95th Ward..... 1.00
96th Ward..... 1.00
97th Ward..... 1.00
98th Ward..... 1.00
99th Ward..... 1.00
100th Ward..... 1.00

Balance on hand.....\$11.29
JAS. S. SMITH,
Organized West Division.

Financial report for South Side Division for week ending Sept. 29—1901:

Receipts—
Organization Fund—
7th Ward.....\$2.00
8th Ward..... 1.00
9th Ward..... 1.00
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60th Ward..... 1.00
61st Ward..... 1.00
62nd Ward..... 1.00
63rd Ward..... 1.00

The number with which your subscription expires will be found in your paper. This time is No. 136. If the number in your paper corresponds with the number your subscription expires.

THE WORKERS' CALL.

THE WORKERS' CALL, is published by the SOCIALIST PARTY of Chicago and has for its aim the education of the working class in the theory of scientific socialism, revolutionary socialism, and the principles of the workers' movement. For this purpose only it appears.

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THE EARTH--THE HOME OF MAN

Extracts From Lecture Delivered Before the Class of Social Economy at Schiller Hall, Thursday October 10th by Mrs. May Wood Simons.

What is meant by a science or by a scientific method? Probably most of us would be unable to give a definite answer to this question although we are constantly speaking of a scientific treatise, of the science of society or of scientific socialism.

The history of the growth of science is the history of the beginning and growth of accurate knowledge. The savage saw many things around him; some of them he observed accurately; but they remained for the most part isolated objects of images in his mind. He did not to any extent compare things, seek the cause of divergent events or arrange his simple knowledge. It was an unclassified, rather chaotic accumulation of facts.

Slowly the human mind began to compare one thing with another, to see differences and to draw conclusions as to cause and effect. It began to formulate statements and to put certain objects and events into the same class—things became animate and inanimate or with life and without life, or as we say, organic and inorganic. Again those objects that had life and moved about were called animals and the stationary life was spoken of as plant life.

The accuracy of any science has depended upon the number and accuracy of the facts gathered and the correctness of the reasoning used. From time to time statements regarded as scientific have had to give way before others that have been the result of wider and better observations. I know of no better short definition of a science than that given by Titchener of Cornell University. "Science is knowledge that has been arranged and classified according to certain rules."

We can have knowledge only of those things that come within reach of some one of our senses, hence science is limited to knowledge of material things, their changes and nature. The whole body of science when correlated constitutes philosophy in the what I believe to be the true sense of that term.

A few of the sciences give us knowledge particularly of the earth as the dwelling place of man, of its growth, development or evolution.

But nearer to us than Astronomy and giving us more definite knowledge of the earth itself, comes the science of geology, the study of the formation of the earth's surface.

As the earth began to form from its nebular condition its surface was no doubt one vast expanse of water. Now the old theory concerning the formation of the land, which seems most absurd to us, was that this warm sea held all the elements that go to make up the land in solution and that these substances settled themselves into continents. This theory was advocated by Werner and prevailed at the beginning of the last century. Werner could not however by this theory account for the fire rocks or as they are called, igneous rocks. Where did they come from? Hutton was the first to answer this question.

He pointed out that as a thin crust was formed over the earth's surface, the heated substance below some times burst through, forming volcanic islands in the expanse of water that as the earth cooled further it shrunk and wrinkled, these wrinkles forming mountain chains rising often miles above the sea. These were worn down by the sea and the soil, deposited in layers below the water, was afterwards raised above the water by upheavals of the earth, thus forming what are called stratified rocks. He showed that this same process is going on now, that this process is progressing as fast today as it probably ever did.

For example the coast of Patagonia is slowly rising while Greenland shores are sinking.

When man first began to find bones in the rocks and see that they did not belong to any animal now existing, at was believed for a long time that through great deluges all the animals were swept away at different times.

But the discovery of the fossil remains of the Cataclysmic theory. The past century has completely destroyed this theory. It has shown that nothing appears or disappears in this sudden fashion. As certain species of animals are today gradually disappearing, so they have lived through all time. The same is true of the plants.

Thus since the beginning of that principle, the discovery of what marks the 19th century and that has revolutionized all thought, the theory of evolution. This theory holds that all things grew out of earlier conditions and have a cause, that whether it be of animals and plants or society, effect follows cause.

One form of society has grown out of another as unerringly as night follows the day and the roots of its form were determined by that earlier stage. So today the Socialist holds that capitalist society contains in itself the conditions that must produce a socialist state. That hence socialism is no utopian scheme to be fitted on to society but it is the next step in its evolution.

"CLASS HATRED"

An Inquiry Into the Capitalist Position on "Classes"

STRANGE CONTRADICTIONS.

Existence of Economic Classes as Unwelcome Truth to the Upholders of Capitalism.

Socialists are accused of stirring up class hatred. Let us examine this charge and see whether it is an objection to socialism or the reverse.

In almost every capitalist speech that is delivered before workingmen it is triumphantly claimed as a peculiar advantage that "there are no classes in this country." Very well; if it is a good thing for a country to be without classes, then the socialists are right in their dislike of classes and in making the abolition of classes the foundation stone of socialism. So far the socialists and the holiday orators of capitalism are in perfect accord. Both preach the no-class doctrine; both disapprove of the existence of classes; they vie with each other in their hatred of classes, and must equally bear the praise or censure merited by such teachings.

"There are no classes in this country,"

AN ERA OF MURDER

Minister Wants It Brought About Through "Moral Sentiment"

AS A "CURE" FOR ANARCHY

How Religion Debauched by Capitalism Becomes Involved in Its Contradictions.

"I hope that the moral sentiment of the country will become so strong, that some of these days when a man declares himself to be an anarchist, he will be shot on the spot."

Now from whence do you think, reader, the above aspiration emanated? If you had been asleep, say for the last five weeks or thereabouts, it might perhaps be difficult to guess. But if on the other hand you had been an observer of current events and sayings, you would venture the suggestion that it came from some one occupying a pulpit.

And you would be right. It is an extract from a speech delivered by the Rev. Dr. J. R. Bigham at a regular weekly meeting of the Methodist ministers of Atlanta, Ga., when the topic "Anarchy: its causes and cure; from a Christian Standpoint," came up for discussion.

WAR AND BUSINESS

Peace in Europe Declared Adverse to American Interests.

LESSENS DEMAND FOR GOODS

Gratifying From a "Humanitarian" But Unsatisfactory From a Capitalist Standpoint.

Speaking of the "Business Situation," The Economist of Chicago, tells of some weak points in the industrial affairs of the United States, and instances a few concerns that are falling off in dividends. Looking into the cause for this state of affairs leads it to a discussion of the situation in Europe. Germany is said to be going through a period similar to that here experienced from 1893 to 1897. Russia, having gone far beyond the limits of its own capital, is again and again calling upon the other nations to assist it "in its noble fight for a greater commerce and a higher civilization." The Czar and the Kaiser have agreed on peace between their armies so that war on their wage-slaves parts may go on against the war which America is carrying on against them with its wage-slaves. On this point the Economist says: "But gratifying as it will be from the humanitarian standpoint, the peace of Europe would not necessarily imply large purchases of American commodities. Nor is there any promise in the economic conditions of the countries across the Atlantic. On the contrary, there is every evidence that for a time the purchases of everything except our agricultural products will be moderate. This is cut off one of the sources of demand on which the formation of industrial concerns, and the revival of industrial activity in the United States has been based. Here we have a cold-blooded statement of the fact that peace in Europe from a humanitarian standpoint may be gratifying, but that from the standpoint of the capitalist of America it is bad for business. War means business for American capitalists, and business means war for the American producers.

The Economist thinks that in general affairs are in an admirable condition, and there are of no importance, and it shall prove later on that they are evidence of decay underneath in our industrial system, which, in the least, no ordinary eye can now discern."

The socialist may not have an extraordinary eye, but from the workingman's standpoint the industrial system is anything but "admirable," and to him the decay of the old system is measured by the increase in the forces of socialism. Whether or not the "spots" discovered above are due to the activity of the socialists abroad (which is no doubt the fact, owing to the internationality of the capitalist system), would not be made known, but if such be the case there is ample cause for the "inconspicuous" implied prophecy which shall be proven "later on." W.



THE SAME OLD SONG.

THE SAME OLD SONG.

but that new laws can. If this hope is held up before them, if they are not dissuaded, as they are continually in the capitalist press, from organizing political action and obtaining legislation of material benefit to themselves, the workingmen will find in the ballot a cure and peaceful cure, not for all evils, but for all economic evils.

It is sometimes claimed that socialists are making slow progress with their class hatred doctrine. However, that may be, they are making progress, and are the only ones who are making any progress at all toward removing the irreconcilable antagonisms inherent in every form of exploitative or class-ridden society. MARCY HITCH.

Notice.

Any subscribers to the Call who are not receiving the paper regularly, are requested to give notice at once to the business manager. All cases non-delivery will be investigated promptly and a reply given. Comrades knowing of cases of non-delivery will please report them at once.

N. H. Telf. Business Manager.

Socialist Hanger-on.

The Socialist Hanger-on will hold its 10th anniversary concert and ball Sunday Oct. 21, at Grand's Hall, 121 N. Clark St. One half of the proceeds of the sale of tickets sold by party members will go to the Workers' Call and one half to the speakers' defense fund. Branches and individual members should take steps immediately to obtain a supply of tickets, which sell for 10c. Tickets may be had at this office.

Enter "The Comrade."

After two weeks of delay the "Comrade," a new Socialist monthly magazine published in New York has at length made its appearance. It was worth waiting for. The magazine is certainly the handsomest Socialist publication that we have yet seen, the cover designed by the well known Socialist artist, Walter Crane, being especially admirable. A large number of the best known socialist writers in the country have contributed to the first number, which is illustrated with various sketches, drawings and cartoons, of much artistic merit. The contents will be found unusually entertaining and instructive, comprising mainly of short stories, verses, reminiscences, etc., all of a high literary order. The editorial explains the mission and purpose of the paper. It will not deal with economics, but will endeavor to mirror socialist thought as it finds expression in art and literature to quote the words of the writer.

Certainly the initial issue of the Comrade gives good promise of future success for the venture. It cannot be said exactly to "fill a long felt want" as the popular phrase has it. "The Comrade" has entered the field just as the Socialist movement was beginning to develop the necessity for such a journal, and we venture to predict that in the field with broad sympathy and rapidly in the future. We have taken the liberty of reproducing from the columns several epigrammatic paragraphs which may be found in another part of the paper under the title of "Come from the Comrade."

It is reported that the Carnegie Co. of Homestead will enlarge its plant plant to double the original size, the new plant having given the Carnegie assurance that it will not "work" it. It is not stated whether or not the Carnegie Co. will be allowed to operate the plant, which it seems to be an important auxiliary in its arms plant.

Mark Hanna's Speech.

Mark Hanna has again topped us recently in the cartoon department of Hearst's Chicago American, disguised as John Bull, lamenting the failure of Lipton to capture the American cup. By and bye we expect to see "Tody" reproduced in the pages, and would suggest that if Hanna is to personate John Bull, the President might appear as Mischewer or some other British "hero" of a similar type.

Socialist Names plays at The Temple 130 S. Western Ave., on October 20th at 8 P. M.

Mark Hanna has again topped us recently in the cartoon department of Hearst's Chicago American, disguised as John Bull, lamenting the failure of Lipton to capture the American cup. By and bye we expect to see "Tody" reproduced in the pages, and would suggest that if Hanna is to personate John Bull, the President might appear as Mischewer or some other British "hero" of a similar type.

THE WORKERS' CALL.

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The Workers' Call is published for and under the control of the Socialist Party of Chicago, a corporation without capital stock. The revenue of which must be expended for the benefit of the party.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

For one year, in advance, \$3.00
For six months, in advance, \$1.50
For three months, in advance, \$0.75
For one month, in advance, \$0.25
Single copies, 10 cents.
Special rates for clubs and societies. Orders for advertising space should be sent to the office by mail or by express.

ADVERTISING RATES.

For one square of 10 lines, first insertion, 10 cents.
For one square of 10 lines, second insertion, 5 cents.
For one square of 10 lines, third insertion, 3 cents.
For one square of 10 lines, fourth insertion, 2 cents.
For one square of 10 lines, fifth insertion, 1 cent.
For one square of 10 lines, sixth insertion, 1 cent.
For one square of 10 lines, seventh insertion, 1 cent.
For one square of 10 lines, eighth insertion, 1 cent.
For one square of 10 lines, ninth insertion, 1 cent.
For one square of 10 lines, tenth insertion, 1 cent.

EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

To secure the return of unused manuscripts, please send them to the office by mail or by express.

PHONE KANSOLPH 22.

Sam Gompers has been requested to prepare a paper setting forth the legal position of labor, and forward it to President Roosevelt. The laborer who really understands what he wants has no need of Gompers as a transmitter. He can prepare his own paper. And he does it too on election day by placing a cross on the ballot where the name Socialist Party appears. Neither is he indebted to Gompers for the assistance.

It would seem that the apex of hypocrisy has been reached when the capitalist press tries to disparage the Chicago anarchists by insinuating that they are seeking to make profit out of the curiosity displayed by the public to secure the first copies of "Free Society" issued after the release of the editor. It might be imagined that they considered that the only legitimate exploitation of the murder of William McKinley was especially reserved for the capitalist press with the false extra, and the ghoulish speculators of Wall street.

It is now reported that the "Chicagoan," edited by Comrade Whitehead, has been excluded from the mails as second class matter. If we know anything of Whitehead, there is going to be the inevitable sort of a fuss over the exclusion, which will ultimately defeat its own object, and advertise the Socialist cause to a very considerable extent. In the meantime those fatuous individuals who habitually refer to the post office as a "socialist institution" have been provided with material for reflection.

A Boston organization calling itself the "Social Alliance" is getting up a petition to the Governor of the State of New York asking that Coughlin be imprisoned for life instead of going to the electric chair. What we most wonder at is that the capitalist press so far has not seized the opportunity to confound this organization with the Socialist Party. It is an old trick of theirs to write "Social" for "Socialist" when they wish to confuse the working class. Besides as a general rule Socialists are opposed to capital punishment though it is by no means an essential article of faith with them.

Chicago is no longer to be the "Mecca" of tramps. The police stations are to be closed during the coming winter to these homeless wanderers and the "charity" commissioners are represented as being greatly pleased thereto. We venture to predict that this move will show results in a goodly increase of dead men during the cold weather, which will in turn generate a demand for more police protection, so that the capitalist wiseacre will discover that the "burden on the community" will be about the same, no matter how they attempt to minimize it. The "tramp problem" is just as broad as it is deep, to the capitalism which creates but can never solve it. They can merely suppress it in one form, to reappear in another, the babe can be transformed into a criminal, but still the result is a "problem" with which capitalism is incompetent to deal.

In the first of the series of sermons on "socialism" Archbishop Corrigan of New York declared that the idea that "all men are born equal" is "fabulous." On the other hand Archbishop Liedtke of St. Paul, in his article on "Personal Liberty and Labor Strikes," in the current North American Review, explicitly admits the truth of what his countryman in New York denies, and adds further that "by nature no man is endowed with authority over his fellows" so that we have very frequently seen exploited in Anarchist literature, and so on, and so forth, the two prelates

will not hold a straight lever, this incident, for the reason that there is no real disagreement between them. Both are engaged in holding up the present system of capitalist exploitation, and even if they contradict each other in the process, it is fairly certain that none except the socialists will exhibit any inclination to point out the discrepancy.

The editor of the Missionary Review and the superintendent of the Moody Bible Institute addressing the Christian Convention which opened in this city last week engaged in the usual pastime of depicting the evils of the present day. The murder of McKinley and the horror of life in South Africa were the principal events that evoked their pessimism. The Bible Institute man's belief in the growth of evil seemed to rest upon the idea that three years ago the "world would have been up" and stopped the war in South Africa in the interests of humanity. Just upon what grounds he based this assertion does not very clearly appear. But it has certainly as much in its favor as the declaration of the Missionary Herald man that the assassination of President McKinley "portends either a great revival or the second coming of the Lord." At any rate it is fairly clear that before the great social problems of the age, the representatives of orthodox Christianity stand in hopeless impotence.

MAGIC POTENCY OF BUTTONS.

At last something is to be done for the Boers, over and above the sum of \$12.48 which was sent to them last year by America's lovers of liberty. "Public opinion" is to be aroused, and the American Transvaal League has stirred up its hoards for that purpose. It is about to circulate buttons upon which the stars and stripes are stamped in red, white and blue, with the motto, "Make England fight fair" inscribed. There is nothing particularly ridiculous in this idea any more than most others which have been suggested and tried. There is quite as much reason to believe that capitalist expansion can be checked by wearing buttons, as by passing resolutions of sympathy or "scoring" Great Britain in public speeches. If this method is found successful in evincing the British from South Africa, the popular expression "don't care a button" will also have received notice to quit.

But the Transvaal League is not alone in its recognition of the potency of the button in dealing with social and economic phenomena. If wearing a button will have any effect upon checking British aggression, might it not also be employed in "stamping out anarchy" (undoubtedly. And it seems the Rev. M. S. Johnson of the First Presbyterian Church of Austin has already caught on to the idea. He is getting out his particular button for that purpose. It also contains the stars and stripes in red, white and blue, with the words, "Government and Religion" inscribed. It is stated that the reverend gentleman expects everybody "not in sympathy with anarchy to wear one of his buttons, and of course if his expectations are realized, it will be as easy job to spot the buttonless man and "stamp him out" promptly as an anarchist. The prospects of the clerical mind are really too vast for contemplation.

BUSINESS PHILANTHROPEY.

Last week a good woman who was deserted by her husband, gave birth to four children in this city. The unusual event of course attracted considerable attention, and naturally the poverty of the mother also became obvious at once. One of the daily papers, seeing business, immediately started a fund for the relief of the mother and each poured in at once to such an extent, that the matter was liberally exploited in the columns of the same paper, by the "clever" writers employed upon its staff, who outdid themselves in sentimental rhetoric about the charitable instincts which prompted the public to rush to the rescue. Without questioning the latter statement, it might properly be asked, why this particular case was selected by the paper in question. Had this woman not given birth to quadruplets, would her poverty have attracted any attention whatever? Or suppose it had been known, would the paper have called attention to her necessities?

Here is something which did actually happen during the time that the money was pouring in upon the mother of the quadruplets. A woman stole several small articles from a department store and was arrested in consequence. In court she told the judge of her struggle to keep her family of two little daughters from starvation. She stated that hunger drove her to steal, and presented in the future to steal quietly rather

than to do so again. The court ruled that she be held to the grand jury, but it is not on record that any of the daily papers have started a fund on her account. While the readiness of the "public" to relieve distress may be admitted, it seems that the case must present some unusual features sufficient to induce the press to call attention to the matter or in other words charity of this kind must have a "business" basis.

THE "PUBLIC" IN THE CAPITALIST PRESS.

In gathering the material for a Socialist publication, the current events of the day and their interpretation from a socialist point of view, naturally obtrude themselves as the subjects most likely to attract the attention of non-socialist readers. After a while it becomes, from force of habit, easier and more agreeable to lay bare the inner workings of some event which the capitalist press covers with a cloak of bombast and sham. Socialism being primarily a protest against false pretenses, it is not strange that a very large portion of the columns of its press should be devoted to this purpose. The Workers' Call has dealt very liberally with such subjects—in fact perhaps too liberally. Not in the sense that it has been too harsh in uncovering and exposing the real nature of these questions, and forcing disagreeable truths as conclusions from them, but that too much indulgence in this sort of criticism may lead to some extent to the ignoring of the equally important truth that socialism has a positive and constructive aspect.

It may very well be that the "Call" has not recently given this side of the subject the attention it deserves, and if this is admitted, we would take leave to remark that the opening paragraph of this editorial does not wholly contain the reasons for such omission. The positive side of Socialism cannot be very well explained except in the form of what is known as a "theoretical article." A general protest against theoretical articles, from our subscribers has been to some extent responsible for their rare appearance.

Theoretical articles contain much of what is termed "dry" reading. They are often difficult to understand especially to the non-socialist reader. But it is nevertheless a fact that unless the aforesaid reader is willing to study and consider the positive side of socialism, which must necessarily assume a more or less theoretical form, it will be very difficult for him to comprehend the basis of socialist thought. The critical articles will impress him with the idea that the editor and other socialist writers are merely pessimistic individuals who find their amusement in running a snail at every single institution that society (capitalism) holds sacred; that like the Irishman in the riot at Donnybrook fair, we are proceeding upon the principle of "wherever you see a head, hit it."

Now the Workers' Call is essentially a propagandist paper. Neither the editor nor those who employ him wish to see a single tame cryalated in which the non-socialist reader cannot find a plain statement of what Socialists want and how they intend to get it. If there has been any such, we can only say that the omission has escaped our notice.

To make sure that this defect shall not be permitted to recur, we give notice that in the future every issue of the Workers' Call shall contain at least one theoretical article setting forth in the clearest and most definite language possible, the aims and object of the Socialist Movement, and the reasons for its existence. Such article will henceforward be found upon the third or fourth page of the paper under the heading "SOCIALIST PARTY PLATFORM."

We recommend the careful perusal of this article to our non-socialist readers, fully confident that it will satisfy their inquiries. Afterwards we shall construct other articles commenting upon it, as occasion demands.

"STARTLING DISCLOSURES."

So the Grand Jury has at last made its final report, and the rottenness of capitalist municipal politics is again being trumpeted forth as if it were the most startling and unexpected condition of affairs that could possibly be imagined. The "public" had no feeling whatever of the real facts. They supposed in their innocence that the police force was an incorruptible bulwark of law and order, that the license department and the revenue collected therefrom was conducted with "strict integrity," that the oil inspector was not a thief, and that collusion between the bailiffs and jurors of Cook county, was undreamed of. The unsuspecting "public" has been rudely awakened. The lid has been lifted from the mud-

slip pot and the rotting stench almost pervades the stupor and disgusted public, who of course opposed the performance of drabbing the beast to focus forth. Instead of the filthy beast which has so rudely assailed their nostrils.

This "public" is the same phantom whose "opinion" against strikers is so widely cited in the capitalist press as a deciding factor on the merits of conflicts between brother capital and brother labor. It is a creation of that press alone. Its very existence is as completely fabulous as the horrid attitude which is attributed to it. Unless one is prepared to say that this public is wholly composed of the imbeciles and idiots of society alone, it would be impossible to find any reality corresponding to it elsewhere.

Is there any person of average intelligence who has lived in this city even for one year who is unaware of the connection between the police force and what is known as the "criminal" class? Any one who does not know that tribute is levied upon the disorderly houses and their unfortunate inmates? Why this unsavory connection has been exploited for years in the very press which now fabricates a "public" standing in an attitude of surprise and horror regarding it. Less than six months ago these very papers were filling their columns with accounts of political tribute being levied upon prostitutes to facilitate the election of the present mayor, the police force being used as collectors. Any man who really wishes to know can easily satisfy himself as to the existence of this form of blackmail by merely interrogating a number of the unfortunate women who have been thus exploited. If he watches a little more closely he can without much trouble get secular demonstration of a fact which is in reality such a matter of common knowledge that he who would deny or even doubt it in private conversation, is laughed at as a simpleton.

As for Oil Inspector Burke, the most surprising fact is not that he was suspected of fraudulent embezzlement, but that he has been indicted upon that charge. It will be still more surprising if he is convicted, and most surprising of all if he is punished. What sort of man is it that has not known for years that this man received political positions not for competency, but for political services rendered? Who is it that does not know that he has done just what he was expected to do? That the position was actually given him because it furnished the best opportunities for "grafting," and that it was intended he should use it. The adult inhabitant of Chicago who does not know these things is either deaf or blind or idiotic. They have never been kept secret; on the contrary they have been proclaimed loudly thousands of times.

Are the disclosures of Balliff Lynch ancient jury bribing a cause for astonishment? In the case of Thomas Carbine yet forgotten? Has all remembrance of the night of Dan Coughlin faded away? Does nobody recall the connection of the Illinois Central Railway with that little episode? It may be that the modus operandi of the bribery is of some interest, but the bare fact of systematic jury bribing is about as much of a secret as the death of Queen Anne, or that Holland is now a possession of the Dutch.

The pretence that these things come as "surprises" to the public is necessary to the preservation of the capitalist system. It must foster the delusion of the possibility of their permanent suppression, upon pain of being itself placed on trial. Let the idea once get abroad that this rottenness and putridity is inherent in the system itself and the answer of the public will express itself in socialist votes. And it is this danger that the press really tries to guard against, by inventing a horrid public as spectator of fraud that can no longer be concealed. The facts are all the other way. Nobody is surprised. The periodical recurrence of these so-called exposures has long ago taken them out of the sphere of the unexpected. Just at present the public, or at least the majority of the public, the working class, regard them with apathy and indifference. And when they at length take action in the matter they will strike at the system which produces not only the petty municipal thieves, but also their larger prototypes who despoil the paupers under the mask of rent, interest and profit.

The mortality amongst the Boer children in the British camps is said to be alarming, which shows that these things are quite as unsavory as the workings of the districts of our industrial centers, except that in the latter localities "society" exhibits no particular alarm over the waste of life.

If you wish to test the intelligence of your neighbor try him with a few copies of this paper.

SNAP SHOTS BY THE WAYSIDE.

"Russia," says the Chicago American of October 3rd, "handles labor strikes somewhat differently than does the United States." The item then goes on to state that Russian workmen, having struck for an increase of wages at Nieschwang (a Chinese seaport lately seized by Russia) the administrator declared that all who struck work should be arrested and punished as rebels. This of course is outrageous and could never happen in the United States. But—

The Chicago American of October 4th, that is the next day's issue, contains a telegram from Tampa, Florida, (which we believe is in the United States) asserting that hundreds of striking cigar makers in that city have been arrested and offered the alternative of thirty days in jail, or of going to work in the factories. Most of them have gone to jail. "Public Sentiment" says the dispatch "is with any method no matter how violent to make the strikers work, and save the cigar trade here." Truly the difference between America and Russia is startling.

At the last meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor a proposition to amend the constitution of that body so as to allow it to reward the "friends" and punish the "enemies" of organized labor in the ranks of the capitalist parties, was brought up and turned down. It was defended by three avowed Democrats, and opposed by all the others who spoke on the question, yet the capitalist press pretended to see in this a defeat for the socialists. Great heads!

"Labor is scarce." So says the capitalist prosperity howler, but just the same the Scranton, Pa. Traction workers on strike, were easily replaced by imported men. But "labor is scarce."

President Roosevelt is endeavoring himself to the respectable white citizens of the South who are generally prominent in negro lynching and similar functions. He is doing all in his power to assist in disfranchising the colored workmen in the Southern States. The "respectable" North and South are getting together—let the working class do likewise.

Bobby Burke the Democratic "boss," has been indicted for embezzling the funds of the city which came to him as oil inspector. Surely the Grand Jury cannot have been informed of the purpose of the office.

And Mayor Harrison is indignant at the partiality of the Grand Jury and hints that if the Republican office holders in the County Building were investigated they would also be liable to indictment, which is not at all improbable.

When the Democratic and Republican politicians thus accuse each other of roguery and embezzlement their word may be accepted without question. Such observations are about the only ones used in their business which contain any truth whatever. When the Socialist party acquires power it will deal impartially with the thieves in both sections of the capitalist parties.

His Honor Carter Harrison, Mayor of Chicago has refused to permit Emma Goldman to hold public meetings in the city. Emma says she will lecture in private and that many "well to do" people have already invited her to speak in their parlors. Most likely these people are amongst the number who welcomed Prince Kropotkin to Chicago and not only attended his lectures but defrayed the expense of a banquet in his honor, and it is said that the Mayor himself was rather more than an interested spectator in the latter proceeding. Indeed if we mistake not it is claimed that he contributed liberally to the banquet fund. Now if Miss Goldman could only attach the title of Princess to her name, it might be possible to induce the Mayor to reconsider his decision. He could hardly object to her ideas seeing that they are practically identical with those held by Kropotkin.

It is of course a pretty conceit that the "still small voice" of conscience was mainly responsible for the voluntary return of jury briber Lynch to Chicago, in order to surrender himself into the hands of outraged justice. It is possible of course, though hardly probable. Now if the "still small voice" can only induce the respectable capitalist crooks who employed Lynch for this purpose, to follow his example in this respect, the above theory would certainly take on a stranger appearance of probability. Modern "business methods" however which in reality are mostly based upon the ability to cheat without detection, are not likely to produce a "conscience" inconvenient to its possessor.

Gems from "The Comrade."

It is a wise slave that knows his own master and votes against him.

The corporation is not a creature of the law, the law is the creature of the corporation.

The young are taught that honesty is the best policy. Upon leaving school they learn that dishonesty leads to success.

The "reformers" bark is infinitely worse than his bite.

Honesty may be the best policy but monopoly is a sure thing.

About election time the politician's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love for the workingman.

The middle class feel and his small business are most parted in these days of trusts.

NOTES BY THE WAYSIDE.

THE PASSING OF CAPITALISM by Isador Ladoff. 100 p. Paper 5c. Cloth 60c. Debs Publishing Co. Terre Haute, Ind.

With the limited time at our disposal, it is impossible to give this work the notice that it deserves. In the one hundred and sixty pages of reading matter which it contains, the author deals with no less than thirty five different theories connected with the subject he has chosen, which appear in as many different chapters. As the structure of the work is by no means coherent, a review, to be at all sufficient would entail a separate treatment of each chapter which, as we said before is a task for which the time at our disposal is altogether insufficient. However as Comrade Ladoff has condensed an extremely large amount of information in each chapter a careful perusal of the work will certainly repay every student of social problems, and whether the reader agree with every conclusion drawn or not, it will be impossible to deny that the author is not only possessed of a wide scope of economic and sociologic information, but also entirely capable of applying it in an equally comprehensive manner. While the author is certainly not in accord with what may be termed in the main the policy of the party at present, there is little reason for doubting that most of the dissentient views which he holds and voices with positive conviction, are still sound. As firm believer in "immediate demands" and the immense field opened for socialist activity in municipal affairs, his presentation of this subject is certainly entitled to careful consideration, and it will hardly be maintained by any reasonable party member that the last word has been spoken on this matter. The author advocates of the "farmer's plank" is we think not so defensive, though it is also true that the relation of Socialism to the agricultural proletariat is not yet clearly defined, and much remains yet to be done in the matter of investigation, collection of data and material, before even a permanent generalization of the Socialist position on this subject can be expected.

In his criticism of the "narrow dogmatic socialism" to whom "Capital" (though he understand it not) seems an inspired book, the author is unsparring, though in our opinion, rather exaggerated both as to the numbers and importance of the aforesaid individual. Comrade Ladoff also displays a horror of formulas, or expressions commonly used by socialists, that through frequent repetition have become such. For instance, he would substitute for the expression "class conscious" the phrase "race conscious," which hardly seems to be a satisfactory amendment, and which savors of some confusion between the means through which social evolution operates, and the end to be attained, via the Co-operative commonwealth. But it is undeniable that he who runs a tilt against expressions which have a tendency to become mere formulas, largely divested of their real content, and repeated parrot like on every occasion, is performing a valuable service. But nevertheless we prefer "class conscious" to "race conscious" as being more correct, more expressive, and more applicable to the operation of a movement whose end is not yet consummated. The era of "race consciousness" is not yet here. It will be possible only when through "class consciousness" the negation of "class" is brought about. But perhaps in writing on a subject like the "Passing of Capitalism," it is difficult to avoid getting ahead of social evolution now and then.

These criticisms, the result of an admittedly hasty perusal, must however, be taken for what they are worth. We do say though that the reader who invests in a copy of this book, will not only find a veritable mine of information on social and economic subjects, but will also be brought face to face with many interesting questions which are yet debatable and to which attention must be given in the immediate future. Whatever may be thought of the author's position on these matters, it is certain that he has made an interesting contribution to the literature of the Socialist movement.

Very Much Alive.

The 12th Ward Branch held a most successful entertainment in its Hall on Saturday, October 5th, at 5 P. M.

The speakers of the evening were Comrade Mrs. Hunt and Comrade Keusch. Coffee and cake were served and a collection amounting to \$4 taken. Dancing, singing and athletic feats were indulged in until the small hours of the morning, all of which goes to show that the 12th Ward Branch is very much alive, all suppositions to the contrary notwithstanding.

A SINDELAR, Secy.

The attempt to run a machine gun on an automobile carriage from Highland Park to Washington, D. C. having failed, the necessary conclusion is that this method of transportation will not be used, when artillery is required to overcome strikers in the interests of capitalist law and order.

It is now reported that J. P. Morgan is negotiating for the possession of the rich iron beds of northern Sweden. The Swedish government is expected to balk this scheme by taking possession of the mines and thus excluding foreign capitalists. Comrade Morgan is doing good work in forcing towards socialism those who attempt to keep their possessions out of the clutches of the combination which he represents.

Any one still hunting for subscribers?

Socialist Pointers

Of course the best way to do away with jury bribing would be to abolish bailiffs.

If you cannot make public speeches for socialism you can at least help circulate the party press.

Bobby Burke is not a gas trust. That is why Hearst's Chicago American doesn't get after him.

A liberal education in working class politics is given (free with every subscription to the Workers' Call).

Strange to say the Illinois Central Railway does not exhibit any alarm over the return of Balliff Lynch.

Suggestion to the Mayor. Why not let Emma Goldman deliver her lecture in the Rev. P. M. Hanson's pulpit?

Did you ever pause to think that no dealers in winter furs or diamonds ever advertise in the Workers' Call?

Those Bulgarian brigades can evidently give the Chinese a few valuable pointers on the utility of mistreatment.

If you haven't time to send in your subscription to this office just call on Randolph 222. That is our telephone number.

Sir Thomas may be a good loser as far as the race is concerned, but how would it be if he lost the advertisement that goes with it.

Archbishop Corrigan will kindly keep up his attacks on socialism. Just at present we can turn advertising to good account.

Isn't it great logic that declares there are no classes in this country, and then "denounces" socialism for "setting class against class."

If this talk of ousting jury bribers is persisted in, in there, not some danger that the latter may take their capital out of the country?

After considering the chaotic state of politics in New York city how would it do for the workmen of that city to vote the socialist ticket?

Wonder if Harrison will advise the judges to hand out the "limit of the law" to Burke, as he did in the case of the Union pickets some time ago?

The National Purify Convention in this city opened their proceedings by "denouncing" vice. "Vice" will now please go away back and sit down.

Tammany, we are told, now "fears defeat" in New York. When Tammany gets through with "defeat," the latter will probably look like thirty cents.

Dick Croker's candidate for Mayor of New York, says he hates corruption and spoliation. That explains fully why he accepted the nomination from Tammany.

So far as we can learn the workmen are not unduly elated over the offer of the Episcopal Conference to arbitrate their differences with the capitalists.

Wonder if those London employees of Lipton, who are working for three dollars a week, will endorse the opinion of the "American people" that Sir Thomas is "good money"?

Now that Croker has selected a politician named Shephard as mayor of New York, the "reform" sheep are naturally anxious about their flocks—or, to speak more correctly, fleecings.

Postal clerks who have been recently doing double work at the same pay can hardly be converted to Socialism by the assertion that their particular slave pen is a "socialist institution."

Chicago police stations will afford no accommodation for hobos this winter, but this by no means implies that they will be full of political officeholding swindlers and embezzlers.

It is evident that President Roosevelt intends to make some inroads into the "solid South" if a few fourth class post office jobs judiciously distributed amongst the Democrats will do the work.

The socialist press is merely a mirror in which present economic conditions are faithfully reflected. The capitalist press is also a mirror to distort and falsify them in the interests of the ruling class.

The Sultan of Julo has refused to admit the congressional investigating committee into his premises. Perhaps he had been reading the accounts of the looting of Pekin, and decided to run any chances.

It may be observed that the Marquette Club is not so busily engaged in "stamping out anarchy," that it cannot take a day off to entertain Lipton, a leading representative of the class that breeds it.

The boomers is a weapon so constructed that when thrown, it often returns and wounds the party who first set it in motion. We don't have any boomers in this country. But we have injunctions which reach upon the saloons who elect the fellows who appoint the judges who issue the injunctions. See.

The Reason Why and Why Not.

Plain Words to Trades Unionists and Other Wage Workers. Leaflet Issued by Section, Oakland, Cal., Socialist Party. Read Through and Reflect.

You are wage-workers. I understand. You seem to be what we would call average wage-workers. Oh, you are mechanics, are you? But you are wage-workers nevertheless, and as much dependent on the employing class as the so-called common laborers to whom is paid a dollar a day for shoveling dirt. It is not your skill, nor the size of your wages, but your dependence on another class for your chance to earn a living that I would have you keep in mind.

Let us describe your life to you. No, I am not a fortune-teller, nor will what I tell you be a matter of guesswork. I am a middle-aged man who, beginning in his seventh year, has worked with you and your class, in a series of callings, for the larger share of his life, and you know that experience is the best of teachers.

To begin with, You get up early in the morning, wash your face at a common washing place, wipe yourself on a towel used by the whole family, eat your breakfast in a hurry, go away to work, follow all day the direction of some one else, come home at night tired and dirty, eat your supper, and after awhile go to bed. You will repeat this monotonous round for as many days in the year as some man or firm finds it profitable to employ you. You will average to be out of work from one to four months in a year, and will spend your job time looking for another master.

At your work you are in constant danger. The truth of this is proven by the fact that an average of over 50,000 people per year are killed or wounded in the United States alone. This does not include the vast number whose health is destroyed by the nature of their callings and who die on the average at a very early age. Had as many soldiers been killed and wounded in the Spanish-American war as met a similar fate while at work during the same time, it would have been classed as one of the great wars of history, but the killing or wounding of the workers hardly excites comment.

You work so hard, and for so many hours that you must be a person of great physical vigor if you have any inclination to study. The brain does not work well when the body is tired. Hence I find that the reading of the working class is mostly confined to the newspaper and light fiction, while vast numbers never read at all. This state of affairs leaves your class in a mental condition that puts it at a decided disadvantage in any contest for its rights which it has with the employing class.

As for your home, My daily calling takes me into the homes of the workers, the well-to-do, and the rich. The homes of the workers seem pitiful when contrasted with the others. The delicacies, refinements and elegant bits of cushion in the homes of the so-called better classes, are almost unknown in the homes of the workers. The capacious rooms, the separate sleeping room for each adult, with the wash-bowl, pit her, towel and individual toilet articles, together with a score of things that the doing without would be considered a positive hardship by the well-to-do, are almost unknown in the homes of the workers. Your rooms are stuffy and few in number, your furniture is poor. In the cities the houses you live in are crowded together, and you are lucky if not more than two families live in the same house. The street with its dangers is the playground of your children. In multitudes of your homes there is an insufficiency of sunshine and pure air.

The difference between your average daily diet and that of the well-to-do classes is discovered by comparing the supplies found in the stores and markets of the working class districts, with those found in places patronized largely by the rich—by comparing the food found on the tables of hotels and restaurants where the working class eat, with that found in the reports of the rich. Inferiority and adulteration is the hall mark of the former, superiority and purity of the latter. The rich get what they want in the way of food because they have the money to pay for it. You take what you can get because you lack the money to buy better.

Nowhere is the contrast between the workers and the wealthy more marked than by the differences in their clothing. The former are the patrons of the second-hand and cheap ready-made clothing establishments—the latter are the patrons of the fashionable tailors and dressmakers. The cast-off clothes of the wealthy are better than the best worn by the average worker. Working girls and women, following the natural instincts of their sex by trying to look smart, attempt to imitate their richly dressed sisters, but limited by their purse, deck themselves in clothing of poor material, and too often of the veriest shoddy. Every day we see women and girls wearing hats that cost more than the entire rest of the average working woman. The rich woman's handkerchief, a tiny film of lace, often costs as much or more than the best dress of her working sister, while the handkerchief was produced at the cost, perhaps, of the eyesight of some poor French or Belgian girl working for starvation wages. While it is true that costly millinery and clothing of rich women give work to poor girls, the latter are but poorly paid for the severe strain upon their life energy.

Now I come to your recreation. This is a Sunday morning in August. I picked up the morning paper and glanced over two full pages in five print-

ing of the names of "society" people strolling at the hotels of the fashionable summer resorts in the mountains, at the springs, or by the seaside, together with a list of those who have departed for Europe. Every Sunday for the past three months I have seen a similar list of names, but my wage-working friends, I have not seen your names in that list, nor the names of your wives or sons and daughters. You and yours do not appear to take a summer vacation. None of your class seem to frequent summer resorts except as servants. To find you and your sons during these hot months, I must go where you are at work. I shall find your wives bending over the washbasin or iron-board; your daughters I will find in shops, stores, factories, canneries, laundries. How is it, don't you care for rest and recreation? Don't you think your wives and daughters would enjoy a rest, and an outing as well as society women, and don't they deserve it quite as much? Have you never thought of these things? Or do you think it your natural fate to dig and delve, to sweat and sacrifice with never a rest until Gabriel toots his horn?

I want to call your attention to the vast number of children of school age in the United States—a number running into the millions, who are not in school. I saw a plausible argument lately, intended to prove that the reason there are 50,000 children out of school in San Francisco is not because of any neglect by organized authority. The argument was somewhat as follows: The school age is between 5 and 17, but children are not admitted to school until 6, which would account for several thousand; and that the average child quits school at 14, and goes to work, which would account for several thousand more (in this case 13,000) between 14 and 17 who are at work. However, the main point of interest to you in the argument was covered up, viz: that the children between the age of 14 and 17 who are at work, and not in school are entirely the children of the wage-working class—your children, my wage-working friends. What is true of the San Francisco children is true also of the millions of children out of school in the United States.

We now come to the social evil which should be of tremendous interest to the working class. Conservative estimates place the number of outcast women in this country at half a million. An overwhelming proportion of these come from the working class—so many in fact that the balance are hardly worth considering. This statement is not intended as a reproach to that class but to show the inevitable results of bad economic and social environments. Lombroso, doubtless the most scientific criminologist of the age, proved by many tests that the mental capacity of the average outcast is considerably less than that of the average normal woman. In fact that the outcasts as a rule are ill-balanced organisms throughout. Tracing this statement of facts back to the causes introducing these ill-balanced organisms, we find that the struggle for existence is the great factor, affecting both parents, and especially the mother, who overworked and often underfed, and in her environment subjected to many evils that react injuriously on her unborn child, followed by the pressure of a bad economic and social environment upon the child itself, fully prepared by heredity to resist.

One could go on adding to this article paragraph after paragraph, detailing the evils which under an irrational and unjust industrial system must continue to oppress the working class. These evils spring from the system inevitably and can only be remedied by its destruction. It is through the competitive struggle for existence that such a vast number of human beings are kept in a condition of abject wretchedness. As well might we expect to avoid mosquitoes and malaria while dwelling by a swamp as to hope for just conditions for the masses of the people while we continue our mad game methods of making a living. We cannot suppress the law of cause and effect. If we would escape effects we must first destroy causes. The causes of existing social evils are not found in abuses of the present industrial system, as many suppose, but are inherent in the system itself. Continue any gambling game long enough, and however fair the players, and some one will quit with a full pocket and all the rest will be broke. So continue competition long enough and a handful of men will own all the wealth of the nation and all the rest of the people will dwell next door to hunger. Re-divide the wealth equally and continue the principle of competition and you are only repeating the old game which will inevitably end with the old results of monopoly and misery. Hence it is evident that the only sensible thing to do if we would permanently rid ourselves of bad social and economic conditions is to abolish the system that produces them. For private ownership which inevitably results in private monopoly, substitute collective ownership, a monopoly shared equally by all the people. For competition which inevitably ends in the enrichment of the few and the impoverishment of the many, substitute co-operation—production for the use of all the people instead of for the profit of a few people. Herein lies the remedy. Anything short of this is only a palliative.

Understanding the evils, their causes and their remedy, what is the next step? The next step is to apply the

remedy. How shall we do it? Four things are necessary—organization (trades unions), education, federation (unity), political action. Each is a necessary part of a complete whole. Omit any one of these four factors and however strong you may seem to be at any special time, reaction from the permanent achievement of the purpose outlined above is sure to follow.

Organization is the soul of action. "Knowledge, (education) is power," "In unity (federation) is strength." Through political action your rights receive the sanction of the law and the power for their enforcement, without which they cannot be enjoyed only by a constant struggle.

The work of industrial organization began a long time ago. It has done much good and prevented much evil. The trades unions have long been a buffer between capitalist greed and the working masses. Without their resistance the whole working class under modern capitalism would have long since sunk into a condition of degradation worse than chattel slavery. As an army in war times fights the battles of all the people, so the trades unions in their struggle against capital have been fighting the battles of the whole wage working class. The shortening of the hours of labor, the raising of wages, the improvement of sanitary conditions, the better protection of life and limb secured through the battles of the trades unions is just so much won for all the workers. Hence, the wage worker who, during a strike, takes the place of a striker, thereby gives aid and comfort to the enemies of his own class. What shall we say of such a man?

There can be but one rational inference from the above paragraph, viz: that all the wage workers from the commonest to the most skilled, should be organized into unions; should be educated to a broad knowledge of their rights and interests, and their relations to each other; and these unions should be so completely federated under the principle that "the injury of one is the concern of all," that in any battle between capital and the workers there would be no break in the line of labor.

Though trade unions have been organized in this country many, many years, they are yet very far from having achieved the conditions outlined in the preceding paragraph. Probably not more than one worker in fifteen is a member of a trade union. I believe that estimate conservative. The farm laborers and the common laborers of the towns and cities are not organized at all. The trades are but poorly organized outside of the larger cities. Federation of these unions themselves is still very incomplete. Many a just strike has been lost by unions for lack of support, moral or otherwise, from other unions. While I write, the Amalgamated Association of Steel Workers is engaged in a gigantic strike for the very principle of unionism. Yet it is very uncertain what measure of support will be given the steel workers by the American Federation of Labor. Why this uncertainty and hesitancy about coming to each others support? It is because of a very incomplete education within the unions themselves as to the real rights and interests of the working class as a whole, and of the relations of mutual interdependence of all branches of workers. Hence in any struggle between capitalism and labor, up-to-date, the former always has had a large army of organized labor upon whose neutrality it could rely, and in addition a vast army of unorganized labor from whom it could draw recruits to whip that particular union with which it was battling.

How poorly the laborers, both organized and unorganized, understand their real interests is manifested by their actions on election day. On that day we find the strikers and the police who club them and the militia who shoot them, together with the scabs who take the strikers' places, all voting each other to vote the same ticket voted by members of the capitalist class, against whose greed and tyranny they strike—tickets nominated by the latter and pledged to their interests. Can you conceive of anything more absurd? We hear the cry, "no politics in the union." We hear the capitalist politicians vehemently advising the workers to "keep out of politics," and as vehemently promising to do wonderful things for the workers "if you will only vote for us." We hear them shouting, "The interests of capital and labor are identical," until the workers are persuaded to vote squarely against their own interests, and the fruit thereof is to find all the forces of organized society from the judge with his injunction to the army with its galling guns, arrayed against them whenever they engage in a bitter struggle to maintain their rights.

At last the workers, through the teachings of the Socialists, plus their own bitter experience, are beginning to learn something. Slowly the light has dawned upon them until many workers through-out the land are considering independent political action. With this thought in mind, finding a labor party—the Socialist—in the field with a definite and thorough program, comprehending all the rights of the workers, they naturally turn to that party. But that does not suit the capitalist politicians at all, nor those labor leaders who work cheek by jowl with them, and who go to date have so vehemently

track the workers from the path that leads to the socialist party. That scheme materializes in the shape of an independent union labor party.

Now if these labor leaders honestly seek through political action to secure the workers in all their rights, then why organize a new party at all? Such a party is already in the field, organized nationally and in nearly every state in the union, and cast 108,000 votes at the last presidential election. It is also organized internationally, and holds an international congress every two years, which in 1900 was attended by delegates from twenty-six nations. It cast in Europe nearly 1,000,000 votes, has several hundred members of parliaments, controls several hundred cities, and is working out reforms never dreamed of by any other party. It stands for all that the trades unions do and much more. It stands for the collective ownership of all the means of production and distribution, for co-operation, for production for use instead of for profit, for the right of all men and women to a chance to earn their living, and to enjoy the full product of their labor, and for leisure for all for recreation and self-improvement.

Now if these labor leaders do not propose to take a stand in their proposed new party for the full rights of labor, then why organize a new party? If their purpose be honest why not learn something from history? We have had many political reform movements with half-way programs, such as the Greenback, the old Union Labor, Peoples Party, Workingmen's Party of California, the Henry George movement, etc., etc., which for the time being furnished a vent for the discontent of the people, but in due season fell into the traps and snares set for them by the capitalist politicians and went the way of all the earth.

Any person with extensive experience in the labor movement could forecast accurately for you all the arguments that will be used to convince you that you should join a union labor party instead of the Socialist party, and those arguments will be as similar and as senseless as the argument used heretofore to keep you from all political action whatever. So, also after your party has been formed and your ticket nominated, one can easily forecast the arguments that will be used by old party politicians with all non-union workers, and all of the professional and small proprietor class, to show why they should not vote your ticket; and those arguments will be as subtle and ingenious and difficult for you to answer, for the partial program of your movement will give you a weak base to fight from. Only a party with a thorough and complete program can meet and conquer capitalism in argument.

The history of the People's Party splendidly illustrates how easy it is to destroy a mere reform or patchwork movement. That party had a platform containing much sentiment and but very little of economic value. The central idea was to reform or patch up the present economic system. Within the party were many opinions, in fact, as many opinions as the party had speakers and writers, as to how the patching should be done. That condition of indecision enabled self-seeking politicians to play "good lord and good devil," to many different kind of people for their votes. When the party had gained a certain measure of strength, a capitalist party, the Democratic, took a single plank from the People's Party platform, the silver plank and put it in the Democratic platform. Fusion was effected and from that moment the People's Party began to die. In 1896 when the two parties fused, the People's Party controlled several states, it had between twenty and thirty members of the U. S. congress and Senate, it had a press numbering over one thousand papers, it had hundreds of speakers in the field. To-day the party is dead, it has but two or three members in congress, the most of the leaders together with the rank and file have gone back to the old parties.

A similar fate could never have happened to the Socialist party. That party has a clearly defined program, its central idea aims for a complete abolition of the present economic system. No patching-up business for it. It emphasizes that the economic struggle is a class struggle; that there can be no identity of economic interests between the capitalist class and the wage working class; that the larger share of labor's product going to the capitalists as profit, the smaller the proportion that will come to the workers as wages; that laws which protect the economic interests of capitalists as capitalists will never protect the economic interests of wage workers; that a government pledged to the service of capitalism will never do justice to the wage workers in any struggle between these two economic forces. "With principles thus clearly defined, a false note from speaker or writer is quickly detected, followed by a sharp calling to account, and an immediate amendment or the withdrawal of the party's sanction.

Throughout the world capitalism has never had the slightest influence in controlling the councils or in shaping the policies of the Socialist party. It has never been able to effect a fusion with the Socialists, so there is no danger from the straight line leading to their purpose. Remembering that the continued strength of capitalism depends upon its success in deceiving and misleading the working people, is it a wonder that it manifests a venomous hatred for a party it can in no wise influence?

In conclusion I ask, in the face of the fact that there is a labor party already in existence, with a complete and thorough program demanding the full rights of labor, why do you go to date have so vehemently

party that for many years has been battling, suffering and sacrificing for the cause of labor, why should you waste your time, money and votes in support of a merely local party, new born, without record, and without experience? THINK WELL BEFORE YOU ACT. M. W. W.

THE CO-OPERATIVE.

Translated for the Workers' Call from "Manual Du Co-operateur" by Scholastic.

We now come to the advantages which the socialist party may and should derive directly from co-operative action.

1. In the first place the resources for propaganda are increased in enormous proportions and that in various ways.

In 1894 it was impossible for the workers of the socialist party to rent in Paris a large hall for the holding of public meetings. The proprietors, intimidated by the clerical and nationalist groups, refused to rent their halls under whatever pretext they could find, and this fact constantly repeated, deprived the socialists of an excellent means of propaganda in times of agitation which would have been made still more so. The great meeting at the Ti-voli-Vauxhall had no successors for lack of suitable place? Would it not have been otherwise if the socialist party had had at Charente, at Belleville, at Chézy, at Grenelle, at Vaugirard, in every workingmen's quarters, a Co-operative affiliated with it, furnishing an immense meeting hall such as that which occupies the third story of the great Maison du Peuple of Brussels? Evidently we need halls of our own, in which, forever emancipated from the terror of the bourgeois proprietors, we shall be free in our own house: free to explain the revolutionary principles of socialism.

This is not all. A Co-operative is not truly socialist unless it furnishes to the socialist party assistance of every kind. One of the principal advantages is money, which is still an essential part of the struggle against capitalism. We have already seen that a Belgium Co-operative devotes a minimum of 12 1/2 per cent of its net profits to propaganda. No one will think that this is asking too much of the French socialist co-operatives, provided that the margin of profit charged on the various articles before the rebate is figured, is not too high. Take for example a Parisian Co-operative, which divided in 1899 the sum of \$11,555.50 among its 4,437 members; according to the Belgium system it should have devoted \$1,444.50 to propaganda. The average quota from each member amounts to 33 cents a year, which is certainly not excessive.

It is higher at the Maison du Peuple of Brussels, as shown by the figures at eight years.

Year	Members	Total	Per capita
1893	2,500	7,900	3.16
1894	3,500	11,200	3.20
1895	4,750	15,100	3.20
1896	7,000	25,400	3.63
1897	8,000	27,200	3.40
1898	10,000	33,000	3.30
1899	12,000	44,700	3.73
1900	13,000	48,600	3.73

Thus taking the eight years altogether from 1893 to 1900, the Co-operative of Brussels devoted to propaganda the total sum of 169,500 francs, each member making an annual sacrifice of 2 3/8 francs, that is to say, giving to socialist propaganda 3-4 of a centime a day or 5-4 centimes in a week. (A centime is not quite one-fifth of a cent.)

Socialist co-operators should discuss these figures and decide whether they are not willing to contribute a cent a week to the revolution. If they take this average for a basis, the propaganda fund might receive each year from 50,000 Co-operators \$25,000, and so on for larger numbers.

These figures indicate clearly the resources for propaganda which the socialist party will receive from the allied Co-operatives in proportion as the institution developed. It will serve to improve and to scatter more widely the socialist press and to put out its organizers and orators in all directions, to maintain strikes, in short, to carry the voice of socialism into the smallest towns and most remote factories.

2. From the Co-operatives our party will also derive a moral advantage which is not to be despised.

The Socialist Party proposed to substitute for the government of persons the administration of things; the future society will be a union of free men possessing in common the instruments of production and administering in the interests of all, its collective property. Now it is denied that the working class has the necessary ability for carrying on properly not only this gigantic administration, but even the smallest commercial enterprise; from this the conclusion is drawn that it is necessary to maintain the wage system and the arbitrary government of persons.

It is worth to consider the contempt with which a bourgeois merchant turns into ridicule "the lack of practical spirit" on the part of socialists. According to him a socialist is an unfortunate to whom the theory and practice of "business" is a sealed book.

If by "business" is meant all the means, legal or illegal, by which the merchant struggles against the competition of his rivals of the same class (from advertising, which is often the most shameful lying, up to adulterations of every kind) then, the socialist is not a "good business man," since he organizes Co-operatives of consumption, which are intended for no other purpose than to suppress competition under several of its forms; the competition of the middle man, who are sup-

pressed; the competition of the consumers, who are associated, the competition even of the producers, since the Co-operatives tend on the one hand to manufacture their own goods, on the other hand to unite the producers into associations, with which they may enter into agreements.

It is evident that if "business" is the art of "doing up" one's competitors, the managers of a Co-operative cannot claim to be called business men. But if business is simply the capacity for good administration, one only needs to examine our socialist Co-operatives and their prosperity, to be convinced that the socialists are as practical as the large or the small business men of the bourgeois. It is very rarely that a socialist Co-operative disappears. Almost all of them survive, most of them grow, gain in membership and increase in a still greater proportion their scale of business, creating new departments in proportion as their resources increase.

Thus the socialists prove their administrative capacity in an unmistakable way, that is to say, by administering. This proof, a constantly increasing moral advantage, the socialist party owes to its Co-operatives. This proof, we maintain, will increase in value every day. Indeed, the Co-operatives of consumption not only tend to increase continually, but they are inevitably pushing into new forms of organization.

A Co-operative of consumption must buy at wholesale, subjects ready to be consumed, but in certain cases it is more advantageous to manufacture them itself. This comes about especially in the case of bread: Many of the Co-operatives have ovens and bakers whom they employ. In the northern region of France out of 50 Co-operatives there are barely two which do not make their own bread (those of Wals-lès-Aves and Avion); the Co-operatives at Avion buy their bread at an outside bakery which delivers it at the homes of members and allows a rebate of two per cent.

In proportion as the Co-operative is called upon to satisfy more numerous wants, it is for its interest to manufacture a greater variety of articles in order to reduce the cost price. It comes into just the same position as the large merchants who find it to their advantage to manufacture for themselves the goods which they sell and the raw material from which these goods are formed. For example, the grocery house of Felix Potin has a factory just outside Paris. It cultivates its own vineyards and manufactures its wine. The Paris clothing store "Au Point Neuf" cuts its clothing by machinery in layers a foot thick; a great woollen house, at Roubaix finds it worth while to carry on for itself the raising of sheep in the Argentine Republic.

Not to go outside of Co-operatives, we recall the Federation of Manchester with its factories for food products, its two soap factories, its two shoe factories, its tannery, its factory for woollen goods and woollen garments, its annual production of six million dollars, about one-tenth of its consumption, its seven steamships which go to seek out for it the products of the entire world, its 3,181 workmen and employees. But if we consider the Federations, taken together, they have an annual production of twelve million dollars (1-12 of their consumption) employing 15,300 workmen and clerks.

No federation of the socialist Co-operatives having as yet been effected, we can only hope for such a development of production among ourselves. But this extension is inevitable. Already the Vocruit of Ghent, outside of its bakery which makes 100,000 loaves of bread a week, outside of its coffee-room and its meeting halls, outside of its branches throughout the city, outside of its festival hall (the most beautiful in the city and formerly the habitual meeting place of the financial and industrial aristocracy of Ghent) possesses its own manufacturing chemical works, because it finds it better to make for itself the medicines which it furnishes to its members, and it is building a great bazaar for novelties, above which there will be halls for meetings.

Ever if the Co-operatives of a country do not form a federation they will be interested in assisting as stockholders and in maintaining as customers workingmen's factories, such as the Workingmen's Shoe Factory, and the Workingmen's Glass Factory, no doubt if there were 250,000 socialist Co-operatives in France the life of the glass workers of Aini would be far more tolerable.

Moreover, we shall succeed in federating our Co-operatives, for, if the French law does not favor the federation of Co-operatives, at least it permits the formation of corporations in which these Co-operatives can be interested. The first difficulties are a little greater than for the English societies but the result will be equally valuable. The construction of factories belonging to the socialist Co-operatives, that is to say, to the proletariat.

Thus, by developing normally its economic institutions, the socialist party will prove to its enemies that it is capable of administering things in a practical manner while conforming to the principles of justice and of property.

3. Let us add that, as Vandervelde has profoundly said, the socialist party will show itself as something more even than a great united and living party: it will show within the capitalist society an embryo of collectivist society which, when the development of Co-operatives is completed, will become a country which had become wholly socialist would suffice to itself in the midst of the nations still subject to the capitalist regime. There again experience would come to the relief of theory. The possibility of a collectivist society would be demonstrated by its already existing in the midst of capitalism. 4. Finally, the humblest socialist Co-operative has the immense merit of

forming a link between the present and the future.

It harmonizes the theorists of the Revolution who show us the final end to reach, with the practical tacticians who are sometimes mislabeled "reformers," and who reasonably demand in the name of the proletariat, immediate improvements in the conditions of the working class.

We have a right to desire these improvements, but we should ask them from ourselves, from our own strength, our own energy. "The emancipation of the laborers must be the work of the laborers themselves."

Now, the Co-operatives of consumption are a complete response to this great word of Marx; unlike the reforms which the bourgeois concede and may at any time recall, they are "the work of the laborers themselves," a work inalienable and fruitful.

They show in what way the question of reforms must be solved. They show that there are excellent reforms, reforms which the people work out by themselves and for themselves, reforms which at once improve the condition of the proletarians while preparing them for their complete and final enfranchisement. They show the absurdity of the question, "Should we sacrifice the present generation to future generations?" Between ourselves and our children there is no struggle of interests, there is no conflict of egotisms. As there exists an actual solidarity between the laborers of the different nations, there is likewise an absolute solidarity between those of successive ages. Neither this solidarity of successive times, nor the international solidarity of the laborers, needs to be created by us and through our sacrifice; it exists of itself, it is the very fact of our necessities which by forcing us to improve our condition prepares the future of the revolutionary proletariat.

The socialist Co-operatives of consumption are improving the actual life of the laborers and meanwhile preparing for the triumph of collectivism. Through them will be manifested the union of the workers not only of all countries but also of all times.

Translated from the French of Maurice Lajol, by Charles H. Kerr. (To be continued.)

LABOR ITEMS.

And Notes From Trades Union Journals and Estimates, Translated by Charles H. Kerr.

Flow trust is now an accomplished fact. Capital \$100,000,000. O yes, the trust are going to bust, all right.

The Labor Review, of Williamsport, Pa., has come out in support of the Socialist party nominees in this city.

First payment of old age pensions have been made in Sidney, N. S. W. over 1,000 persons receiving sums ranging between \$1.50 and \$10.50.

The New Era, of Philadelphia, has come out in support of the Socialist party ticket. It says the Wannamaker "reformers" are as bad as Quayites.

Salt trust is forming with the object of controlling all the salt mines of the world. International character of capitalism are becoming more apparent every day.

Judge Baker has again distinguished himself in the injunction line. This time the "talking gun on paper" is leveled against the strikers at the Can-key plant in Hammond, Ind.

Western Consolidated Company is the name of the newest trust which has just been formed by the amalgamation of the five largest crushed stone companies in the middle west.

Reports from San Francisco state that the Teamster's strike has collapsed, the men going back to work after failing to compel the employers to recognize the union.

Coal miners of northern Florida to the number of 100,000 are about to strike for an increase of wages, in spite of the efforts of the national government. The "nothing to arbitrate" idea seems not to be confined to the U. S. alone.

The son of a big railroad official was recently killed in the Burlington yards through being run over by an engine. He was ambitious to learn the railroad business "from the bottom up" and therefore began as a switch man.

Strike of linemen against Chicago Telephone Company still remains unsettled. President of Company asserts his willingness to treat with the strikers as "individuals." Nothing to arbitrate, as per usual.

Fifteen negroes were shot last week at Caney Springs, Tenn., by what is described as a "mob of whites." Several of the negroes were suspected of petty thefts, so the relative "sacredness" of life or property was again tested.

Paul Corcoran, one of the victims of the Idaho "bull pen," has been pardoned. He was accused of shooting a scab miner, and, after a farcical trial, during which it was proven that he was 15 miles from the spot, sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment.

Cleveland Citizen has spared no pains to make investigations as to the past history of Czolgosz. Result—He was never identified with the Socialist party but always voted the Republican ticket. Did so last fall and voted for the man he shot. Relatives are also all Republicans.

There may be a "maximum penalty of fourteen years" hanging over Bobby Burke, but that gentleman has no doubt inspected the suspending gear before-hand, and satisfied himself that it is more than equal to the strain.

LOCAL PARTY PROGRESS.

Reports of Organizers of the North, South, West and 6th District Divisions, on public meetings, party from financial returns, and general agitation for the past week.

Record of growing activity.

NORTH SIDE.

The meetings at corner Congress and State Streets will be continued until the weather prevents.

On Wednesday evening, the North Division will send speakers to the corner, and on other nights the South Division club (1st and 2nd ward branches) will have charge of the meetings. All speakers who wish to speak to a good sized crowd from 100 to 1,000, should come down to the meetings on Wednesday, Saturday and Sundays and in fact on every day in the week.

The only meetings—outdoor—that will be continued are those at the corner of Washington Place and North Clark Street on Thursday evenings where large crowds gathered last week despite the cold weather.

Another thing that should be attended to is the sale of the Pamphlet "Socialism vs. Anarchy."

This will offset the attempts to place Socialism and other confused ideas in the same category.

Copies in all quantities can be secured at the Call office. Branches and Party members take notice.

WEST SIDE.

The meeting of the West Division Committee was called to order promptly at 10:30 Sunday, October 6th and Comrade Gillespie was elected chairman. The secretary not being present, Comrade Balhouse was elected secretary, pro tem. On roll call all wards responded but the 15th and 16th. The report of organizers showed activity of branches to secure halls for winter agitation, also securing bondsmen in their respective wards in case of trouble with the police.

As there are a number of wards too unorganized it was decided to make a tour to hold propaganda meetings, quest upon all branches to contribute to the treasury of the Division so that financial aid can be given such wards in holding meetings and thereby helping them to gain and placing them all on a solid footing.

All ward organizers are hereby notified that all dues paid by a member must be accompanied with a due stamp as no one will be or is considered a member in good standing who has not the necessary stamps pasted on his membership card. There are three ward organizations in the West Division that have not received payment of dues with stamps at one time or another and thereby practically withheld support from the local, state and National organizations.

The financial report for the week ending October 4 is as follows:

Balance from Sept. 30, \$11.35	
11th Ward for due stamps.....	1.50
12th Ward for due stamps.....	5.00
15th Ward collection.....	1.35
15th Ward for due stamps.....	3.00
15th Ward for due stamps.....	3.00
15th Ward collection.....	3.00
15th Ward for due stamps.....	1.50
15th Ward collection.....	1.50
15th Ward for due stamps.....	1.50
Phonic Com. per Kennedy.....	30.00

Disbursements—

To Ex. Comm. on stamp acct.....	5.00
To Ex. Comm. on card acct.....	5.00
To Klenke bal. on wages acct.....	10.50
To Workers' Call from phone.....	30.00
Jan. 8, Smith.....	30.00
Org. West Div. Balance on hand.....	34.34

SOUTH SIDE.

South Side Financial Report:

Receipts—	
1st Ward Card Cards.....	1.50
Pile and Drum Corps C. Cards.....	3.00
2nd Ward due stamps.....	2.00
3rd Ward due stamps.....	2.00
Headquarters Collection.....	2.50
2nd Ward Organization Fund.....	1.50
3rd Ward Organization Fund.....	1.75
Balance from last week.....	18.13
Total.....	34.00
Expenses—	
Hall Rent.....	10.00
For Call Cards.....	1.50
Due Stamps.....	5.00
Total.....	16.50
Balance on hand.....	17.50

Socialist Temple Notes.

On Saturday evening, October 12 and Sunday evening, October 13, Comrade F. G. Strickland will speak at the Socialist Temple for the first time in many months. It is hoped that all of Comrade Strickland's many friends will be present. On next Wednesday night Comrade John Collins will speak at the Temple.

Comrade Strickland will probably speak on some night of this week.

A date has been arranged for the Temple on Wednesday, October 23, on the subject: Resolved that the teachings of the Marxist Testament tend toward Socialism. Comrade Walter Higgins will take the affirmative and Comrade Fred Underman the negative.

Comrade W. H. Wise will deliver his last speech in Chicago before his departure for California on Sunday, Oct. 28.

Mother Jones will be at the Temple in the evening of the 29th.

Read in the Political announcements of the Daily News.

are you still waiting for subscribers?

Bricklayers Club.

Meeting was called to order at 8 p. m. on last Saturday at the Socialist Temple, 120 E. Western Ave. The temporary secretary stated that the books of the former secretary and treasurer had not yet arrived as was expected, and he suggested that the regular order of business be proceeded with. Comrade Johnson was elected chairman of the evening, and resolutions were at once called for the offices of Financial and Corresponding Secretaries, Treasurer and Librarian.

The following members were duly elected: Financial Secretary, Herman Kock; Corresponding Secretary, Daniel Donahue; Treasurer, John C. Thibroucher; Librarian, Reuben Vorpahl.

An auditing committee was elected to audit the books of the former Secretary and Treasurer, and present their report at the next regular meeting, October 15th, so that books may be turned over to the newly elected officers.

The business of the club was then suspended to permit Comrade John Collins, of the machinists, to give an address. Comrade Collins' appearance on the platform was greeted with hearty applause. The speaker selected as his subject the necessity of organization, such as the Socialist Bricklayers' Educational Club, in all trades and crafts. He pointed out that under the NIGHT SHIELDS ETA

present competitive system the absolute necessity that workingmen form class conscious bodies for the discussion of economic subjects, so that the working class might act intelligently when the opportunity for the removal of the evil conditions of today presented itself.

He illustrated this need further, by pointing out the fact that the children of the working class were debarrd by capitalism from acquiring education. They were being taken from the schools long before anything remotely approaching an adequate education could be obtained, and packed into the factories and department stores to satisfy the demands of the profit system. This resulted in the displacement of the fathers of the children and other able-bodied men, the labor of the children being cheaper. At this point Comrade Collins was liberally applauded.

The speaker concluded by stating that one of the best means of propaganda consisted in the distribution of socialist literature, mentioning particularly the Workers' Call as an efficient instrument for that purpose. He urged the members present to take a goodly supply of the paper for distribution wherever possible, and make a special effort to increase its circulation by securing more subscribers.

The meeting was then adjourned until Saturday, October 13th, in the same building. All members are requested to be present. Collection amounted to \$2.65.

H. KOCH.

Secretary S. E. E. C.

Free Speech Defense Fund.

Socialist Sangerbund.....	\$10.00
J. M. Anderson.....	3.00
M. J. Whalen.....	5.00
J. P. Fisher.....	5.00
C. P. Fletcher.....	5.00
C. Smith.....	2.00
M. Sullivan.....	1.00
O. Orelachia.....	1.00
C. Ash.....	2.00
T. V.....	1.00

Hall meetings.

Socialist Cigar Makers' Educational Club will hold a meeting at Educational Hall, 443 Armitage Avenue, on October 12th at 8 p. m. Good speakers will be present and a large attendance is requested.

Sunday, October 6, 8 p. m.—Socialist Hall, cor. Milwaukee Avenue and Armitage. Speaker: Tom J. Morgan. Subject: Equality.

Avondale Branch, 57th Ward, will give an entertainment Saturday, Oct. 12th, at Whipple Hall, Belmont and Whipple. Speakers, Mary E. Olson and John Collins. There will be dancing and singing in addition to the speaking. All comrades of the 57th Ward and vicinity are specially invited. Tickets 10 cents.

We can use the services of some party members for a few evenings per week in the Call office. Volunteers who can spare the time should call and see the business manager.

SOCIALIST PARTY OF CHICAGO.

Branch Directory.

COMMITTEES.

GENERAL COMMITTEE meets first Saturday of every month at Schiller Hall, 3rd floor, Schiller Street, 100 E. Randolph Street. M. H. Taft, Secretary, 30 N. Clark Street.

BRANCHES.

The following directory announces only the business meetings of the various branches. All agitation meetings will be announced in the "List of Meetings," which will be found on the first page of every issue of The Workers' Call.

FIRST AND SECOND WARDS—Meet every Friday, 8th p. m., at 1114 Wabash Ave. (corner) Secretary, W. E. Yeoman, 1230 State Street. Organizer, Louis Baudard, 1236 State Street.

THIRD WARD—Headquarters, 121 E. 31st Street; meets every Monday at 8 p. m.; Secretary, A. E. Yeoman, 1230 State Street. Organizer, Louis Baudard, 1236 State Street.

FOURTH WARD—Meets every 2d and 4th Monday night at 305 E. Halsted. Lauenburger Hall, Sec. Joe Trent, 20 E. Twenty-fourth Street. Organizer, H. DeWitt, 1139 Halsted St.

FIFTH WARD—Meets every second and fourth Monday at 450 Archer Ave. Secretary and Organizer, Mrs. A. M. Finsterboch, 2000 Archer Ave.

SIXTH WARD—Meets first and third Thursday nights at 40 E. 43d Street. Secretary M. Kleininger, 4514 Lake Ave. Organizer, A. J. Nielsen, 345 E. 43d Street.

SEVENTH WARD—Meets every second and fourth Friday evenings at 8 o'clock, at 602 E. 3rd St. Sec. Peyton Boswell, 627 Washington Avenue; Organizer, Stanley Klamdelski, 418 E. 1 1/2th Street.

EIGHTH WARD—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at 8 o'clock, at 123 1/2th Street, corner Buffalo Street. T. J. Vind, Secretary, 123 1/2th Street.

NINTH TENTH AND NINETEENTH WARDS—Meet every 1st and 3rd Monday at Porges Hall, Jefferson and Maxwell Streets; Secretary, Mary E. Collins, 50 W. Taylor St.

ELEVENTH WARD—Every 2nd and 4th Thursday at Janswille Hall, 31st Street and Paulina Street. Robert Plocher, 408 Wabash Ave.

TWELFTH WARD—Meets every Tuesday evening at 235 W. 23rd Place. School of Socialism every evening. Secretary G. J. Sindelar, 1128 E. Albany Ave.

THIRTEENTH WARD—Every Friday evening, 8 p. m., at Socialist Hall, 120 E. Western Ave. Sec'y Mrs. E. H. Daly, 43 E. Western Ave. Organizer J. Gillespie, 513 Warren Ave. Phone, Reley 533.

FOURTEENTH WARD—Every Friday at 8 o'clock, 120 E. Western Ave. Grand and Western Avenues; Secretary, E. Cone, 121 Emerson Avenue.

FIFTEENTH WARD BRANCH—Meets Friday at 8 o'clock, 120 E. Western Ave. Sec'y F. H. Kuchensacker, 450 N. Winchester Ave.

SIXTEENTH WARD—Every 2nd and 4th Friday, 8 o'clock, 120 E. Western Ave. and Milwaukee Ave.; Secretary, O. Beardsick, 346 N. Wood St.

SEVENTEENTH WARD—Every 1st and 3rd Friday, Aurora Hall, Huron St. and Milwaukee Ave.; Secretary, A. Mosk, 461 N. Wood St.

EIGHTEENTH WARD—First and third Wednesday at 477 W. Madison Street; Secretary John Gillespie, 477 W. Madison Street.

TWENTIETH WARD—Every Thursday at Socialist Temple, 120 E. Western Avenue; Secretary, James K. Smith, 412 W. Madison Street.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD—Every first and third Monday, 8 p. m., 121 North Clark St. Secretary, R. Morris, 25 N. Clark St.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD—Every second Tuesday in the month at 55 Clybourn Avenue; Secretary, Robt. Baur, 522 Blackhawk Street.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD—Meets first and third Monday, 8 p. m., at 491 Belmont Street. Sec'y Holthausen Jr., Secretary.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD—Every 2nd and fourth Tuesday at 8 p. m., at 491 Belmont Street and Diversey Blvd.; Secretary, E. G. Kraus, 441 Lincoln Ave.

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD—Every first and third Monday, 8 p. m., at 491 Belmont Street. Sec'y Ruth Dick Hall, 477 Aldine Avenue.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD BRANCH—Meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 491 Belmont Street. Sec'y A. T. Johnson, 333 Clybourn Avenue.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 1—AYONDALE—Meets every Friday at 106 W. Wellington Street; Secretary, Wm. H. Lanningwell, 60 W. Wellington St.

TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD, No. 2—IRVING PARK—Meets every Saturday evening at 117 Irving Park Boulevard. G. F. Gilmack, Secretary, 2345 Mitchell Avenue.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 3—CHAGIN—Every first and third Monday, Lindstrom's Hall, 1018 N. 51st Ave. Secretary, J. Harris, 1050 W. Montrose Ave.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 4—ALMIRA—Meets every Monday eve. at 8 o'clock at Miss Hall, cor. Armitage and Kedzie Aves. J. Goulet, Secretary, 63 McLean Ave.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 5—SWEDISH SETTLEMENT—Secretary Fred Whammond, 212 N. Whipple Street.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 6—HANSON PARK—Secretary, Daniel Zatkos, 111 N. 4th Court.

TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD—Every Friday at headquarters, Socialist Educational Hall, Armitage and Kedzie Aves. Sec'y, Inga Johnson, 1245 North Washenaw Ave.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD—Meets on call at 544 Ashland Ave. Organizer, Wm. S. Ellis, 547 Ashland Ave.

THIRTIETH WARD—Secretary, F. W. Fisher, 635 Westworth Avenue.

THIRTY-FIRST WARD—Every Friday at Tonia Hall, 59th and Aberdeen Streets, 8 p. m. Secretary, E. P. Newman, 6716 Loomis Street. Organizer, P. Horsley, 625 Aberdeen St.

THIRTY-SECOND WARD—Meets 1st and third Friday, 8 p. m., at 73 1/2th St. Secretary, Lillie M. Forberg, 6110 Halsted St. Organizer, G. Anderson, 7123 Emerald Ave.

THIRTY-THIRD WARD—Every second fourth Wednesday evening at 114th Street and Michigan Avenue; Secretary, G. P. Dennis, 1147 Park Avenue. Organizer, H. DeBoer, 414 West 114th Street.

THIRTY-FOURTH WARD BRANCH—Meets every 1st and 3rd Friday at 123 Harrison Street.

THIRTY-FIFTH WARD, No. 1—Public lecture and entertainment the first and third Thursday each month at Linstrom's Hall, 6th Ave. and Lake St. John M. Smith, Sec'y, 134 N. 5th Ave.

KARL MARX CLUB—Every second and fourth Monday evenings at 200 Harrison Street. Sec'y, John Vogt, 100 Calzed Ave.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meets every Monday night at 1114 W. 51st St. Sec'y, M. H. Taft, Secretary, 30 N. Clark Street.

EIGHTH WARD GERMAN CLUB—Every first and third Friday evenings at 9130 South Chicago Avenue; Secretary, Ferdinand Janke, 16313 Ave. K.

FREDERICK ENGELS CLUB—Meets every 1st Monday at 1114 W. 51st St. Sec'y, M. H. Taft, Secretary, 30 N. Clark Street.

POLISH BRANCHES—POLISH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Meets every Monday at Polish headquarters, 414 Noble Street; Secretary, F. Cienclara, 481 Noble Street.

SEVENTEENTH WARD BRANCH—Every Saturday at 414 Noble Street; Secretary, M. Plick, 414 Noble Street.

EIGHTH WARD BRANCH—Every Sunday, 8 p. m., at Pirog's Hall, 64th Street and Superior Avenue; Secretary, F. Rudzinski, 5757 Market Ave.

TENTH WARD BRANCH—Every Saturday evening at Pirog's Hall, 18th Street and Ashland Avenue; Secretary, K. Kosturak, 617 W. 23rd Street.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD BRANCH—Every first and third evenings, Kodachick Hall, 4th and Wood Streets.

LADIES' BRANCH—Every first Sunday at 833 1/2th Street; Secretary, Mrs. H. Felick, 432 1/2th St.

EDUCATIONAL CLUBS—SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at 1039 Milwaukee Ave.

THE NORTH SIDE SPEAKERS' CLUB—Meets every Tuesday evening at 133 N. Clark St. Basement, at 8 p. m. All North Side comrades should attend.

LADIES' POLITICAL AND EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Lecture and reading rooms at 608 E. Halsted Street; meetings every Friday night.

SOCIALIST BRICKLAYERS' EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Meets every Saturday, 8 p. m., at Socialist Temple, 120 E. Western Ave. Sec'y, J. Langenberg, Treasurer, 315 Sheffield Ave.

LADIES' AUXILIARY—Meets every Thursday at the Socialist Temple, 120 South Western Ave., 8 p. m. All women interested in socialism are invited to attend and become members. Interesting lectures and discussions. Mrs. D. H. Daly, Secretary, 461 South Western Avenue.

ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE, South Side Division, meets every Sunday morning 9:30 at Socialist Hall, 763 W. 43rd St. G. Anderson, Secretary, J. W. Saunders, Organizer, 501 W. 43rd Street.

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Don't Forget

The Third Annual GRAND BALL

given by the Socialist Educational Club at Wicker Park Hall, 361-363 W. North Ave., Saturday evening, October 12th. Tickets 15 cents. Entrance at 8 p. m. M. Cohn's Orchestra.

Special Notice

To all Machinists living on the North Side to attend the meetings of Lake View Lodge which meets every 2nd and 4th Monday nights at 1106 North Halsted St.

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120 E. Western Ave. Phone 333 Sunday.

Sec'y, E. Cone, 604 W. Hudson St. Business Agent, J. P. Larson, 647 W. Erie Street.

ENTERTAINMENT MEETINGS: Oct. 13, Sunday, 8 p. m., F. G. Strickland, Oct. 14, Wednesday, 8 p. m., John Collins.

"You'll have to Show me." A copy of "Missouri Socialist" Published at 22 N. 4th St., St. Louis, Mo. Bright and Brassy. One year \$5.

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The number with which your paper is printed is 137. If the number of your paper corresponds with this number your subscription is correct.

THE WORKERS' CALL.

THE WORKERS' CALL is published by the SOCIALIST PARTY of Chicago and has for its aim the education of the workers along the lines of scientific, class-conscious, revolutionary socialism. For this purpose only it appears.

"Workingmen of all countries unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains; you have a world to gain."
THIRD YEAR.—WHOLE NO. 137. CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1901. PRICE ONE CENT.

CLASS INTERESTS

Socialists of Ohio Receive An Object Lesson Thereon

SEND LETTER OF INQUIRY

Their Candidate for Governor Loses His Position for Averting Socialism

The following letter addressed to the Union Mutual Life Insurance Co. office in Cincinnati, O., by the Socialist Party of that state, needs no preface, being sufficiently explanatory in itself:

Dayton, O., Oct. 5th 1901.
Union Mutual Life Insurance Co.,
Portland, Maine.

Gentlemen:
We are informed that you have terminated the contract of Mr. Harry C. Thompson as cashier of your Cincinnati Agency, stating: "We are positive that it would not be for the best interests of a person holding the views of a socialist or who belongs to any party organization which aims to destroy the conditions under which only it is possible for institutions like ours to exist and prosper."

Mr. Thompson is the nominee of the Socialist Party for Governor of Ohio. This action of yours is of more importance than its personal effect on him; though all people who hold human life and character as sacred as we do, will join with us in stating that it is a matter of very serious import. If a representative corporation attacks a representative individual for his views upon economics and government, we desire that the issue which you have so clearly stated should be fully considered.

The socialist beliefs in insurance but are convinced that the evolution of human life and needs, call for a re-adjustment of the manner and results of its operation. If the interests of the people are not identical with those of the corporations, it is only a question of time before the corporation must give way.

We believe in evolution and the power behind evolution. The Literary Digest for Sept. 25th contains several articles which show that economic questions are becoming of greater national importance each day, and are not matters of concern only to what you consider an insignificant Socialist Party. History records many an evolution and revolution of the common people against which rulers and money interests have set themselves in vain. Socialists are the patrons and champions of the present struggle.

We would be glad to discuss this question with you as with any other people; but do not know that this would be welcome to you. Therefore we simply ask that you kindly inform us if you wish your action in this case to be interpreted as beginning a class war. Socialism means that the interests of the whole people are paramount to those of a few individuals.

Yours Very Truly,
Ohio State Committee
Socialist Party,
W. G. CRITCHLOW,
Secretary.

This letter was addressed to the above named Insurance Company on October 5th. Whether they have deigned to reply to it or not we have not yet heard, although in our opinion they will not consider a reply expedient. The same plea which they allege as a reason for discharging this particular employee will hold good in declining to reply—"It would not be for the best interests of the company" to do so.

Mr. Thompson has been discharged because the ideas which he holds would destroy the conditions under which the Insurance Company exists and prospers. It will be apparent then that the Insurance Company is in the line of self defense.

These conditions about whose preservation the company is seemingly so solicitous, are the conditions which permit a minority of the population to appropriate to their own use and enjoyment, the product of the labor of the majority, without giving any equivalent for the same. To this minority the company belongs. The Insurance Company is a mere tool.

But it requires labor to administer and operate an insurance company. Certainly, but the labor produces nothing—it is merely expended in devising ways and means by which necessary things already produced can be appropriated to the use of the few.

It is not strange that the prosperous people, connected with it should endeavor to keep it as it is, and look upon every one who would touch it as an enemy to be punished or suppressed.

It may be said perhaps that under these conditions, insurance companies are necessary. The socialists will not deny that. But they insist that the CONDITIONS themselves are either necessary or rapidly becoming so, and therefore they are preparing for their abolition.

Now what are the conditions for which Mr. Thompson stands? As a socialist he holds that those who produce should appropriate the entire value

of their labor, and wants conditions established which will make this possible. And in working for the attainment of this state of society he necessarily antagonizes the "best interests" of those who prosper under the conditions of the present.

It was for this reason he was discharged from his position of cashier in the office of the Insurance company. He was championing the interests of the class which produces and does not appropriate, against the interests of the class which appropriates but does not produce—the interests of the working class as against the interests of the capitalist class. The party asks the company if the discharge of Comrade Thompson is to be interpreted as the beginning of a class war. This question is really superfluous. The company knows perfectly well that it is not the beginning, but merely an incident illustrative of the present existence of a class war. And they know also that if the working class only become as conscious of that fact as they are, that insurance companies will have to go out of business. But the fact that they have discharged Comrade Thompson does not mean that they have got rid of a combatant on the opposing side.

On the contrary they have merely given him an increased opportunity to attack still more effectively the conditions under which their "institution" prospers. They have helped by their action to bring the recognition of the existence of the CLASS STRUGGLE to many who perhaps might have still remained in ignorance of it for a time. And they have provided this paper with an illustration by which its truth can be again insisted upon in these columns.

It is little use in saying that a man's political ideas should not be made a cause for discharging him from his position. Perhaps this should not be so, but it is better to face the fact that it is so and inquire the reason therefor, than waste time in uselessly deploring what at present cannot be prevented. If the working class of Ohio conclude that the prosperity of a life insurance company or any other capitalistic institution is superior to their own, they will, in the coming election, of course, place a representative of capitalist interests in the Governor's chair. But if they have learned the lesson that the insurance company has given them, on the existence of ANTAGONISTIC CLASS INTERESTS, they will place Comrade Thompson, the socialist representative, the representative of the interests of their class, at the head of the parade.

Notice.
Any subscribers to the Call who are not receiving the paper regularly, are requested to give notice at once to the business manager. All cases of non-delivery will be investigated promptly and a reply given. Comrades knowing of cases of non-delivery will please report them at once.

M. H. Taft,
Business Manager.

Bismarckian Socialism.

Here is a chunk from Consul-General Gunther's report on matters economic in Germany:

"While large manufacturing establishments of shoes in Germany are combining, independent shoemakers are seeking to obtain the advantages of production on a large scale without giving up their individuality. A meeting was recently held in this city (Frankfurt) to discuss the advisability of establishing a central workshop for the local shoe concerns and a committee was appointed to devise a plan. It is proposed to start a factory with the most modern machinery where every member can have his work done. This is said to be the first attempt in Germany at a co-operative factory. It is stated that work will be pushed, and that the PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT WILL MATERIALLY ASSIST THE NEW ENTERPRISE, but in what manner is not divulged so far."

School of Socialism.

The classes of the School of Social Economy under the direction of Comrade May Wood Simons have arranged to meet as follows. Socialist Temple, 120 South Western Avenue, Monday, October 22nd, Thursday October 25th, Socialist Headquarters, 705 West 3rd Street and Wednesday, Oct. 23rd at 7 1/2 Hill Street.

This gives a class in each division of the city and makes it possible for anyone to attend on payment of a single admission. At the first meeting at each of these places the lecture on "The Earth as the Home of Man" will be given. Everyone is welcome to attend at this first meeting free of charge and it is hoped there will be a large attendance. The plan and work of the school will then be explained.

Orders Wanted.

Socialist Co-operative delivers any direction 3 miles from Temple, 120 S. Western Ave.:
Washburn Flour per bl. \$4.15
Coffee 50c
Best Rice 50c
Select Prunes 50c
ON Sardines 50c
Mustard 50c
Canned Corn 50c
Canned Tomatoes 50c
Baker's Cocoa 50c
Crisper Jack 50c
A hundred other articles at lowest prices. Order your coal now before advance.

THE LOCAL FORUM

Report of Proceedings of the General Committee.

FUTURE AGITATION PLANNED

The Free Speech Defense Fund. Central Headquarters Discussed. Winter Festival. Picnic Report, etc.

Minutes of meeting of General Committee, Socialist Party, Chicago, held at Assembly Hall, October 15th, 1901. Comrade Knox in the chair. Thirty-three members were present, representing twenty-two branches.

The following were seated as delegates from the 25th Ward Branch, O. A. Harold; 25th Ward, Chas. Fletcher; 31st Ward, Louis Rivet, E. Anderson, A. Browne, D. Roberts, and J. B. Hafertig.

The minutes of meeting of General Committee held September 7th (the previous meeting), and also minutes of meetings of Executive Committee of September 8th, 16th, 23d, and 29th, were read and approved.

LOCAL HUSTLERS

How the 35th Ward Intend to Get After the Heathen

THEIR PLAN OF CAMPAIGN

Suggestions for Propaganda Which May Prove Valuable to Other Branches

From the 35th Ward—Greetings:
It will interest our comrades throughout Chicago to learn what we, the new 35th are now doing, and what we contemplate doing this winter. Let all ward secretaries, for that matter, tell all the city what is a-going in their respective districts, so that we can learn from each other the diverse methods and ways of spreading the gospel of socialism.

The 35th is a medium ward as concerns socialist sentiment—the "roll of honor" (I mean the total socialist vote) last April numbered 24, or 5 per cent. of the 5,000 votes cast by the ward. East of the N. W. car shops where Comrades Strickland and Higgins

TO PARTY MEMBERS.

We desire to remind you that this paper is the property of the Socialist Party, and you being a member of the Party are naturally interested in its welfare.

It is Now the Best Socialist Paper in the Country!

Is going to be better still!

IT OUGHT TO HAVE 100,000 IT CAN HAVE

Subscribers Here in Chicago!

To obtain which we want to secure the services of 1,000 men, women and children, so if you are out of employment and can devote your entire time to the work, or being employed can still give a part of your time to it, or know any one else, whether a socialist or not, that can take up the work, call and see us and we will acquaint you with the handsome inducements we are now offering to all who can secure us subscribers.

Money talks, and we have got it to burn. Bring your matches with you. The Executive Committee has under consideration the proposition to establish the following departments as regular features of the paper, and will adopt and put them in effect as soon as we can secure the services of some of the comrades who will volunteer to act as department editors. If you think you can fill the bill come in and let us talk it over.

The Class Struggle—strikes, lock-outs, injunctions, etc.

Possibilities, the Brighter Side—suggestions for improvement in production and distribution.

News of the Week and its Philosophy

Deep Shots by the Way Side.

Woman's Work, to be edited by a woman

Investigation and Truth.

Propaganda, suggested by the party members.

Worker's Column (by the Business Manager).

Borrowed Thoughts (quippings from socialist publications).

News of the Movement, Domestic and Foreign.

"Any member having any write-ups or clippings that we could use in any of the above departments, will confer a favor by sending them in. And while you are at it please chase yourself around to your next branch meeting and get acquainted with the comrades, and see if there isn't some thing you can do for the party, and while there kindly vote yes on the following proposition:

Resolved, That the name of the Worker's Call be changed to the "Chicago Socialist," as we believe the change will materially aid us in getting the 100,000 subscribers.

You have possibly noticed that we run some ads., and it is quite likely you will want some of the goods or services they have to offer; if so, you will confer a favor on us by favoring them with your patronage, and when you do so please be sure to get a check from them and mail it to us; as we want more ads., to which we will devote three columns, and having the check we can demonstrate that we are influencing trade. Don't send in one word's change and forget the next, but keep shooting them at us. We need them.

The Executive Committee,
D. EVANS.

We could use some additional desks and tables at the Call Office for special work that is being carried on. Comrades who can let us have the use of either of these would please inform Comrade Taft.

List of Donations.

The following donations to the Call have been received since last report (Sept. 11):

International Brotherhood of Book-Binders Association.....\$ 4.00
Seventh Ward Branch..... 1.00
P. F. Nelson..... 1.00
..... 1.00
West Division (Picnic proceeds)..... 1.00
Aug. Olson..... .50
West Division (Picnic proceeds)..... .50

Come and Hear Them.

The Socialist Business Fund will give concert at the Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western Ave., on Sunday evening, Oct. 20 at 7:30 P. M.

Franklin M. W. Newirth, editor of the Socialist Spirit will speak. Songs from All welcome!

Have you read "Socialism versus Anarchy"? If not, why not!

DIDN'T HURT THEM

Second Annual Report of the Federal Steel Co. a Significant Document for Organized Labor.

It might be as well to call the attention of Mr. Shaffer to the financial report of the United States Steel Corporation recently issued, and it will doubtless also satisfy those peculiar individuals who have been howling for "publicity" as a remedy for the "Trust evil."

The net earnings of the Trust for six months have been nearly \$5,000,000, which the workers have produced and the non-workers appropriated. Here is the statement which follows, and it is to be hoped that the defeated strikers and their leader will be able to draw a moral therefrom.

"We are well satisfied with the showing and we believe our stockholders will be also. The fact that in the six months our earnings were so large may mystify many people, but as a matter of fact THE STRIKE WAS IN NO SENSE OF THE WORD A HURT TO US for the reason that it enabled us to make at minimum cost many necessary repairs, always incident to the midsummer season, while a number of the plants, forced to close by the strikers, would have been shut down in any event to effect the repairs."

"Beyond all that, the figures are a practical demonstration of the value of concentration of control, for while the strike was on we were able so long as some of our mills were open to transfer work to them which otherwise would have gone to the closed mills."

"I venture the prediction, having in mind the large orders already placed and the outlook in the iron industry generally, that in the next six months our earnings will increase 20 or 30 per cent. beyond those of the first six months."

"Incidentally I may say that we have 1,500 tons of finished product on hand which we are unable to move because of a shortage of cars. That does not look as if PROSPERITY has come to an end, does it?"

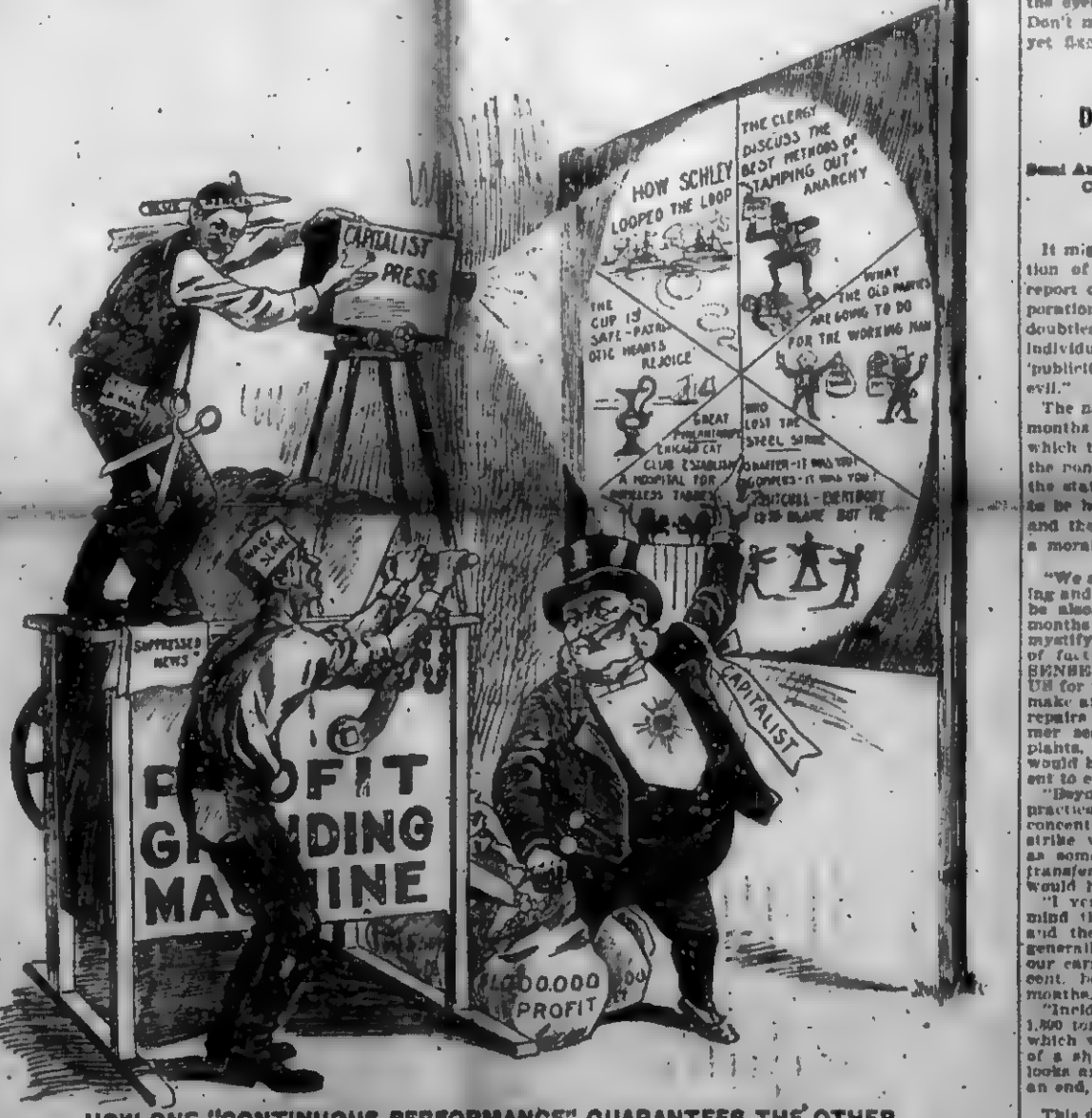
This declaration is full of significance to every workingman who will take the trouble to think for himself. It shows that in the face of the Trust the Labor Union is not only helpless but that its very efforts to better the condition of its members really adds to the strength of its enemies, and it shows further that the controllers of the Trust are fully aware of the fact. The men who produced this enormous dividend will search in vain through this statement for any recognition of themselves in any other light than that of commodities. The product of their labor goes to satisfy the "stockholders' slope, the people who own the means of production, while as for the producers they can get their satisfaction out of the knowledge that they have been whipped into submission through ignorance of their class interests. The concluding sentence also bears out to the full what we socialists have over and over again said about "prosperity"—that it exists for the capitalist class exclusively.

If the workers wish to enjoy the prosperity they create instead of allowing the non-producing classes to have a monopoly of it, they must own collectively the means of production themselves, just as the "prosperous" group of shareholders now own it. And they cannot accomplish this through the medium of an economic organization but only by using their political power in their own interests.

LOST—At Socialist Temple

Star from a ring. Set with emeralds in center and pearls in triangles of star. Finder please leave same at Workers' Call Office.

Are you still hunting for subscribers?



PLAINT OF THE POSTAL CLERK

Identification of Labor in the Post Office. Fruitless struggle for Shorter Hours in the Mailing Division. Promises Made Only to be Broken. Sullen Submission of the Clerks Becomes "Loyalty" to the Capitalist Press. An Exposure of Present Conditions by one Who Has Been Through the Mill.

The article referring to conditions of labor in the Chicago Post Office, which appeared in issue No. 123 of the Workers' Call, was no doubt a revelation to many people, but to one acquainted with the inside workings of that institution, and who has worked there and still sees a good deal of the clerks working there, the picture is not in the least overdrawn, and I can assure the reader is only too true.

The daily press has given the matter some attention, the postmaster has been caricatured as wading in a deluge of letters up to his neck and lustily crying for help. It was stated that the entire force from the executive division and all the sub-stations willingly responded to the call for help, that one million letters and 7,000 sacks of catalogues and circulars weighing 200 tons were sent out recently on one Sunday. But these statements are taken from the postmaster or high officials and the whole matter is treated as a good joke.

Of course to these officials who never work longer than seven hours per day, getting high salaries, and the men from the sub-stations who work only eight hours, this helping out in the main office may have been a novelty, but to the men in the mailing division who have toiled 10 and 12 hours every week day and every Sunday since the 1st of September, with a fair prospect of the hours increasing to 15 per day (Sunday included) up to the 1st of June, it is hardly to be expected that the situation has a humorous aspect. To them it is a grim reality, a life of drudgery.

The postmaster's talk of the "loyalty" exhibited by everybody turning out to assist in cleaning up the mail, is in reality a farce and a mockery. The cold fact is that the rank and file turned out not from a feeling of loyalty, but through fear that staying away would mean discharge, and when those who did not show up on Sunday, received notice the next day to appear before the trial board and show cause why they should not be punished or discharged for staying at home, it puts an entirely different face on the matter.

The congestion of mail, the receipt of 500 tons per day is not an accident, but the last link of a long chain of causes reaching several years back.

The mail order business which originated a few years ago with Montgomery Ward, Sears, Roebuck & Co., has today reached enormous proportions, and almost every distributing firm in Chicago has followed their example and added a mail order department to their business. The result is that the country is being flooded with catalogues and circulars advertising their wares. They advertise early and late in season and out of season—everything that happens is seized upon as a pretext for making money. When President McKinley was shot at Buffalo his "life" was immediately written up by half a dozen enterprising book firms in Chicago, taking their chances on his death. The day after the event occurred, the post office was literally swamped with prospectuses sent broadcast to agents throughout the country accompanied by glowing circulars lavishly patriotic and money making were admirably blended, telling the agents to work the thing for all it was worth as the book would sell like "hot cakes" as it was the "best money maker put upon the market for a long time."

Business is certainly good and still on the increase in the Chicago Post Office. An enormous increase in all departments and divisions in clear profits every year, as one may see through the published statements in the daily press. But how about the workers who handle this increase? Do they share in the prosperity? Not much! Still one might naturally suppose that the "government of the people" would use some of the money to employ a sufficient force that would render it unnecessary to work the present staff to death. Not so! The millions made in the Chicago Post Office are sent to Washington to cover the deficits in small post offices where business don't pay to enrich railroad companies that carry the mail to pay big salaries to officials who must be taken care of for political services rendered, but the reduction of the labor of the toiling slaves who do the actual work is never even thought of.

True, on every first of July about 100 letters are added to the working force but as stated in the "Call" this number is entirely too small to keep pace with the increase of the mail.

There is no class of workers in Chicago that are subjected to such slavish and servile conditions as the postal clerks. Fewer diggers and hod carriers, disagreeable as their work may be, are king in comparison with the clerks. The former can go home when their 8 hours is over and they have their Sundays to spend with their families, or if they work Sundays or overtime, it means extra pay. Of course the workers in the factories and elsewhere have their troubles also, but they at least have some protection to their Union.

Some extent at least, bound to respect. Not so with the postal clerk: from the time he enters the office until the work is done he is at the mercy of the foreman and knows not whether his day is to be 8 or 15 hours; he must work, work, work, until the bell rings, even though he is ready to drop from exhaustion.

The nearest corporations had as they see, rarely forget that their employees shall work every Sunday and several

hours overtime each day without extra pay. It is left for "the greatest and most grateful government on earth" to exploit its wage slaves to an extent that private greed has not yet reached.

Some years back the clerks worked about eight hours per day, but year after year as the mail increased, extra hours and Sundays were added. The officials want to make a record for themselves to please their masters, the capitalists, who own and run the government; by doing big business with few men, to make money and run the office "economically," to get out the mail on time even if it requires the men to put in 24 hours per day.

Last fall when the situation became unbearable, the clerks held meetings of protest in the gallery of the office, and elected a committee to see Charles Gordon the former postmaster, about getting some relief. This committee after a long discussion, by threatening and pleading, finally secured an agreement with Gordon in which nine hours should constitute a day's work, the left over mail to be gotten out on Sundays. This agreement worked well all winter. A few days before Gordon retired an order was received in which it was stated that the nine hour agreement was no longer in force and henceforth business would proceed on the old plan.

The 12 hours workday was again resumed and the mail piled up on all sides. The men were so exhausted through overwork that some died, while others were compelled to stay home, sick for weeks. The climax was reached on the last Sunday in March, the day before the new postmaster took hold. Under the plea that every piece of mail had to be gotten out, the men worked from 9 A. M. until 12 P. M. that day or fourteen hours in all. One of the clerks in conversation with me, described the situation as follows:

"For weeks we had worked 12 hours per day, Sunday included. As I live a long distance out, I spend about 2 1/2 hours on the cars per day and am compelled to study distribution schemes during that time. The only time that I could pass with my family was on Sunday nights after 7 o'clock."

When I arrived home that Sunday night, or rather Monday morning for it was considerably past midnight, the house was dark and my wife and children gone to bed; the supper which had been prepared with special care was standing cold on the table. The children had cried themselves to sleep because as they said their papa never came home to play with them."

No worse picture of misery from over work can be found outside the Chicago Post Office.

When the new postmaster took hold, he looked the place over, saw the stacks of mail, and the exhaustion plainly discernible amongst the office force. He told them that he knew that they were overworked and underpaid, that they had good cause to be rebellious, but as his predecessor had used up all available funds nothing could be done before the first of July when the money granted by Congress would fall due. "Stand by me, boys, till then, and your case shall be attended to and a great change made," he said. And so the "boys" stood by, and toiled on full of hope expecting the good things which July would bring. Only a few who had not forgotten other unfulfilled promises, hinted at "hot air" or of course their words were not taken seriously.

Throughout the summer the mails became somewhat lighter and the hours were reduced to 8 1/2 per diem with a few hours duty every third Sunday, and hope grew stronger. A letter of thanks to the new postmaster was drafted and signed by some, and all things were lovely.

But alas! how quickly was Paradise lost. The change came on the first of September. Thenceforth 10 hours per day became the rule, and all day every Sunday. On the 1st of October this was increased to 12 hours daily, Sunday included, and another increase is now looked for as another superintendent has taken charge of the mailing division, and he has stated that in future the mail must be cleared up every night no matter if it is 50 tons or 300, no matter whether it takes one hour or twenty four.

To talk about "loyalty" under such circumstances is adding insult to injury. There is no loyalty—there is sullen submission.

There is not a man in the mailing division (although for obvious reasons they dare not speak openly) who is not disgusted and dissatisfied with the treatment received, and who does not thoroughly despise the condition of his servitude and everything connected with the postal system.

But bad as it is for the victims, the situation has its good side. It is learning a valuable lesson to the employees who are getting their eyes opened to what capitalist government really means. They are also beginning to understand that whether the government labels itself Republican or Democratic, their conditions of labor are in no manner whatever affected thereby—that those parties represent only the ruling property owning class—the class which thrives upon the exploitation and economic slavery of the workers—Christianity included in the latter.

Federation of Labor, and have thus cast their lot with organized labor, and from now on the news of how brutally the government treats its employees will be spread broadcast amongst the workers of the country.

Let the government wage slaves take hope; their deliverance from slavery along with the rest of the working class is near at hand. The workers of America are fast realizing that they can expect nothing from the Republican and Democratic parties—that they have nothing to offer the workers but contempt and servitude. They are learning of the progress of the Socialist party, its aim and object, and are beginning to understand that it is the only party that advocates their cause as well as the cause of all workers, and that its victory will place the government in the hands of the working class, when every worker will not only secure shorter hours, but the full product of his labor.

X. Y. Z.

THE CO-OPERATIVE.

Translated for the Workers' Call from "Manuel Du Co-Operateur Socialiste," a dialect.

(NOTE. The second part of the "Manuel du Co-Operateur Socialiste" is largely taken up with technical suggestions based on the conditions of trade in France. We shall not therefore translate it in full, but shall include only such portions as will be of interest to American co-operators.)

The following chapter is a description of the interesting workings of a French Co-operative.

THE "UNION" OF LILLE.

The "Union" is a typical socialist Co-operative located in the working-men's quarters of Lille, a city in the northeast of France which, as will be remembered, has a socialist mayor and other officers. Apart from two or three points of detail its organization may be considered as a model, and the full information, written or verbal, which has been furnished to the writer by its manager, Comrade Samson, enables us to give a lifelike picture of its workings. Acknowledgments are due to Comrade Samson for the assistance which he has thus rendered to our propaganda work.

A. HISTORICAL.

In the month of March, 1892, about ten workmen of Lille who had resolved on forming an active organization decided to establish a Co-operative. The total capital on hand was \$1.85 which was sufficient to send a circular to their comrades. They succeeded in interesting some of them, since a month later we find that they had a membership of 40 and had raised the sum of \$116. Without loss of time they rented a modest bakery in a basement at Mont-Lille, rue Fontenay, and they soon began the manufacture of bread.

The infant Co-operative had many obstacles to overcome; lack of credit, hostility on the part of small traders, even internal dissensions which had been skillfully provoked.

But, in spite of all, the energy of 100 members (their number had grown a little) triumphed over all difficulties. Their headquarters and the bakery were moved to a larger place in rue Massillon.

In January, 1895, the Co-operative included a thousand families. Along with the growth of its membership it extended its business. On August 18, 1896, it bought at 147 rue d'Arras a lot of 2,190 square metres at the price of \$3,800.75 francs and established there its improved bakery with the other departments—the building cost 137,440 francs, and the material 24,181 francs. It was obliged to borrow 12,000 francs to cover its expenses. In its building on the rue Massillon it established a department store and afterwards opened three branches in various parts of the city. It furthermore established eight teen agencies for the sale of bread checks.

At the end of 1899 it included about 6,000 families to whom it furnished bread, beer, linen, dry goods, notions, groceries, etc., and to whom it opened the festival halls, its restaurant and library, its savings bank and its relief funds. We subjoin the table showing the bread sold and net profits of the bakery from the year of starting up to 1899.

Year	No. loaves	Bak. pro.	Gro. pro.
1892	37,289		
1893	200,871	26,767 10	
1894	536,552	59,719 69	
1895	543,741	73,380 28	
1896	726,952	107,676 41	7,182 01
1897	1,375,514	106,951 46	15,354 40
1898	1,638,000	119,094 91	25,416 20
1899	2,819,184	312,745 45	39,069 55

The inventory of the bakery on Nov. 20, 1899, showed assets of 440,415 58 fr., with profits at 167,677 39 francs. This immense work, remember, was started in March, 1892 by only ten workmen.

Today they have a right to be proud of the example they give in their comrades of all countries.

B. JOINING THE CO-OPERATIVE.

Jean Wasemmes is a weaver by trade and lives in Lille. With his slender wages he has to support his wife and four children, pay the rent of his little flat, clothe his nestlings etc. Living is expensive; in spite of rigid economy, the housekeeper has a hard time in making ends meet, and every time that Jean Wasemmes contributes a few cents to the party, his wife reproaches him for giving his children's bread to his political machines.

But one day he hears of the "UNION," and he urges his husband to join it. The application is made, it is accepted by the board of administration which has the sole charge. Jean Wasemmes agrees to supply himself hereafter in the stores of the "UNION," in his own stores, for he has become co-proprietor of all the property of the co-operative by paying the 10th part of a share of 25 francs. Moreover he has given one franc 30 centimes to pay for his entrance fee, his membership card and his pass book. This makes a total of

three francs, 30 centimes (not quite 75 cents). Jean Wasemmes easily pays aside this small sum. As for the 25.50 francs which are still due on his share he does not have to disturb himself. He can as he prefers pay the amount at the rate of a franc a month, or let it be deducted from his future profits which are divided every half year. The payments, or the deductions, will be entered on a special page in his pass book.

THE EQUIPMENTS.

By paying 10 cents Jean Wasemmes has become joint owner of the buildings, the material and the goods of the "UNION." He wishes to know more about his new possessions.

In the first place he visits the building in the rue Massillon to which the "UNION" has already removed its bakery as it already has become too small. At present dry goods and clothing of all kinds for the working people are sold there and in another room all the groceries of which a working class household can have need.

The goods are arranged in vast rows of shelving and displayed by saleswomen. Everything is clean, neat and bright, and Jean Wasemmes is satisfied with the feeling that these beautiful equipments belong partly to him and altogether to his party.

At the end of a court he sees an employee of the Co-operative receiving the chests and boxes and piling them up in a large warehouse. At one side, under a shed, the office of the co-operative is being raised. Jean quickly finds that these buildings are very small, since he hears it said that they are no longer large enough for the needs of the "UNION" in spite of the three branches on the rue d'Arras, rue Rubens and La Madeleine.

He learns also that the grocery and dry goods department as well as the bakery are badly crowded in the buildings in the rue d'Arras. He has often paused before the entrance under the sign L'UNION de LILLE, he has observed at the end of a deep court massive buildings which seemed to hide themselves. Now he understands that with a view to the future the co-operative reserved a large space for building on the edge of the street a coffee house, with a store for dry goods and shoes above, and a festival hall on the third floor.

After traversing this large court he stops at the office, where he is enrolled, and enters a store surrounded by the bakery, the cold storage warehouse with a restaurant above it, and the offices. A door is half open, it is the stable, empty for the moment, for the five horses are trotting through the city and suburbs carrying bread to the housekeepers at their homes. But Jean Wasemmes enters the bakery and he is astonished. He expects as in other bakeries to go down into a close and perhaps unclean basement.

He enters however on the ground floor into a well proportioned hall lighted on two sides by high windows. Three great, enormous ovens of brick and iron are arched in one of the walls. Before each of these a baker is waiting for the contents of his oven to be done to the proper turn, while under the broad windows three workmen are tending the kneading machines of the motor which are in a room by themselves.

Jean Wasemmes sees the loaves gradually receiving their proper form from the machines, and he knows that in the white bread which the bourgeois buy, the kneader has mingled his sweat. A large chute empties into the kneading trough the flour which has been cleaned by the mechanical sieve which operates on the floor above in the raising room, into which are poured the several kinds of flour scattered over the solid floor.

Jean hears a great sound of metal behind him. It is a workman who is opening his Horrecker oven and drawing out an enormous iron tray covered with loaves of bread. Jean approaches and sees the baker pushing the hot loaves upon a wooden table from which a comrade takes them and carries them into the cooling room. There, the clerks on porters will take them and carry them off either in wagons or pushing carts. Are not the loaves brushed before delivering them to the consumers? It is unnecessary. The oven is heated by steam pipes hermetically sealed. The furnaces are at the other side beyond the hall; no impurities can get in to the oven.

Each of the three ovens can bake 120 loaves an hour, each weighing over 3 lbs., that is to say, about 120,000 lbs. a week. From June to November, 1899, the average output was over 75,000. The number of co-operators may thus still be increased without risk of shortage. Moreover, room has been reserved for a fourth oven. Nevertheless, when the "UNION" shall have 15 or 16,000 members, the four ovens will not be enough. This is what Jean Wasemmes thinks, for he foresees a great future for his society.

Translated from the French of Maurice Lazard, by Charles H. (To be continued.)

STORIES OF THE WORKERS' CALL.

This offer is for bundles mailed to one address.

The nation is facing a "grave danger" because of the amount of surplus to the treasury. How thankful the workmen should be that they are not the nation and have no surplus to endanger their welfare.

No bill will ever be sent to any subscriber of this paper. If you did not pay for it some one else did. The paper will come from the printer's press as it is on the wrapper. Which is and which is not. It is not like the principles the paper teaches and is not received.

LABOR ITEMS.

And Notes From Trades Union Journals and Exchange, Throughout the United States.

The decreit old R. L. P. couldn't get enough signatures in San Francisco to get on the official ballot.

The anti-trust laws of Nebraska, which were enacted several years ago, have been declared unconstitutional. What else could have been expected?

St. Louis Trades Assembly, by a vote of 114 to 54, again called upon its president to resign because he invited Democratic politicians to make speeches on Labor Day.

A Kansas farmer has introduced a new steam plow which does the work of 24 horses and 3 men. Thank goodness, the horses won't have to work any more and won't starve, either.

Ly R. Whitlock, People's party Presidential elector of Vermont, and D. H. J. Munson, national committeeman for the same state, have wheeled into line with the new Socialist party, and say that all the former Populists of Vermont are now advocating socialism.

An attempt was made in the City Council to have the Chicago City Railway Companies waive their claim of the "99 year act" in return for the granting of new franchises. The attempt was unsuccessful, the amendment in which it was proposed being laid on the table by a majority of seventeen.

There are classes in this country. We did not divide the people into classes. The system did that. We are going to abolish the system so that there will be no classes. But as long as classes are in existence we Socialists take our stand for one class only—the working class—Missouri Socialists.

Trying to reform corrupt politics by carefully nourishing the taproot of corruption—private property rights in social capital—is the task the "reformers" have set himself. He might as well try to lift himself by his boot-strap, dash the Mississippi with a sieve, tip the Rockies with a toothpick, or any other impossible thing.—Social Democratic Herald.

The "law-abiding" billion-dollar trust magnates have decreed that their tubs full of money be kept in the hands of the employees of the McKeen's Hardware Store. As J. P. Morgan hauled a lot of preachers to the Episcopal conference in San Francisco in his magnificent train, and no doubt prayed hard for his dear workmen, he probably secured a special dispensation. "Holy Morgan, like Holy Rockefeller, knows how to play his cards.—Cleveland Citizen.

It was impossible for Governor Yates to be present in Chicago when the Illinois State Federation of Labor were discussing the legality or illegality of prison labor, but perhaps he will be willing to make up for his absence by giving organized labor a highly ornamental burst of oratory about nothing in particular, at the next Labor Day picnic.

A strike of bakers in Italy is causing much alarm to the ruling classes of that country. It is evident that the latter are beginning to see in every strike that now occurs, a prelude to the revolutionary outburst which is constantly threatened. The government of course has definitely and openly sided with the employers and is now furnishing the master bakers with men from the public service in hopes that the strike may be thus broken.

A law passed by the legislature of Tennessee making it a misdemeanor for an employer to advertise for men when a strike is in progress in his establishment without "so stating, went into effect recently. This is a "good law" for the Democratic and Republican politicians to tickle the working people with until after election; and then they can easily have it declared "unconstitutional" by the courts.—Haverhill Clarion.

A cynical business man said to me the other day that nobody were socialists only those who had failed in business, and could not pay their bills and were "sore." Very well, have it as you like. As this man is under the thumb of one of the banks here for twice what he is worth, it is only a short time now, when he will join the socialist ranks. We are willing to receive them under any condition; and in "bust" in business, is driving them by the hundreds to socialism.—Reference.

The interests of labor had capital are identical, are they? Why even the factory whistle shriek the contrary. Two or three long shrieks warn you that you, together with the products of your labor, belong to the master who has bought you for a definite time. One short note is sufficient to inform you that you are "free" to move more productive power in your muscles and sinews to be sold with yourself the following day. Aye, even the whistles of capitalist industry shriek the class struggle daily.—The Carpenter.

Debate at The Temple.

On Wednesday, October 23, at the Socialist Temple, 120 E. Western Ave., Comrades Walter Higgins and Prof. Ernest Osterman will debate on the following subject—Resolved; that the teachings of the New Testament tend toward Socialism.

Comrade Higgins will take the affirmative and Comrade Prof. Osterman the negative.

All welcome. Admission free.

In sending money to any office for any purpose make all checks payable to The Workers' Call, and if postage stamps are used send only ONE CENT STAMPS.

"CIRCULAR NO. 17" AGAIN

"Railroad Trainmen's Journal" Alternately Denounces and Justifies the Circular of the C. & G. W. R. Co., and Asserts That the Article Thereon in the Workers' Call, Tends to Promote "Drunkenness and Dishonesty". A Review of the Criticism. No "Sitting on the Fence", Possible on This Question.

Nothing is more satisfactory to the socialist in his role of expositor of disagreeable truths, than to see those for whose consideration the exposition is given, resent or protest, however feebly, against the unpleasant, though undeniable facts brought forward. It affords an additional opportunity to re-state the incident that caused the irritation, and rub in still harder the bitter and humiliating lesson, not for any malicious pleasure to be derived therefrom, but from the recognition that an unanswerable truth is often a good medium whereby to sting and lash the victim into taking action to make it no longer possible.

Some time ago the Workers' Call published an article under the title of "Circular No. 17". It dealt with an order issued by the Chicago and Great Western Railway, in which the employees of that company were forbidden under pain of discharge from drinking, gambling or failing to pay their bills. We may state here that the original circular with the signature of the superintendent attached, can be produced if necessary.

The issue of the paper in which it appeared was widely circulated among railway employees in Chicago and elsewhere and so far as we know, (and by the bye we made particular inquiries) has been universally endorsed by all who read it. However, it seems that the attention of the editor of the "Railroad Trainmen's Journal" has been called to the matter, and in the current issue of that paper he criticizes the Workers' Call article for leaving as he alleges, the impression that the ideal of Socialism is a society in which drunkenness and dishonesty would be the normal state of affairs. This matter will be referred to farther on.

In order that our readers may see for themselves, the hopeless confusion through which the editor of the Railroad Trainmen's Journal flounders until he reaches the "supposed ideal" of drunkenness and dishonesty inculcated by the Workers' Call, we reproduce herewith the major portion of his article:

"The circular is one of the kind that had been suppressed and suppressed of being given the prominence of revealing the official sanction of the company, for while no reasonable employee will demand the right to indulge, to excess, in intoxicants or refuse to pay his just debts when he can, the fact that the employer makes his decree absolute and unreserved, smacks too much of the imperious assumption of power that he feels he holds because he has the whip hand, which in this instance means the ability to enforce because there are so many men willing to accept employment under the conditions imposed and who would feel perfectly justified in doing so because public sentiment will be with the order and no railroad man will ever be upheld by the public in his demand to be allowed to drink liquor and not pay his just debts."

This is one of the questions, however, that are not new. Many railroad companies have for years been following the same policy, but few of them have drawn the lines quite so closely as the superintendent at Dubuque, Ia. There is no question but that his order taken away from his employees their freedom of action and makes them the wards of the Chicago & Great Western Railway Company; that the circular was unnecessary and irritating cannot be denied, for it makes it appear that the employees of the system, or of his division at least, were drunkards and dead beats, and that drastic measures were warranted for the good of the service.

"The Journal feels that the Superintendent has committed an error in his public manifesto that does not redound to his credit, nor add to his reputation for prudent judgment. That there was an employer who needed reprimanding, may be true, but to issue a general statement of the kind quoted, is not fair to the average man in the service. Men feel they have a right to be trusted and that they violate the confidence that should be placed in them."

The Workers' Call is a socialist publication, and it has made much of the circular, supposedly to the advantage of the principles it represented. It said: "The power which the company possesses to regulate the personal habits of its employees is a gift from the employees themselves." This is true, but the circular has been based on the fact that drunkenness and men who will not pay their debts. If socialism in its most advanced form controlled, would it mean that drunkenness and dishonesty would be the order of affairs? Hardly that. And yet the Workers' Call leaves that condition as a supposedly ideal one and to be secured by the adoption of the socialist theory. The assertions made by the Workers' Call are as far from the true ideals of socialism as the order of the superintendent is from the decency and fairness that the employer owes to his employee. Socialism does not encourage drunkenness and dishonesty, etc., etc."

The editor of the "Journal" doesn't at first glance defend the circular. On the contrary he "denounces" it vigorously as an "imperious assumption of power" an "error that does not redound to the credit or add to the reputation" of the superintendent who issued it, and charges the latter also with a lack of "decency and fairness". The Workers' Call knowing that the employees also resented it, merely went to the root of the whole matter by pointing out from whence the power of the company to circulate and enforce compliance to its order, was derived—and the editor of the "Journal" admits that its diagnosis is correct. The Workers' Call neither justified nor condemned the circular in question, but the editor of the Journal tries to do both, and only succeeds in producing confusion worse confounded.

He thinks the circular should never have appeared, because "no reasonable employee will demand the right to indulge to excess in intoxicating liquors." But we will call his attention to the fact that the circular says nothing whatever about "excess". It not only absolutely forbids any "indulgence"

whatever, but states plainly that any employee found in the vicinity of places where liquor is sold, will be peremptorily dismissed "for drinking". It is not a question of much, little, or none whatever. Here is the clause. If the editor can read into it any other interpretation than the above, then the English language is a delusion and a snare.

"In future any employee known to drink, or whose breath smells of liquor, or who is seen in or around a saloon, a combination saloon, a combination bar, or a combination bar, and whose name will be immediately dismissed, regardless of record or age in service, and no excuse or explanation will be accepted. The service letters and references to other roads of such men will state 'DISMISSED FOR DRINKING'."

If the editor of the Journal can twist this plain statement into a prohibition of excessive indulgence in intoxicating liquor, all we can say is that his ingenuity is more remarkable than his honesty.

Again the editor thinks that no reasonable employee will "refuse to pay his just debts". Let him look through the circular and see if he can find the word "just" therein. He cannot; indeed if he could, it would make little difference, but the word is not there. Here is the clause.

"Any employee, garnished or compelled (as an account of unpaid debts, will not be retained, unless able to prove to the satisfaction of the superintendent that delay in payment is unavoidable, and not due to disolute or extravagant habits."

Anything about "just" debts there Mr. Editor? Or if it be admitted that "just" is inferred, who is to be the judge of the justice—the superintendent or the employee?

The editor of the "Journal" asserts also that "public sentiment" will be with the order, or in other words that "public sentiment" will endorse what he (the editor) brands as a discreditable manifesto "lacking in fairness and decency. If this is so, why is the circular denounced? It is not rank bias, prejudice against that fearsome bogie of trades unionism—"public sentiment"?

But the order "takes away from the employees their freedom of action and makes them wards of the C. & G. W. R. Co." which the editor of the Railroad Trainmen's Journal. Why undoubtedly it does, but doesn't "public sentiment" approve of it? The facts are that the editor first read the order and condemned it, then misconstrued (as we have shown) and justified it, and finally dragged in the phantom, "public opinion," in order to show if possible that the corporation alone was not laying on the lash.

But does the editor think that "freedom of action" is a good thing for the employees? No; he has the idea that it is necessary to have capitalist masters to lay down such rules (although in another place he says they are not necessary) for he states his belief that their abolition by the method the Workers' Call suggested, would open the way for an era of drunkenness and dishonesty. That was the impression which the article produced upon him.

He says, after admitting the truth, that the power of capitalism is a gift, from the workingmen, that the employees of the railroads have themselves denounced drunkenness and men who will not pay their debts". Well, it seems then that if this is so, neither the company nor "public sentiment" believes that their denunciation is in good faith, for the latter will uphold the order that the former insists upon.

They both look upon the employees as possible drunkards and rogues, and the editor first agrees and then disagrees with their view, and keeps on saying all through his article, until at the end it is impossible to say what opinion he holds. It is through no lack of intelligence that he becomes entangled in this labyrinth of confusion. Upon such a question as this there is no middle ground. The circular must either be wholly accepted, or wholly rejected if any distinct conclusion is to be arrived at.

And it was in this manner that the Workers' Call handled the subject. It said not one word of "Socialist ideals" in the article; it merely pointed out the manner in which the working class could free themselves from the humiliation of capitalist class rule of which this circular was a specimen. If the editor of the "Railroad Trainmen's Journal" thinks that such action would lead to general drunkenness and dishonesty, he is welcome to his opinion, but we beg leave to decline any part in assisting him to form it. Let him explain to his subscribers why he thinks so much of them. He owes them an explanation—the Workers' Call does not. It holds that the man who knows enough to intelligently resent the conditions of capitalist class rule at the ballot box, does not do so because he wants to become a drunkard and a knave. He feels quite able to take care of his own morals without any assistance from a class who under

The number with which your subscription expires will be found on your wrapper. This issue is No. 138. If the number of your wrapper approaches with 42, your year subscription expires.

THE WORKERS' CALL.

THE WORKERS' CALL is published by the SOCIALIST PARTY of Chicago and has for its aim the education of the working class in the principles of socialism, the rights of the worker, and the methods of achieving social reform. For this purpose only it appears.

"Workingmen of all countries unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains; you have a world to gain."

THIRD YEAR.—WHOLE NO. 138.

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1901.

PRICE ONE CENT.

News of the Week And its Philosophy.

Oh, what do you care whether Schley looped the loop.
Evolving some new tactics, maybe.
Or whether a hero to lying would stoop.
Will that purchase bread for the baby?

What matters it, fellows, if Seth Low should win.
The battle that new theory rages.
Will the boss come around with a barrel of tin
And boost up the price of your wages?

Suppose Bobbie Burke to the music must dance!
The city the swag may recover.
Will that make a dollar appear in your pants
Or help you a job to discover?

If Booker T. Washington's eating event should prove
The equality of the races.
Will that make the landlord come down on the rent
Or lessen the pangs of eviction?

Grand jurists illustrate how class conscious the capitalists are. By some mysterious law of chance the foremen of the grand jury and the majority of the members are so eminently respectable that none of our best people would hesitate to associate with them. Business men perform this patriotic duty as a personal sacrifice or retired capitalists serve their country in this capacity. Considering how small a per cent of the whole people constitute this class it is really surprising the number of them who get drawn on jury, when one does not stop to consider that there is an object in it.

"Billie" Loeffler is reported to have said that local democracy is comprised of bridge tenders and that it will not be successful until it pushes these men to the rear and puts business men to the front. It would seem as if bridge tenders and other laborers would know their places by this time. They are supposed to do the work and get in the voice and let the business men take the glory and the profits that go along with it.

What does it profit the laboring man whether Burke and Collier are thrown down or not. If they get out, a new set of bosses get in who ride on the backs of the laborers just the same. You cannot purify a corrupt social system by tossing off one or two of its members any more than you can cure a sick man by cutting off his big toe. Neither can you make men ever as change human nature by putting one man out and another man in. Corruption in public service will only stop when there is no incentive for a man to be dishonest.

It would appear that some workingmen will have to be literally kicked into politics. With all of the machinery of government in the hands of a class that is hostile to them at every point in the economic field, they will in the majority of cases fail to see that their interests on election day is in any way different from the interest of the boss. Workingmen do not in French cities controlled by Socialists the public and city government help them to win a strike. The capitalist papers never tell them and they do not have time to read a socialist paper.

Mrs. Roosevelt says that a woman can properly clothe herself on \$300 a year. Perhaps she has been reading some of statistics and has found out that many women have to clothe themselves for less than that whether they can

Isn't it surprising when every man who wants to work can get work at at least \$1.25 a day that so many perverse men should be out robbing banks?

Associated Press reporters at Cincinnati have not been fired because they allowed the little slow socialist weeklies to "hoop" them on the news that the socialist candidate for governor of Ohio had lost his job on account of his politics.

None of the postal clerks are suspected of the recent post office robbery. Working sixteen hours a day seven days of the week under our beautiful example of state socialism, they did not have time no matter what may have been their inclinations.

Defunct bank locks in the east are itching on to business methods. By stealing a big sum and promising to return half of the swag they escape prosecution.

Urban business men are anxious to have the island annexed to the United States, so fearful that they may begin on a plan to disenfranchise the colored laboring men of the island. The poor devils who fought for liberty will get stuck if it is a capitalist government gives a check at it.

Progress of the Trusts

The astonishingly rapid formation of trusts now going on both in this country and Europe, is one of the most striking and significant movements of our time. It means nothing less than the reorganization of the business of the world. There is an old saying that Rome was not built in a day, and the business of a whole country or the world cannot be reorganized in a week, or a month of a year. The rapidity with which the combination of great industries has gone on for the last three or four years, however, is simply surprising.

Any one who, five or six years ago, had ventured to predict a movement of this magnitude as near at hand, would have been considered almost crazy. But the movement was foreseen and predicted by socialists a generation ago, and they look upon these trusts as a striking fulfillment of their predictions. And as while many people view the

combined To complete the deal \$75,000,000 of bonds will be issued. It is stated that great economies in operating expenses will be made. The new securities to be issued largely exceed in amount those being taken up. In other words, a large amount of "water" is being projected, but it is claimed that the economies effected will enable the company to pay the interest on them all. The reader will notice, however, that the benefits resulting from the superior economy of operation goes to pay dividends on watered stock, and not to the public in lower fares, nor to the employees in increased wages. Thus a larger load is piled onto the backs of the people. They can carry it until they get tired—and then what?

The region of low barometer and the storm center will be in the vicinity of the trusts. Keep your eye on them. The storm is not ready to burst yet, but it is gathering.

The average tax-dodger doesn't care how the "yellow journals" get after him. He knows they will include him amongst the "good citizens" who put up capitalist candidates to be voted for by the working class on election day.

THE PARTY PRESS

Inducement to Readers to Secure Subscriptions to The Workers' Call.

The executive committee in order to keep the out card account straightened out have found it necessary to have each account closed up at the end of each month, so in the future all cards issued will be limited to the last of the month. Members having cards on which the time limit has expired can exchange them for December cards, and those sold must be settled for. All members are expected to get cards from their branch secretary, as no account will be carried at the call office. As a special inducement to all to hustle, the executive committee will give to the member selling the most yearly sub cards by December 1st, \$10.00, to the next highest

To the next highest \$5.00
To all get to work and let's see who will be the lucky three.

We are anxious to circulate the Call as much as possible as we know of no better way to convert people to socialism than by supplying them with good socialist literature. We will therefore sell to barbershops, hotels, restaurants and other public places bundles of ten or more Calls at one-half cent each. If you know of some places where you can place a few bundles go after them.

If when in such places you will ask the proprietor for a socialist paper and get a few others to ask for them you won't have much trouble to get him to order a bundle. "A word to the wise."

Should you be able to devote all or part of your time to securing subscriptions call in and talk it over with Comrade Tail.

Fraternally,
The Executive Committee,
Per Geo. D. Evans.

Co-operative Prosper.

A trial inventory by Comrade Higgins last Saturday developed the fact that we now carry in stock 163 distinct articles and also that the project has been prosperous and had already accumulated a small surplus. It is encouraging to know that while many retailers have to resort to falsification, adulteration and short weights to keep head above water, the Co-operative managed, owned, conducted and run by honest-in-all-respects principles can prosper and slowly but surely forge ahead. Our coal deliveries on some days requires three men and extra horses and wagons. We started with 25 varieties in the grocery department—we have now more than quadrupled that feature. Everything that is backed up by socialist cannot, should not, must not fail in its object. We have nearly 100 members—we want 500 co-operators—then Chicago can lift its head. Are you a member? Not well, telephone—or take the first car to headquarters, 129 South Western Avenue, get enrolled and have orders for goods.

Marx's Capital.

To prepare yourselves for arguments against capitalist economists there is no better book than MARX'S CAPITAL, and as said book cannot be bought in this country, the Workers' Call has imported a number of copies of the new English edition, beautifully bound, well gotten up and large type. The price is \$2.00. Post office orders taken and bank sent by mail. Send to Workers' Call, 24 N. Clark St.

News of the Movement

Minneapolis socialists have established permanent headquarters at 122 Nicollet Avenue. They also have a free library and reading room, open every day. G. H. Lockwood is the organizer.

Comrade J. E. Nash has started a class in Minneapolis for the purpose of developing speakers. The class is free. New Rochelle, N. Y., has nominated a socialist play, entitled "Now and Then."

Rockland, Conn., gave the S. P. candidate only one more vote than in the presidential election and New London, Conn., cast only 11 votes—a great loss. Lack of cleanness as to the socialist philosophy, lack of organization and agitation and intimidation of local political parties, persons and papers are given as causes. Moral! Agitation and organization are quite necessary but a

Propaganda Suggestions

The popular member is not always the one that says the most.

Always remember that organized systematic propaganda is the most effective.

An organization is a machine. No machine can work well with all the wheels running different ways.

It is intended that new ideas will be presented in this column each week. If you have any, send them in.

The Workers' Call has an agent in one of the southern states, who is a woman, seventy-five years old. "Nuff said."

The best propaganda material is the party press. The party paper "comes in without knocking and stays without offense."

The problem of how to spread socialism is much easier than the problem of how to get every socialist to help do the spreading.

It is very poor policy to give literature away, excepting, of course, sample copies of the paper, even if you have money to burn, as it is seldom read. Either sell it or loan it.

The purpose of this column is to suggest effective methods of propaganda. Comrades are especially requested to send in any suggestions they may have. Address: Propaganda Dept.

A queer thing about socialism: If a man is attacked it makes him discontented, if he is discontented it encourages him. It might be well to bear this in mind when talking with your friends.

There is no good reason why a business meeting should drag out for two or three hours and it would seem if parliamentary rules were strictly followed. Long, tedious business meetings kill the interest of the members.

Never waste any time arguing with a man who won't be convinced. But, whenever you find a man who is willing to learn something about socialism, stay right with him until you lead him. Then keep at him until you have him working to convert others, teach him how to do this. This is the work that counts.

Branch No. 1 of the 97th ward has started a card system, the object of which is to secure and keep a systematic record of the name, address, nationality, age and politics of every voter in their vicinity. This requires a great deal of work but it will undoubtedly prove very valuable in arranging precinct work.

The twenty-fifth ward have found the following plan very effective. The comrades have a fund with which they purchase a large number of three months subscriptions to the Workers' Call, which are sent to voters in their ward, the names taken from the polling list. When the three months have expired, a committee calls and endeavors to secure their subscription. It is said over 50 percent of the number renew.

To make an organization as perfect as possible, every member should do that work which he is best adapted to do, but every member should work. If there are members in your branch who do nothing for socialism except vote the ticket, call on them, get acquainted with them and find out why. Two to one you will find it is because he doesn't know of anything he can do. Don't let him get away from you until you find something for him to do then will suit him.

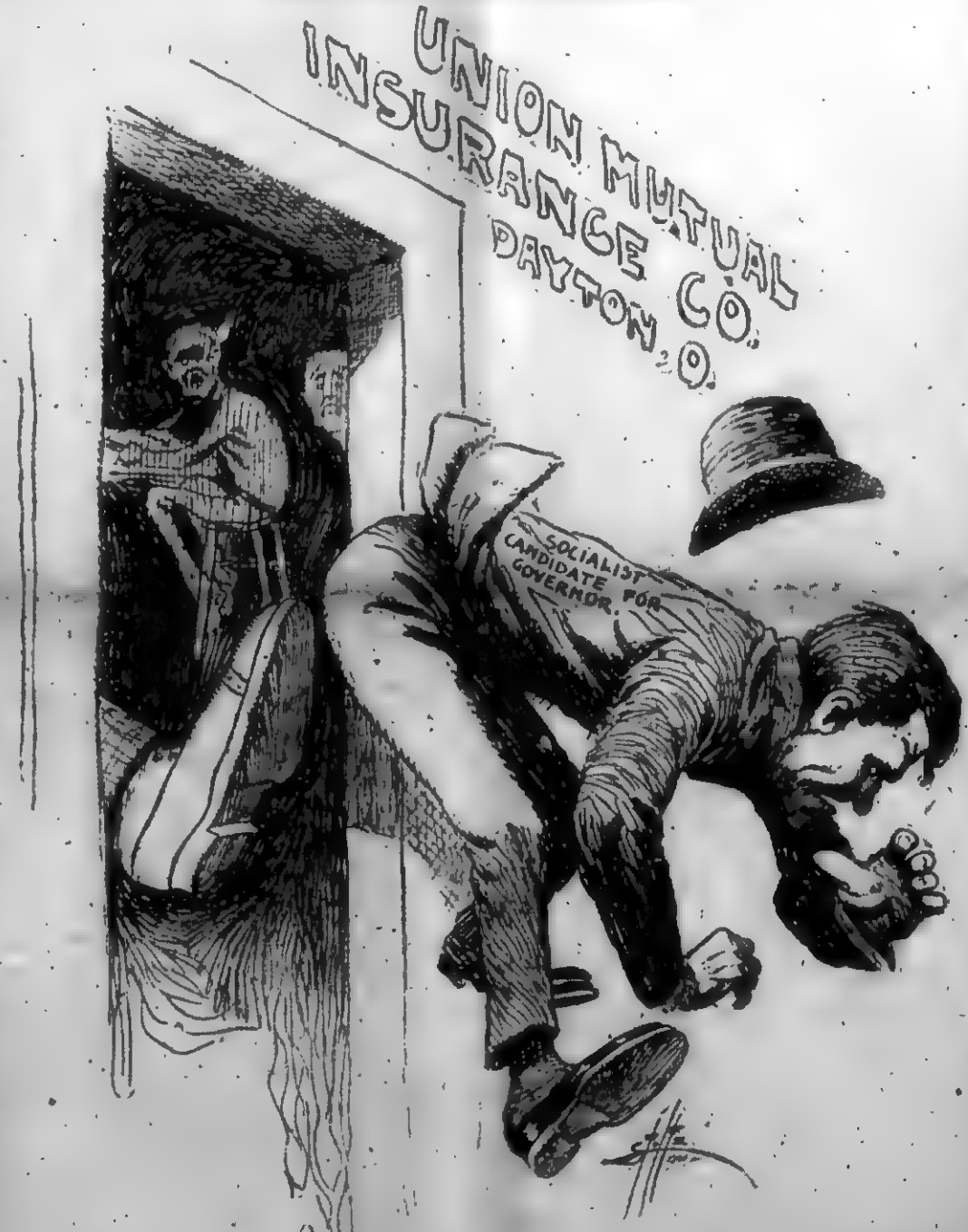
The Appeal to Reason is getting into effect a plan similar to that suggested by Comrade Bard several months ago for house to house distribution of the Workers' Call. The comrades chip in enough to take a bundle of the papers every week, which are distributed to a certain number of persons regularly for a couple of months, then they are called upon to subscribe. The Appeal advises that the person distributing, keep the matter a secret from those to whom the paper is given. It is suggested that the comrades make much difference. Socialism is becoming so prevalent that there is no necessity of beating around the bush. However, the plan of organized distribution is a very good one. The Appeal probably hasn't a patent on it as the comrades should lose no time in ordering a bundle of Call regularly.

Debate.

The North Side clubs have arranged for a debate between Comrade A. M. Simon, speaking for the Socialist party—and A. Mack speaking for the anarchism at Meador's Hall, Sedgewick and North Avenue, on Thursday, Dec. 6, 8 p. m. The subject will be Socialism vs. Anarchy. Admission to hall will be by tickets, which are 15 cents each, good for one person. If arranged in advance—and 25 cents a person at the door. Tickets can be had of the Comrades H. Morris, R. F. Lindgren, G. A. Hanson, at 24 N. Clark Street or of Comrade A. M. Simon at 24 Fifth Avenue, room 40.

Have you ever thought for subscription?

ARE THEY CLASS CONSCIOUS?



"WE DO NOT CARE TO DISCUSS THIS SUBJECT AT ALL BUT WE DESIRE TO TERMINATE YOUR CONNECTION WITH THIS COMPANY IMMEDIATELY, AS WE ARE POSITIVE THAT IT WOULD NOT BE FOR THE BEST INTEREST OF THIS COMPANY TO RETAIN IN ITS EMPLOY A PERSON HOLDING THE VIEWS OF A SOCIALIST OR WHO BELONGS TO ANY PARTY OR ORGANIZATION WHICH AIMS TO DESTROY THE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH IT IS POSSIBLE FOR INSTITUTIONS LIKE OUR OWN TO EXIST AND PROSPER."

formation of the trusts with alarm, and are casting about for some method to destroy them, the socialists view them with exultation, and believe they are hastening the realization of their hopes. Socialists believe we cannot destroy the trusts if we would, and they would not if they could.

A laundry machinery trust has recently been formed with a capital of \$15,000,000. Of this amount \$5,000,000 is in cumulative preferred stock, and \$10,000,000 in common stock. It is estimated that by the consolidation \$750,000 in operating expenses will be saved each year. And thus another industry is brought into the fold.

All the granite companies within 500 miles of Chicago have been combined, with a capital stock of \$4,000,000.

A company is being organized to control several electric railways in and near Boston.

A new trust has just been formed which unites the 22 largest plow manufacturers in the country. The capital stock is \$100,000,000. The object is said to be to reduce operating expenses at home, and to largely extend the foreign trade and open up new markets.

The largest railroad combination in the history of railroading has just been perfected, so which the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific railroads are

Our Winter Festival.

All division organizers are requested to call at this office Saturday afternoon, Oct. 26, to receive their share of material to advertise the winter festival at the First Regiment Armory Nov. 22.

All ward organizers are likewise requested to attend the next meeting of their respective divisions to receive the above material, also tickets, and finally, all members must positively be on hand at next meeting of ward branch as their services are urgently required to nail up the diamonds and stick up the stickers announcing the ball, also to receive the tickets.

We must have at least 2,000 people at the ball to fill the big armory so every member must become active at once to thoroughly advertise the affair and sell the tickets.

Fraternally,
E. FIELAN,
Body Festival Com.

Lest You Forget!!

That on Sunday Oct. 27 P. Pierce and B. Berly will speak at Socialist Hall, 743 W. 3rd St. Two young ladies will furnish the music on guitar and mandolin. Bring your family.

thorough understanding of the principles of socialism is indispensable.

The Carpenters' Union of Brantford, Ont., recently instructed their delegates to the trades and labor council to support the nomination of a Socialist candidate in South Brant, for the coming provincial elections.

Father McGrady is having as hard a time as did Comrade Wilshire, to get anyone to debate with him. He has written a book called "Unaccepted Challenges."

For: Wayne, Ind., has organized a local with sixty-one charter members.

Terre Haute is now the state headquarters of the S. P. in Indiana.

A complete county ticket has been nominated by the comrades in Omaha.

Local Denver, Colo., has sixty-five active members. They have lectures every week, which are well attended. They recently nominated a full county ticket. There are two women among the nominees: Mrs. M. H. Fox for County Treasurer, and Miss Nora L. Brooks for County Superintendent of Schools.

For the Citizens Alliance in Seattle. They held their convention in a monster tent when refused the use of halls.

News of the Movement

In Montville, Conn., the Socialist party nominee got over 15 per cent of the votes in an election held recently. At the presidential election of 1900 there were no Socialist votes.

Comrade Geo. E. Bigelow is making a speaking tour in Pennsylvania and New York. He is speaking to crowded houses everywhere.

Charities issued last week by the National Committee of the S. P. Illinois, Nebraska, New York, Oregon, Boulder, Colo., Colorado Springs, Harrison, Kans., Glenda Springs, Kans.; Portland, Me.; Ruth, Mo.; Exeter, N. H.; Manchester, N. H.; Cheyenne, Wyo.

The Socialists of Steuben County, N. Y., held a county convention at Corning and nominated a full county and legislative ticket.

Aurora, Mo., organized with thirty-four charter members.

The N. E. C. has issued charters to the following locals in Indiana: Diamond, Indianapolis Columbus and Huntington.

Comrade Strickland reports the organization of two new locals at Whiting and Waukegan, Ind.

Elwood, Ind., will soon organize a local of nearly 100 members.

Indianapolis Socialists cast 112 votes at a recent city election.

Comrade J. Stitt Wilson has more than he can attend to in California. The comrades there are calling on him for at least two speeches every day.

San Francisco comrades have started a co-operative bakery.

Local Redlands, Cal., has bought and paid for a printing press upon which to print their organ, the Undercurrent.

In Montceau-les-Mines, France, Comrade Bouvier has been elected to the Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 11,415, out of 21,151.

Denmark.—The Scandinavian Trade Union Congress, held in Copenhagen, heard the following interesting reports: Denmark: At the end of 1900, the Socialist party was represented by 34 deputies, 2 senators, 558 communal councilors, 54 municipal councilors, 76 members of the tax committee. Copenhagen alone has 17 Socialist councilors. Forty-three thousand Socialist votes were cast, and in Copenhagen \$3,000 for the election expenses were collected in one single day. Social-Demokraten has a daily circulation of 46,000 copies, and the aggregate daily sale of Socialist papers amounts to 100,000 copies.

The Michigan State Federation of Labor was certainly explicit enough in the resolutions passed recently at Saginaw. The class struggle was clearly defined—the remedy explained and a resolution passed forbidding members of the Federation accepting nominations of capitalist parties.

Socialist Sangerbunds Succeed

On last Sunday a large crowd of pleasure seekers gathered in Brand's Hall to listen to a splendid concert program which was afterwards followed by a dance. The entertainment and ball was given by the Socialist Sangerbund, it being their tenth annual festival.

The concert was opened by Richard's Union Orchestra which rendered in splendid style an overture by Von Suppe, which was followed by a fine rendition of a German chorus.

Students from the Koch Academy of Music then gave a musical selection on mandoline, strings and violin, after which Mrs. Hank delivered a recitation in German. Both these efforts were vigorously applauded.

An acrobatic performance by the four Johnsons followed and was also well received.

The second part of the program opened with a title which was usually well sung by Comrades Dose, Griffling and Reithusen, after which a comic duo by Comrades Dose and Reithusen was received with outbursts of laughter.

The Socialist Sangerbund and the Leidsdelft Freiheit then closed with a massed chorus entitled, "A Song of Freedom," and the floor was cleared for dancing, which lasted till early morning.

All who were present had a most enjoyable time, the arrangements being carried out without the slightest hitch. The next entertainment given by the German comrades is certainly covered of still greater success.

The utility of Booker T. Washington doesn't seem to be recognized as it should be by Southern journalists. They have not yet been educated up to the level of understanding how President Roosevelt can use him in his business, but the spread of manufacturing industries in the South will ultimately make the matter plain to them.

One Edward Beattie, a Typographical Union striker, is now in jail at Indianapolis for contempt of court in disobeying the injunction issued by Judge Harbo. Beattie is a hard-headed fellow who is worse. An injunction, may be the means of sending a man to jail, but it cannot make a man a Socialist. Beattie is there.

All comrades having tickets or money for the West side picnic held at Bergman's Grove are invited to settle at once at The Workers' Call office.

Three Principles of Socialist Philosophy

Extracts from a Paper Read Before the Women's Auxiliary of the Socialist Party by Mrs May Waldea Kerr.

It is a fact which has come to be accepted by all intelligent, thinking people, that we each and all are formed by the conditions under which we live, or, to say it in another way, we are the products of our environment. That is, a baby born of Indian parents in a settlement of Indians only, will grow up to be an Indian, and will fish, hunt, fight or do other things just as he is taught to do or as he sees others doing. And he will keep on doing the way the people around him do until he goes to another place where he is obliged to do differently, or until something happens which makes him change his way of living. If the Indian baby, on the other hand, should be taken away from his parents and the place where he is born, and raised in a family where he could be taught to read and write, where he could be taken to see different parts of the world, and to live always with people of luxury and refinement, he would be a different man from what he would have been if he had been left with the Indians. In the first place he would have been a fisher or hunter; in the second he might be a lawyer, banker or merchant. Or if he had grown up near a factory he might be a mill-hand. In any case he would have been formed by the way in which he lived.

Now this is one of the fundamental principles of socialism—that people are formed and changed by the way in which they live and work—or do not work, as the case may be—to get their bread and butter. This first principle we call "Economic Determinism," or the "Materialistic Conception of History."

Not only is the race changed by the conditions with which it surrounds itself, but everything else is changed, the family life, religion, morals, politics, law, philosophy, art and literature—all are changed. It will be quite impossible for me to trace these institutions and show how they are changed according to surrounding conditions, but let me instance an example of the growth of morals. In the days of barbarism, the safety of the tribes depended upon having a large body of strong warriors who could fight the other tribes that warred upon them. When living was scanty the old feeble people and useless girl babies were killed that there might be plenty of food for the warriors, and that the tribe might not be troubled with them in going from place to place. This was considered "right" and moral. However, when food became more plentiful and the tribes more peaceful, it became a "wrong" thing to kill off the helpless babies and old people.

There are hundreds of instances which might be given to show that the morals of a people change with their surrounding conditions, and I could show you how religion, law, government and other institutions have been changed by the ruling class from period to period, but I must leave all of this for you to study out for yourselves. We will take it for granted that you understand this first principle of socialism—that we are what our conditions make us—and see what connection it has with the rest of our problem. To do this I will not go further back than the time of the establishment of the Factory system of industry. When machinery was invented for doing the things men had done by hand, it became too expensive for each man to own a machine. He was obliged to go to the factory to get work in order to live. There were many workers then thrown together in the factory towns and there was so much competition between them for a chance to work that they could be hired very cheaply, so cheaply in fact, that the people could scarcely live. Women were no longer needed at home to spin and weave since it could be done cheaper at a factory than they could afford to do it, so they went to the factory too. And as it is a well-known fact that women can and will live more cheaply than men, the women were given a place at the machines and the men had to go elsewhere for work. The machines were perfected still further until they were so simple that a child could attend them, and as a child can work much cheaper than a man or woman, the children were hired for less and the women were kept to run only those machines which the children couldn't, and men were kept to do only the work which the women and children were not able to do. In this way the terrible evils of the factory system have arisen. "The horrible sufferings of the women and children in the early days of the factory system were such as to make it no race of slaves was ever forced to undergo before or since." This is much the condition of things as we find them today.

All writers and thinkers agree that the world was never so productive or so well supplied with the comforts of life as it is today; and yet never before in the history of the world did the unknown or workmen receive so much a proportion of what they produced. The tools which used to belong to the workmen were simple, easily handled, and cheap. Now the tools have been changed into vast machines which are the wonder of the age. I stand upon the top of a mountain and am inspired by the beauty of nature and I stand in the presence of the Creator. I stand in a factory before one of those wonderful machines and have the same reverence for the

inventive genius of mankind. Not one man, mind you, invented that machine. The first invention was very crude, but another man improved upon it, and another added something, another, and another, each benefiting by the knowledge gained by the ones before him, until the machine stands before us, seemingly in its perfection, doing in some cases the same amount of work when run by a child of ten, that fifty men used to do. As these machines are not the product of one man's brain, but of all society which has gone before, it is not right that they should belong to one man or set of men, but to all society—to all the people—since it is necessary for all the people to have them in order to live. In the feudal age LAND was the necessity, since it was an agricultural age. Now MACHINERY is the necessity, since everything is produced and exchanged by machinery. The serfs of the feudal age overthrew the land-owners in order to get hold of the means of production. In England this overthrow was for the most part peaceful, but in France it brought on the terrible revolution of 1793.

If each man or woman who works in that factory could have an equal share in the product of it, you can see at a glance that they would get a better living than they now get. But now they get only one-fifth of what they make—the factory owners get the rest, which goes for rent, interest, repairs, etc., and PROFITS. If there were no profits the factory wouldn't be run. To make this a little clearer, let us divide 100 leaves of bread among 100 people according to the system under which we are now living. Twelve people out of a hundred get 55 leaves of bread and 88 people out of a hundred get 11 leaves.

But the point I am trying to make is this: that because this machinery is owned by a few men who do not themselves run it, they necessarily make the men who DO run it, dependent upon them. This private ownership in the means of production is one of the things which socialists object to. All men and women have a right to work, and a right to the product of their work. This as I have said they do not get. And this brings us to the second fundamental principle of Socialism: that the workers do not get all that they produce, but that it is wrongfully taken away from them in order to make profits. This principle we call the "Law of Surplus Value." This surplus value is the key to the whole present economic organization of society. In order to make this matter plain let us take for an example a cotton mill. Here say, 50 people work for a year to make a certain amount of cotton cloth. This cloth is sold and from the money received is deducted the cost of raw materials and wear and tear of machinery. The balance is divided into two portions, one of which is given to the laborers in the form of wages, the other to the mill owners in the form of profits called dividends. Of the total value produced the laborers receive about 51 per cent, the owners 49 per cent, while the remaining 14 per cent is for expenses. That is, of each one hundred dollars, 33 is pure profit, or the SURPLUS VALUE. While if the working people could receive this amount which goes to the owners who never see the factory, they would receive 100 instead of 51 as they now do. Looking at it from the standpoint of the capitalist, it is a very good thing for him that he can get this surplus value without working for it. Looking at it from the standpoint of the worker, who does everything and who is being continually ground down by competition with his own class, it is a very unjust thing. We see then that the interests of capital and labor instead of being the same, as politicians try to make us believe, are really opposite. What is good for the capitalist is not good for the laborer. This being so, it is easy to see why there should be a struggle between the two. They belong to separate classes, and a recognition of this struggle between the opposing classes is the third fundamental principle of Socialism. You can see from what I have told you that Socialists do not make the classes—the private ownership of the means of production does that. Neither do the Socialists create the struggle—the classes make the struggle by each one trying to get the most of the product which is made. Socialists RECOGNIZE the struggle. They say that there is one, and they point out the cause of it, and they show how by abolishing ALL classes, this struggle for getting the most of the bread and butter, will cease. I do not mean to say that human nature will be changed in the twinkling of an eye and we will be all equal intellectually, and the world will be a place of eternal bliss for no Socialist ever contends that for a minute, but what we DO say is that by giving every man, woman and child an equal chance with every other human being to earn a living, and the full amount of all that he earns, all classes, economically speaking, will be abolished.

Now, how do we propose to do it? By helping every worker to understand that his or her interests are the same as of every other worker. And by workingmen—anyone who does either hard work or brain work, no matter whether he is a book-keeper or a hod carrier, whether he is black or white, whether he is Indian or Chinaman, is

equal or Christian. The cause of the workers is the same—the world over, and they are fast beginning to find it out. They have begun to organize themselves into a political party—the Socialist Party—which is international. But why go into politics? Isn't that a dangerous thing to do? Why not talk only about brotherly love, and try to persuade each other, or arbitrate or something of that sort? someone asks. Because, in all history there has been a record where the ruling class gave up its privileges in favor of a lower class. The ruling class has always framed laws, made constitutions, formed religions and morals, influenced art and literature in its own behalf. Public opinion has today been formed so well through the press, the pulpit, the schools and literature, in the interests of the capitalists, that to say a word against that class is in some places considered shockingly bad manners.

It is impossible to abolish the trust or to regulate monopolies. These combinations of capital—trusts, I say OF CAPITAL, which is a very different thing from CAPITALISM—are the legitimate result of industrial evolution, and have come to stay. We want them, but we want them owned by the people. We do not want them owned by a capitalist government under the name of State Socialism, but we want them administered by a government of all the people in the name of Equality and of Eternal Justice.

In order to do this it will first be necessary to create a public sentiment in favor of it. And in this work women are the best helpers. Mothers especially want their children to have better advantages than they themselves had. They want them to be educated and to have time to enjoy themselves. To educate them, and then let them be shut up in a shop or factory from sunrise until sunset would be one of the most cruel things possible.

Under Socialism—the factories and all other instruments of production would still be run, but with this difference: everybody that wanted work could get it, but the hours would be shortened, then so that men would be ever-worked, and all would have as much as they needed. "To the laborer the full product of his labor," is the maxim of Socialism. Nowadays one member of the leisure class receives as much as 18,000 workers receive. In this justice?

We never expect to make a Socialist out of a person who is satisfied with his surroundings. He must feel the injustice of the present system himself, or realize it through his neighbor's sufferings. If a person has not enough sympathy with his downtrodden brother and sister to help take this burden from their backs, he is not worthy of the name of Christian. "Even as ye do it unto the least of these, ye do it unto me." No higher duty can be performed in this world than that of being your brother's keeper; to shield him from oppression, to liberate him from his wage-slavery, and to give him an opportunity equal to that of the most favored. To ministers, lawyers, doctors, editors and teachers, or in fact, to anyone capable of forming public sentiment, this call comes louder and stronger. It is a work which honors any church or any worker in it. Many church people are making the mistake of supposing that Socialism is a movement which will destroy the church. It is a movement which will destroy the hypocrisy which exists so abundantly today in the church and out of it, as it will also destroy every other evil which is perpetuated by the capitalist system. Want, ignorance, idleness, suicides, divorces, desertions, prostitutions, illegitimacy, all of these social evils have their roots in the system which makes one human being dependent upon another for the means of living. I cannot denounce too forcibly this system of capitalism, nor plead eloquently or earnestly enough for the system of Socialism which shall bring into actual practice the Golden Rule, "Do unto others as ye would have them do unto you."

ON THE ROAD TO FAME

De Leon's Direful Prophecies Attract the Notice of a German Socialist Organ.

A modern connoisseur of human nature has said, "If you want to become famous, talk as loud as possible about something you don't understand." The key to this paradox lies in a curious psychological fact. The people who know something about the subject will call the man who knows nothing about it, a fool and thus advertise him; and those who have never given the subject a thought, take it for granted that the man who talks so loud and assertively about it, must know more than anybody else.

Daniel de Leon has been successfully following this advice and is now on the road to fame. We gladly add our mite in swelling the peculiar renown which he covets, by reproducing the following clipping from the "VOLKSSTIMME" of Magdeburg Germany.

Professor De Leon, the leading fund of spirit of the American trades union movement, has made a ludicrous exhibition of himself. A capitalist pa-

per in New York, THE EVENING POST, had published an article from its Berlin correspondent in which a report was given of the German socialist party and some of its recent internal affairs. The article treated especially of some well-known moot points debated by Edward Bernstein. Of course, the indispensable prophecy was not missing which always appears in the capitalist press a few weeks before the national congress and predicts the downfall of the party by a hopeless breakup. Well, the German comrades know this old song, and they also know its author. We have become used to the same sort of press in the regular "breakups." But the year the overthrow of an irreconcilable dissolution of the German socialist party seems to be a prearranged certainty, for now, as the example of the New York Evening Post shows, the American capitalists are taking on to prophesying the death of the German labor movement. With the full power of their knowledge, they unite their Cassandra howls to those of their transatlantic colleagues. And in order to sustain the old prophecy, we hear that the Porten, an American socialist recruit, Daniel de Leon, now joins the crowd and helps to spread the dreadened lie, sends a "voluntary" letter to the "Volksstimme" shaking his head. For the introduction to the clipping from the Evening Post, he says in the Weekly People, his organ (the article from the Evening Post is reproduced here because it gives a fairly correct picture of events that are imminent in the camp of the German Socialist Democracy.)

Hereupon the brave Daniel denounces the terrible blow to the "traitor deserters" Bernstein—please don't overlook the fact that we are quoting from the professor's dictionary of personal invectives—and in his surprising ignorance he commits the very typical mistake of exchanging the men interested in the controversy (Kautsky versus Bernstein).

In conclusion he says translated from the German back into the English, no copy of D. L.'s organ being on hand: "the phantasmagoria of the extreme Marxists (the term used by the Evening Post) are not to be taken lightly, neither in Germany nor in America. Hence we have a D. L. P. here (he refers to his own sect) and shall have one there. THE KAUTSKY WILL BE WHIPPED BACK INTO THE BANK AND FILE OF THE PARTY OR OUT OF THE PARTY."

Very good, indeed. That is a declaration, which will cheer the hearts of the Kautsky's and Edward Bernstein at the same time and cause them to split their sides with laughter. As to the prophecy of the professor that there will be a socialist labor party in Germany—one like his, of course, we should like to ask: Soon? How soon? The little joker does not tell what does he plan; this organizer, who has accomplished so much in political, social and trade-union disorganization? Probably the conquest of German socialism by his party. May the comrades of the old home look out; the boy Daniel is becoming dangerous!

There is nothing like becoming famous. If De Leon aspires to the distinction of being the clown of the whole socialist show, why shouldn't we assist him? I hope he will appreciate my work in his behalf.

ERNEST UNTERMANN.

Stag Party.

On Saturday, Nov. 2, a stag party, and smoker will be given at the Temple for the benefit of The Workers' Call. A long and interesting program will be "reproduced," consisting of short speeches by local party officers, songs and athletic performances.

The Twenty-first Annual Convention of the Federation of Labor will be held at St. Thomas College Hall in the city of Scranton, Pa., on December 5th, 1901.

Free Speech Defence Fund. Arbeiter-Sterbe-Kassen-Kasse \$3.00 A. W. 1.00

A "local capitalist and electric railway builder" from Indiana has been lost for over a month and nobody knows whether he is dead or alive, but strange to say, the electric railroads in which he was interested, are still running as usual.

We notice that Capitalist Cudahy didn't throw the old gag of "nothing to arbitrate" into Pat Crowe. It only works with the working class, and as Pat never trained with them perhaps Mr. Cudahy knew that it didn't apply in his case.

At a meeting of the Illinois Central stockholders it is reported that several section hands ate together with Mr. Astor and several other millionaires. As there are no classes in this country his rather strange how much space was given to this incident in the capitalist press.

Shoes produced by American machinery are being poured into England in such quantities that—that every man, woman and child in the country are well shod. You might think so, but such is not the result. Not at all. The result is that thousands of British shoemakers, rendered desperate by starvation, are demanding admission into the workhouses. Funny, isn't it? But that's capitalism.

"Bernstein and the Socialist Program" will be the subject of a lecture at the Socialist Hall 703 W. 43rd St. and Comrade Ernest Untermaun will be the speaker.

THE CO-OPERATIVE.

Translated for the Workers' Call from "Maison Du Co-operateur" 8 clialists."

The Sale of Bread
The new member (who had just been inspecting the Co-operative bakery) was anxious to taste this magnificent bread at once and he tried to buy a loaf at the sales counter in the court. But the clerk refused his money, the bread could only be paid for with checks, and these were sold at a window close by. Jean Wasmemes asked for 10 francs worth, which would last him a little more than a week. The clerk passed out to him at once 20 checks representing 20 three-lb. loaves and then 20 other checks of a different shape which should serve as a receipt at the end of the week for the 20 loaves which had been bought.

Then Jean was enabled to exchange a check for one of the beautiful loaves. He learned, moreover, that the delivery man of his district would visit his house every day and deliver to the housekeeper as many loaves as she would return purchase checks for.

Sale of other Articles

As for the other articles, he had to go over to the department store on the rue Mauboult or one of the three branches. The co-operator pays for these directly in money. Let us suppose that the housekeeper is in need of thread, needles, or ribbon. She sends her little girl with her pass book to the counters of the department store. The saleswoman writes in duplicate in her check book the number of the co-operator and the name and the price of the objects bought. She detaches one of the coupons, which is sent to the cashier, who enters up the amount of the purchase on the co-operator's pass book and also on his own book.

The Management

Little by little Jean Wasmemes became initiated into the workings of the co-operative organization called the UNION. At the end of a few weeks it is time to take account of the progress of the business. Every month the board of administration receives from the accountant the following documents:—

1. The summary of the month's business, including the state of all the open accounts, showing in detail all the sums owed by or to this society, with the balance on each account.

2. The balance sheet or comparison of assets and liabilities. The assets include everything that the society possesses, real estate, money in the safe, titles, money in bank, merchandise, etc. The liabilities include everything that the society owes to its creditors outside, merchants, money lenders, or bankers, and to its inside creditors, members, reserve fund, sinking fund, propaganda fund, relief fund. With the assets is included under the name of profit and loss the sum total of the expenses incurred since the beginning of the year; with the liabilities, under the same name of profit and loss, the amount of the receipts.

3. The account of profits and losses, which details the expenses and the receipts of the half year. These accounts were of particular interest to Jean Wasmemes, for the UNION presents them in an ingenious manner, according to the excellent method devised by M. Wedhof, one of the socialist officers of the city of Lille.

They are grouped and summed up on a large table in which each article occupies a line. The expenses: Printing, stamps, power, renewal of the plant, wages, oil, flour, rice, salt, heating, beer, liquor, lemonades, general miscellaneous expenses, contributions, insurance, etc. Receipts: Bread sold, entrance fees, restaurant, recapitulation: Receipts, expenses, profits up to the present time, profits up to the end of the preceding month, profits for the month. By reading this table Jean Wasmemes learns at once: (a) The sums expended or set aside for each article up to the 1st of October. These expended up to the end of September. Their difference, that is to say, their increase for the month of October.

(b) The difference, whether more or less than the figures of the preceding month.

(c) The reason for these differences is set down in a note below the table which explains the figures. For example, in the case of rice, of which 467.33 kilograms were consumed in October as compared with 427.75 in September, the note is made that the increased consumption was due to the fact that more bread was made in October.

Six months soon passed after Jean Wasmemes joined the UNION: on the 30th of November, the accounts for the half year were closed and the employees calculated the profits of the bakery and separately those of the grocery.

On December 24th Jean Wasmemes attended a meeting of the general assembly, after having read the report of the Council of administration, which showed a total business of 62,674.39 francs, expenses of 34,680.50 francs and profits of 27,993.89 francs. From this total profit should be deducted 2 per cent of the bread checks sold which go to this "special committee" by virtue of the by-laws, and which amounted to 10,912.50 francs. There was also deducted 3 per cent on the profits for reserve fund. This deduction amounted to 4,644.54 francs, making a total deduction of 15,557.13 francs, leaving net profits for distribution of 12,436.76 francs.

At the end of the week for the 29 loaves which had been bought. The new member (who had just been inspecting the Co-operative bakery) was anxious to taste this magnificent bread at once and he tried to buy a loaf at the sales counter in the court. But the clerk refused his money, the bread could only be paid for with checks, and these were sold at a window close by. Jean Wasmemes asked for 10 francs worth, which would last him a little more than a week. The clerk passed out to him at once 20 checks representing 20 three-lb. loaves and then 20 other checks of a different shape which should serve as a receipt at the end of the week for the 20 loaves which had been bought.

Then Jean was enabled to exchange a check for one of the beautiful loaves. He learned, moreover, that the delivery man of his district would visit his house every day and deliver to the housekeeper as many loaves as she would return purchase checks for.

had consumed bread to the amount of 123 francs received 45.50 francs. That is not all: The grocery earned profits to the amount of 17,944.76 francs upon sales to the amount of 17,932.35 during the half year. Here, again, 2 per cent on the sales had to be deducted for the "special committee," making 2,440.33 francs, and moreover, 3 per cent of the profits were placed in the reserve fund, making 534.15 francs. The net profits to be divided left Jean Wasmemes the sum of six francs on the 50 francs of purchases that he had made in the department store, for the ratio of distribution was just 12 per cent.

The General Assembly

The supreme power belongs to Jean Wasmemes, and his associates united in their general assembly. But the Assembly meets only four times a year. It thus has to delegate its rights to some of the members. It elects a Council of administration composed of 15 members, one-third of whom are elected every six months and may be re-elected. To serve on this board it is necessary to fulfill the conditions explained in article 22 of the Constitution of the Co-operative. Not to be the manager or foreman in a factory, this provision assures, the independence of the co-operators) nor a merchant carrying on a business similar to those managed by the Co-operative, nor a near relative of any employee of the Co-operative.

(b) Positive conditions. To be a citizen of France enjoying civil and political rights. To have been a member for 18 months and to be a purchaser of supplies at all the departments of the Co-operative.

The Administration

To the Council of administration is added a general manager chosen by the Assembly elected for one year, and re-eligible, who directs the business operations and supervises the employees or laborers.

Finally, to supervise the workings of the Council, the Assembly elects a board of control of seven members chosen for one year, who may be elected outside the membership, for it may be advantageous to have the control exercised by a specialist. The board of control is to meet, at least, once a month to inform itself as to the accounts of the society. Like the Council it has the right to call the members together in a special meeting.

There are two possible systems, one is to sell goods to the members at the cost price increased by 2 or 3 per cent to cover the expenses of administration. This is the system employed by the Progress, the Socialist Co-operative at Jolimont. The other possible plan is to increase the price to the figure current in the local trade, or even a little higher. This is the English system of Rochdale, and it is this which Jean Wasmemes sees practiced at the UNION of Lille. This system has the advantage of obliging the co-operators to save, but it should be employed with moderation, for it tends toward saving on objects of prime necessity sums which may easily be squandered. The best way to avoid this is not to limit the percentage of profit but to arrange that the profit be paid to the members not in currency but in consumable goods.

The Profits

The profits distributed among the members are not the exact difference between the receipts and the expenses. As a matter of fact 2 per cent on gross sales is reserved as we have seen, one-third of it for the relief fund and two-thirds for the propaganda fund. To illustrate, the sales of bread for the last half of 1899 amounted to 100,561 francs. Upon this sum we must figure 2 per cent which amounted to 2,011.22 francs and which was deducted from the profits.

In the second place, article 25 of the by-laws provides for the setting aside of 5 per cent of the profits for a reserve fund intended to provide for extraordinary or unforeseen expenses. But, it is further provided that if this fund reaches a tenth part of the society's capital, thenceforth only 3 per cent instead of 5 per cent shall be deducted; this was the case in the second half of 1899.

The Relief Fund

Of the 2 per cent, which according to the by-laws is deducted from the gross sales, one-third is turned into the relief fund. Jean Wasmemes was not long in experiencing the advantage of this rule. He was taken sick one day with a bad cold accompanied by a fever. Perhaps if he had not been in the UNION he would have imprudently given his children without bread. But he knew that having been a member of the UNION for more than three months and a regular customer of the bakery and grocery, he had a right to its relief.

He accordingly wrote a letter to the special committee of 15 members (distinct from the Council) which administers the relief fund and the propaganda fund. He gave his sealed letter to the committee.

The committee decided that Wasmemes should be relieved. One of the commissioners came to visit the sick man every week and report to the committee. For nine weeks, if need be, Wasmemes would have received his bread and groceries necessary for his family. No relief in money is given. However, Wasmemes was on his feet at the end of two weeks and resumed his work. If he should unhappily become sick again before the month is over, he will still receive relief up to seven weeks. But, if he had received his nine weeks of relief at once, he could not renew his application until three months had elapsed.

Propaganda

The propaganda fund receives two-thirds of the 3 per cent from sales. The propaganda may be interior, that

is to say, conducted by the UNION itself, or exterior, that is to say, carried on by the Socialist party with the money put at its disposal by the UNION in conformity with the principles which govern the Socialist Co-operators.

Of its exterior propaganda Jean Wasmemes knows little directly, but trusts to the Federation of the North, the Parti Ouvrier and the general Committee of the allied Socialists.

The interior propaganda is carried on in several ways: (a) The UNION organizes meetings, family concerts and theatrical representations with the friendly help of the amateurs recruited among its members.

(b) It maintains a brass band.

(c) It has a chorus of adults. With its band and chorus the society is ready at any moment to organize street meetings.

(d) It has a children's chorus drilled by a professor, paid by the special committee with the annual dues of 1 franc each from the members.

(e) The library is a valuable means of propaganda intended to educate the co-operators, to awaken them completely and to introduce the socialist ideas into the families of workmen.

We have thus tried to give some idea of the work started in Lille in 1893 by ten intelligent and energetic proletarians. In every socialist city, in every working-class district, there ought to be comrades ready to follow this example. Thus, will be built over the whole territory a network of socialist fortresses from which, as Anseele said, the workers may bombard capitalist society with potatoes and four-pound loaves. Let us hasten to multiply and to assist these co-operators. Still better, let them federate themselves, first by districts, then nationally. Let the French workmen follow in the footsteps of their Belgian comrades, and let them initiate (not forgetting to keep them socialist in spirit) the powerful federation of co-operatives which are to be seen in England. Let them create within the capitalist society the economic and social germ of the society to come. Let them add the activity of the co-operatives to that of the trade union and the party; let them enfranchise their consuming power as well as their labor and their thinking; then their victory will be complete. They will bring their triumph of justice and liberty in the social revolution for which they will have prepared both economically and politically.

Everywhere there is need of propagandists and of co-operation, and of propagandists by deed. "Wherever there are laborers, may we not expect to find a few energetic and intelligent men to imitate the example given by the ten founders of the UNION of Lille?"

Translated from the French of Maurice Lemaire, by Charles H. Kerr. (The end.)

LOCAL PARTY NOTES

SOUTH SIDE.

The activity of the Socialists on the South Side is rapidly coming into notice. New members are coming into our ranks. Literature is being sold, and freely distributed, cards advertising the Sunday and Saturday evening meetings in the hall at 761 West Thirty-third street have been printed and distributed, and this week lettering will be placed on the front windows, making the place more conspicuous in the eyes of the thousands of workers passing by on street cars and on foot.

Just now the active co-operation of all the South Side branches is essential to the maintenance of the hall. One branch pays \$6.00 per month toward running expenses, and if each branch in the division will assist with a fixed sum per month for a short period, splendid meetings may be held during the winter, the hall be able to maintain itself, with perhaps a little assistance from the Englewood branches, and similar halls in other, perhaps more centrally located quarters, be established.

The Saturday evening meetings will hereafter largely be devoted to discussions, the local comrades being able to handle almost every subject satisfactorily, and these sort of meetings facing even more favor than lengthy addresses. This was emphasized last Saturday and also Sunday when Comrade Morris was kept busy answering questions put almost entirely by interested strangers. On Sunday evening Oct. 27 Comrades Pierce and Berlin from the 7th ward will be the speakers. The following Sunday Nov. 2, the speaker will be Prof. Ernest Untermaun, and the subject, "Bernstein and the Socialist Program."

Thursday evening will be taken up by the "School of Socialism" directed by Comrade May Wood Simon; the school no doubt will be largely attended by the local comrades.

The organization committee meetings every Sunday morning will hereafter be called at 10 o'clock sharp, the organizers are therefore requested to be on time. Although only six branches were represented at last Sunday's meeting considerable business was transacted.

Good progress, a new place was secured, a supply of literature laid in and it was decided, for convenience sake, to supply branches with The Workers' Call, and all sorts of socialist literature at the lowest rates. The Organizer now having in his possession the roster of all the branches in the near future, is in a position to visit all the branches, in the near future.

In the meantime branches are requested to report all systems of the party in order to avoid conflicting data, to division organizer.

ARNOLD RASMUSSEN, 6746 Leavitt Street.

THE WORKERS' CALL.

"Workingmen of all countries unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains; you have a world to gain."

THIRD YEAR.—WHOLE NO. 139.

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1901.

PRICE ONE CENT.

News of the Week And its Philosophy.

Massachusetts republicans are far in advance of republicans in other parts of the country in that they recognize what the issue really is on which the people must shortly divide. The state central committee of that state is making no campaign this year except in districts where socialism has appeared. To such places it will send a few spellbinders to bring the erring back into the fold. It is safe to say that the spellbinders have a few surprises in store for them. Nothing the republican committee could do would please the socialists better. If our argument won't stand criticism and debate we cannot begin to find out any too soon; however, we know it will and only ask to be given a hearing. The committee in making that the issue has given us the hearing we desire. Look out for an increased vote in those localities. Wherever we can have the issue start right and clear, the logic of our position must eventually win and there will be many cities and counties if not states where there will be but one issue at the elections a year from this fall.

Socialists have no interest in the coming elections except as they may register the increase of the Socialist vote of the country. Without waiting for the returns we know that the vote will be increased as certain as the day will arrive.

How many \$400 boxes for the horse show can a man buy who is supporting a family on \$3 a week? The answer is, none. Even if he could spare the money the people who are giving the show would not sell him a box. He is committing the crime of doing useful labor.

Another central labor body is talking of going into politics, which its members will have a chance to do if the organization turns down the proposition. Gradually the working man is learning that his vested interests in a job will not suffer if he votes for his own interests at the polls.

One gang of office seekers not in possession of the office wants to oust a gang that is in possession of them from the control of the democratic party. Each side claims they are advocating certain principles, but the public is getting too smart to believe all it hears.

President Blanchard of Wheaton college, complains that ministers do not preach the truth lest it offend the rich. Would he have the preachers throw out of a job and be forced to work? The preacher has to look out for his material interest as well as anyone else and if he does not please the man who is paying him, it is certainly the privilege of the man who puts up for the expenses to discharge him and get a hired man who does suit. It can hardly be charged up to the preacher if he and his family object to starving to death.

The sympathetic strike has come back to trouble the contractors who thought they had it crushed to earth. Some day they will learn that the class struggle goes on and on and can have no ending until it is settled by the abolition of classes.

Without any effort on his part a janitor at one of the Chicago police stations has fallen heir to a fortune little less than a million, but there is no reason why the capitalists should not point him out as an example of what honesty and frugality will accomplish. He was certainly frugal as a janitor, because he was obliged to be.

The defeat of the four-cent fare ordinance is of no particular interest to the workingmen except as it illustrates that the servants of capitalism will not give up even so much as a crumb, one so small that workingmen who know they are entitled to the whole thing would despise the gift.

The Schley inquiry drags along and proves that our finely uniformed naval officers as they could give the old rough, tobacco-spitting sailors cards and spades at the game.

Don't forget to tell your friends about the ball and to sell them all the tickets they need and a few they don't need. Hypnotize them and make them cough up.

Justice Brewer, one of the abjects of the supreme judges and one who has been omitted as somewhat liberal, declared in his speech at the Yale celebration that he could see no solution of the trust question. From the capitalist standpoint he is correct. There is no solution but socialism. The solution it offers is in the line of progress; any other pretended solution is a backward step.

That even British patriotism has its foundation in material interests is shown by the fact that drummers are greatly alarmed lest the king should die before the coronation ceremonies occur.

Because there were no fire escapes on a West Side building, two women were burned to death, but they are only a small per cent of the annual victims of capitalist greed.

American goods may be sold in Europe in large quantities, but the labor power of the American workingman must be sold in the United States, and there is no market for the surplus.

To what extent the supreme court is a plaything of capitalism is shown from the fact that no one expects the state board of equalization to obey the supreme court decision ordering it to assess the capital stock of corporations. In fact the teachers recognize that they can only get what they believe to be their rights by another law suit. It is time the teachers were doing a little voting, or asking their gentleman friends to do it for them.

The great score of American goods invading Europe may be only a blind for the purpose of lowering wages in those countries. It looks as if that were the game in England. Then when they get wages down over there it will be a new argument for cutting them down in this country. The capitalist works his games worldwide.

Chicago has been flooded with counterfeit pennies, but that will hardly interest the workingmen who make a practice of carrying nothing but \$20 gold pieces.

AN OPEN LETTER.

To All Women Who Are Party Members or Friends of the Cause.

Dear Comrades: The Woman's Auxiliary of the Socialist Party has been requested by the party to undertake the catering for the Party ball, to be held at First Regiment Armory on the evening of November 22.

It is desirable that the party shall be spared every unnecessary expense in connection with this affair, in order that the net gain for our party fund shall be as large as possible, and inasmuch as the rental of the building, together with incidentals, musicians' fees, etc., will of themselves require a large financial outlay, our women are earnestly requested to assist in providing the supper, by contributing such articles of cooked food as they can conveniently furnish.

While almost everything eatable will be thankfully accepted, the auxiliary is anxious that as large a supply as possible of cold meats (ham, tongue, corned beef, roast pork, veal or mutton) be provided together with home-made breads, rolls or biscuits, salads, baked beans, cheese, pickles, and condiments of all kinds. Canned meats or fish, pies, of the former kind (fruit, mince, etc.) will also be acceptable.

Now, in order that the purchasing committee may know exactly where it stands and what commodities it will itself be compelled to supply, it is requested that each and every woman who is willing to aid in this work, send to the secretary of the Auxiliary, not later than November 10th, and as much earlier as possible, a complete list of the articles she is willing to supply, distinctly specifying the NUMBER OR QUANTITY of each item, so many pounds of meat (mention kind), so many loaves of bread, etc.

Let each do ALL that she possibly can in justice to herself, but at all events do SOMETHING. If ever so little, for in a case of this kind "every little helps."

It is also requested that parties having spare table cloths, doilies, center pieces, etc., or anything in the line of table ware, such as salt and pepper shakers, celery glasses, or glass, china or plated dishes, suitable for the serving of salads, olives, fruits or cake, send them with a card bearing name and address firmly attached. Cut flowers, ferns or potted plants—anything to make the tables and dining room pretty and attractive—would also be thankfully received.

It is desirable that we should all cooperate to make this occasion a brilliant success both from a financial and social point of view, relieving every previous effort in this direction.

Socialism expects every woman to do her duty.

Very fraternally,

M. R. DALY,

Secretary Women's Auxiliary, S. P.

441 S. Western Ave.

N. R. Parties residing on West or North-west sides of the city, may send their contributions to the Temple, 120 S. Western Ave. The delivery wagon of the Co-operative Grocery will forward them hence to their destination. South Side arrangements will be announced later on.

Notice.

The regular monthly meeting of the General Committee of Local Chicago, Socialist Party, will be held at Assembly Hall, Schiller Building, on Saturday eve, Nov. 2nd at 8 o'clock.

All members will please to present.

H. H. TAFT, Sec'y.

Are you still hunting for opportunities?

News of the Movement

California will hold a state convention in December.

A Socialist speaker in San Francisco was attacked by a lot of hoboes and pelted with over-ripe hen fruit. He called upon the police for protection, but these dignitaries simply gave him the merry ha! ha! Goaded to desperation he swore a few oaths, whereupon he was immediately arrested. The advance comments upon the incident are as follows: "If it is well that we display a proper sense of the fitness of things. One may swear at his wife, or he may abuse the children; he may have a sweat-shop and grind the life out of a few dozen human beings; he may own a railroad and crush into pulp an unheard-of number of fellow citizens every year, but under no circumstances must the ears of our delicately nurtured police be shocked by oaths. It is against the modern requirements of aesthetics."

Mar. Diego, Cal., has a new convert. H. N. Lowell, Comrade Lowell is in his eighty-fifth year.

The automobile fund has almost reached the \$200 mark.

Derby, Conn. has elected a Socialist alderman, W. M. Davis.

Ohio's petition to be placed upon the state ticket contained 11,725 names.

The school census in Seattle shows 17,343 children of school age. Only 11,800 attend school.

The Fram, an influential Norwegian paper of the Northwest, published at

in the coming election will be about 2000.

A smoker will be given at the Temple on Saturday night, Nov. 2, for the benefit of the Worker's Call. Good program. All the local speakers. Admission free.

The entertainment given by the comrades of Branch No. 1, 25th ward last Monday night was a great success. Landstrom's Hall, corner 4th and Lake streets, was crowded to the doors and the program consisting of instrumental and vocal music interspersed with three short addresses had the audience to death's door. A similar program will be given Thursday, Nov. 7th at the same place, to which the citizens of Morland and vicinity are invited.

Work of the Auxiliary.

The Thursday evening meetings of the Women's Auxiliary at the Socialist Temple are not only beginning to be well attended, and are attracting much local interest. Following Mrs. Kerr's address Mrs. Westworth gave a remarkably fine lecture on the history of the Socialist movement, which was followed by a discussion of the program of the Socialist Party. A large audience was present, and several good points made by the speaker were liberally applauded. Comrade George Brown will be the next speaker and Comrade Mrs. Kerr will be the orator on November 7th.

The 9th, 10th and 11th Ward Branches will hold Socialist lectures every Sunday evening at Hull House, 235 S. Halsted Street.

Progress of Inventions

The strongest force at work in society to-day and the one which is changing the whole face of civilization, is the progress of invention and discovery. The whole civilized world is bound together and when an invention like the telegraph, the telephone, the electric light, the typewriter or any other invention of importance takes place in one country, it is soon introduced in all progressive nations. A few generations ago inventors were few, but now they constitute a large and steadily growing army.

Never before in the history of the world has the progress of invention been so rapid as at present. By giving an increased command over the forces of nature, and enabling men to produce wealth more easily and abundantly than before these inventions should be an unalloyed benefit to the working class. The socialist does not oppose inventions. He welcomes them gladly. His real ground for objection is that the benefits are so unjustly distributed—the parasite and privileged class absorbing so much, and the working class, which by its labor produces the wealth, getting so little.

Under socialism a great impetus will be given to invention. Machines will do the bulk of the work of the world, and the workers will have short hours—not over four or five a day—and every rational want will be abundantly supplied. The average income would be at least five or ten thousand dollars a year. May you, workingman, ever-worked and poorly paid, which would

verland and is used in connection with a new loom for embroidering fine Swiss and Hamburg laces, and operates almost automatically.

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Will Build New Temple.

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JAMES HECKMAN,
Corresponding Secretary,
120 S. Western Ave.

SPECIAL NOTICE

To Our Hustlers.

The Executive Committee Will Present to the One Disposing of the Most Sub Cards by Dec 1st

\$10.00

To the Next Highest \$5.00

To the Next Highest \$3.00.

To count in this contest all money for sub-cards must be in the hands of the division, or ward organizers, or the business manager of The Worker's Call, not later than 10 p. m., Saturday, Nov. 24. Ward organizers will report to their division organizer Sunday, Dec. 1, and the division organizers will report to the business manager Monday, Dec. 2.

Members must get their cards through their branch, as no cards will be issued to members from this office except for cash. Members receiving cards from this branch and unable to certify for same time their organizer in time can make payment at this office.

All members desiring to compete will please send their name and address to the business manager at once.

The time is short Comrades, and you might not have to sell a great many cards to win, so get out and hustle and you may be the lucky one. Remember every card paid for before 10 p. m., Nov. 24 counts.

HUSTLE! HUSTLE! HUSTLE!

For Cash, B. Brown.

Propaganda Suggestions

Organization increases productivity.

Don't forget to have a few thought provokers in your pocket all the time. They cost almost nothing, are just the thing to hand to strangers and they advertise the Call. They are also excellent things to advertise meetings at.

Don't expect a man to put in all his time for the cause unless he can make a living at it. Divide the work up, let every man do a little. It is wrong for a man to neglect his family for socialism, and the comrades should not ask a man to sacrifice himself thus. If every man does his duty it will not be necessary for anyone to martyr himself.

It is said that the S. D. P. is so well organized in Germany that they are able to notify every member in the country of any important event within one hour. Chicago is perhaps the best organized local in the United States but how long does it take to get a referendum in? It is evident there is still room for a great deal of improvement.

A branch's first duty is to its members. How many branches neglect their own members?

Remember every man who signs an application blank is not a socialist and a branch of thirty members with only ten members who understand the socialist philosophy is much worse off than a branch of ten members who all understand the question. We do not want more voters, what we want is socialists. A well laid foundation will preserve the house. Educate your own members first.

Some people have an idea that a set of books and a set of officers, with a business meeting once a week constitutes an organization. No it does not. Capitalist political clubs and they often omit the first and last items.

Never ask a man to subscribe for the Worker's Call to help the cause. It is an insult, both to socialism and the Call. A man who does not take a paper because of its merits, or because he has a desire to know what it contains will not become interested in the paper and will not become a socialist.

South Chicago comrades are having one of Rev. T. McGrady's works translated into Polish for free distribution in their vicinity. It is hoped that they will get enough printed for the use of comrades in other localities. Not enough attention is paid to the distribution of literature in foreign languages. If you can give a man a book written in his own language, you have a much better opportunity of convincing him than with an English book, even though he may be able to read a little English. We are often reminded that ours is a foreign movement but it seems there is a decided lack of the good things in German, French, Polish, Russian, Swedish, and other languages, which are published in the United States and the reason is perhaps that there is not sufficient demand for them. If the comrades would make translations of some of the foreign classics, written in their own languages, its effectiveness would be greatly increased.

Has your branch sent in their branch order for Calls yet? Suppose you make the motion at the next branch meeting?

Let us do a little figuring. Fifty branches, average membership twenty, each member taking five Calls, that is a bundle order of 100 per branch. Only Call making one convert, cost per member two and one half cents a week. Number of extra Calls distributed each week in Chicago, five thousand. Additional revenue \$25.00 per week. Number of new branches next spring, 1,000. Number of new branches, two hundred and fifty. Official ballot. Free press of daily paper. Who's a dreamer?

Start a circulating library in your branch. Get a donation of five cents from each member and buy the cheap paper bound books. Appoint a librarian to keep the books and a committee to distribute them. See that every member gets a book every week. The committee furnishes a method for getting the members acquainted. When one of the committee leaves a book with a new member, he talks socialism and leaves a lot of equilibrium.

Why can't we get about fifty boys, socialists, who will go down town Saturdays and, in fact, every night after school, and sell Workers' Calls. It would be excellent advertisement.

"Law Courts and the Poor"

Clarence Darrow will deliver an address with this title at the Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western Avenue, on Wednesday, Nov. 11.

Inasmuch as the modern state is mainly instituted for the purpose of protecting private property in the means of production, we call to our minds Judge Kohlsaat cited in his address.

Are you still hunting for opportunities?



THE LABOR HERCULES VISITS THE CAPITALIST INFERNO.

Fargo, N. D., has come out for the Socialist Party.

Socialists of British Columbia have to put up a \$300. forfeit for every candidate.

San Francisco has a fake labor party in the field.

J. Stitt Wilson and Colonel Weinstein of San Francisco had a debate in that city recently. Subject, "Socialism vs. Competition." Comrade Wilson had a clinch.

The Bloomington Record in a well-written article gives a fairly full account of Comrade Klenke's lecture in that town, and states that Socialism is growing rapidly amongst the working people of Bloomington.

Mrs. Johanna Grell of New Jersey, will lecture on Socialism in German in St. Louis.

Socialists of Texas held a state convention at Dallas and applied for a charter from the N. E. C.

Few socialists in Canada are themselves aware what a wave of enthusiastic action is immediately in sight in our midst. The people are ready, for action, and action is about to be taken.

Comrade Cawston, city and country socialist organizer, will travel through British Columbia delivering stereoscopic lectures.

New socialist club started in Winnipeg, Manitoba. Another at Oshkosh, Wis. They are called Icelandic socialist clubs.

Living local of 35 members in Elocan, B. C.

Comrade Mally of the Fellowship League will tour Canada in the near future.

M. Gaylord Withers has postponed his lecture at Chicago.

Huntington, Ind., has established a socialist library.

St. Louis, Mo., will hold a Socialist Convention next month, securing and organizing. The Worker's Gazette says the Socialist vote in Douglas county, Neb.,

Burke "Loops the Loop".

Only a few weeks ago the indictment of "Bobby Burke" by the Grand Jury, was hailed as the beginning of a "crusade" against "corrupt" city officials.

Which was found to result in a general clean-up. Columns upon columns of space were devoted to the matter and long-winded editorials appeared almost daily for a week after the event. The "crusade" was worked for all it was worth, and the public having got their cue, duly "thrilled with horror" as a "moral public" should. At the time the Workers' Call stated that the whole affair would fizzle out, as such affairs always do, and such has been the case. The indictment has been quashed, the work of the grand jury goes for nothing, Burke is neither a scoundrel nor an assassin. He merely took what belonged to him. Capitalism needs the "corrupt politician" equally with the "reformer," who go through the farce of exposing him at certain times and seasons. Clap the lid down again upon the city hall, gentlemen! Sufficient stench has escaped to serve your purpose, until political expediency demands another fake attempt at ventilation. "O. K. Bobby Burke!"

Taber British trades unionists who are over here on a tour of inspection might find something to interest them in the machine industry in Chicago just at present. We don't have any House of Lords over here to render decisions against trades unions but we have judges who can make the House of Lords look like thirty cents every time.

There is certainly a medium of truth in the capitalist contention that they have better brains than the workers. The capitalist generally knows enough to vote for his class interests, and that is no inconsiderable knowledge when you come to think of its effects.

Don't keep those Winter Festival tickets. Sell them instead—and keep on selling them.

you prefer such a system as that, or your present condition? If you like the picture of the new conditions work for socialism. Nothing else will help you any.

The following list of recent inventions is taken from the October "International Socialist Review":

Swift & Co. of Chicago have put in a new egg candling machine. It has a capacity of 24,000 eggs an hour. Heretofore the work has been done almost wholly by hand, which is necessarily very slow. The new contrivance displaces nearly one-half of former employees and does five times as much work. It is very simple of construction and inexpensive, and was invented in England.

A Belgian inventor by the name of Tobansky is reported to have discovered a method by which smoke can be turned into light. The smoke is gathered from any kind of a fire and forced into a receiver. It is then saturated with hydrocarbons and a brilliant light results. U. S. Consul Mahis is investigating the method, and likely as not the Standard Oil Company will make a heavy bid to control the new light, if possible.

A new machine, designed to do eight different parts on a shoe, will soon be placed on the market. Every part will work automatically. The new device will do heel shaving, rough scouring, fine scouring, heel edge blocking, top-line blocking, heel burnishing, top-lift burnishing and broasting. The inventor of the Rockingham burnisher is the inventor of the latest tool of production. The Union Boot and Shoe Worker says the machine "will be a great labor saver, eight parts being done in the time that one is done with the present machinery, and as only an ordinary laborer is required to run the machine he will probably displace even skilled mechanics." The shoe workers are, therefore, up against the new method of production harder than ever.

A little machine which threads 1,000 needles a minute is on exhibition at Mississippi. It was invented in Brit-

ain and is used in connection with a new loom for embroidering fine Swiss and Hamburg laces, and operates almost automatically.

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 Three months (in advance) .30
 Six months (in advance) .60
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ADVERTISEMENTS.
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 Rates will be made known upon application.

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Phone Randolph 127.

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THE SPIDER AND THE FLY.

At intervals it becomes necessary to administer a little dope to the small business man. Just he rise up in his wrath and smite the Trust, and department stores hip and thigh. The columns of the capitalist press of course are the chosen medium through which to convince him that from a small capital a big business can be built up. So the Chicago Tribune interviews various "credit men" and discloses the brilliant prospect awaiting the "honest man" of good business ability that opens a store with a capital of \$250. He may from this humble beginning become "worth millions"—and then again he may not, and the chances are now about 10,000 to one that he won't. In ten years they will probably be 100,000 to one, but this probability is carefully kept out of sight. Neither is the fact dwelt upon that for the past few years more than 90 per cent. of the business failures in the United States were under \$5,000 capital. But then there are quite a number of hopeful people throughout the country who possess \$250 and upwards. They might be induced to come to town and take a business chance. The credit man certainly wouldn't object, but it is opportune right here to say that all the confidence men and "gold brick" dealers in Chicago don't hang around the railroad depots and saloons.

CROLOGUE AS A "PROBLEM."

Speculations as to the future destination of Crologue before he had "shuffled off this mortal coil," seem to be about as various and contradictory as the views of the press and pulpit upon the "anarchism" avowed by the murderer. For instance, "Judge" prints a cartoon upon the subject, depicting his Satanic majesty as telephoning from the interior regions to Auburn prison, asking that the job be put through as speedily as possible, as he has a new and unusual punishment which he wishes to try first upon the "anarchist." Upon the hypothesis that the latter was performing "God's will" in assassinating McKinley, the request of the Devil seems reasonable enough. But the difficulty of explaining why the Devil is permitted to punish him for carrying out the will of God, still remains. However, these minor contradictions are hardly worth the consideration of the clergy, who now seem to have their hands full in trying to equate that more important contradictory statement that the interests of laborers and capitalists are identical.

But nevertheless Crologue was given a "chance to escape the preparations which 'Judge' pictures the Devil as making for his reception." "Spiritual consolation" was offered him, though whether he availed himself of the opportunity is not very clear. A few days before the execution, Father Paduana, after an interview with the prisoner, gave the Associated Press reporter the following vague information: "He was born a Christian," said the priest, "and although he may have renounced Christianity, he is a Christian, I think." Surely this man has completed the process and ought to perform many wonderful logical maneuvers. He has been described as a Christian who had renounced Christianity; an "infidel" and a believer; a sinner of the will of God forgiven by the Devil; the priest fits him for heaven, and the press consigns him to hell. Certainly if these various views obtain any truth the most wonderful contradiction of all, viz., that he was an anarchist and a Socialist at the same time, may even find some supporters. The real fact that he was an anarchist who voted the Republican ticket, doesn't seem to be quite absurd enough for general acceptance.

INCENTIVE TO BLACKMAIL.

To judge by the dividends declared by the Chicago City Railway Co. no one would suppose that it was being done to death by blackmail. Yet if the statements of President Hamilton are to be taken seriously, that tragical ending is imminent. Personal injury suits have become a "business," lawyers and physicians have entered into combinations to deplete the dividends of the stockholders by systematically taking up and pushing these personal injury suits. To such proportions has this nuisance grown that it retards the income of transportation facilities, according to President Hamilton, and in this view of the matter he is seconded by President Roach of the Union Traction Company, and also by the lawyers employed by both corporations. The "personal damage" business is literally taking away the "incentive" of the company, just as socialism is supposed to do according to orthodox economic theories. If it were not for these grasping combinations of lawyers and physicians

the "public" would be assured of four or perhaps three cent fares, the certainty of a seat in the cars, uniform transfers, an unlimited extension of the roads to outlying districts, thereby enhancing real estate values, and all the other blessings which the exploiter always promises the exploited, if they only help him to get rid of his parasites—which in this case are the combinations of lawyers and physicians engaged in the personal damage business. One might suppose from listening to this yelp, that the aforesaid lawyers and physicians had no "incentive" beyond the malicious pleasure of annoying these company and preventing it from showering its blessings upon the "public."

But the fact is that they have exactly the same "incentive" as the company they blackmail—the incentive of material interests; and President Hamilton never seems to consider the fact that the "professions" are overcrowded as an extenuating circumstance.

How does a corporation lawyer get his job? In nearly every case by demonstrating his ability to blackmail corporations. When he has given sufficient proof in this line, some corporation at once puts up and to his career of blackmail by purchasing his services at a bigger salary than he could make by outside plundering. Then he at once becomes "moré" and complains bitterly of the conduct of the fellows who are trying to succeed as he did, and by the same means.

Why don't the company buy up all these parasites and transform them into employees, in the interest of "morality" and the "public"? They cannot—such action would injure dividends still more. What can they do then for the benefit of the "public"? Why, they can get laws passed which will allow them to kill and maim the "public" without any fear of personal damage suits. That is what they are trying to do—and it's for the benefit of the "public," too, if the latter can only see it in that light.

TRUSTS—AND THEIR EXPONENTS.

It has long been recognized that a truth no matter how conclusively demonstrated, depends largely for its acceptance with most people, upon the personality of the enunciator. A socialist for instance, may expound the nature of the trusts and their beyond possibility of contradiction their natural evolution, and the folly of attempting to destroy, check or even regulate, them by legislation, and the "practical" man will in nearly every case decline to listen to what he considers the ravings of an irresponsible crank. The subject matter will be totally ignored. The personality of the speaker alone will be considered.

The same process occurs when the speaker is one, who from his position is considered by "authority" on the subject. Recently Justice Brewer of the supreme court gave an address upon the subject of trusts, at the Yale Bicentennial, in which he said nothing about these combinations beyond the commonplace with which every socialist speaker is familiar, and at once the press informs its readers that the distinguished orator gave a short scholarly and thoughtful presentation of the subject to his audience.

And yet as before mentioned, Justice Brewer added nothing to the stock of knowledge on this subject that is not already possessed by hundreds and maybe thousands of obscure individuals whose views, although up to a certain point identical with his, are scorned with contempt by all so-called "right thinking" persons. But when these views are put forward by a Brewer they at once become worthy of consideration. In the first case the personality of the speaker ensures the rejection of his view of the subject; in the second instance it ensures its acceptance.

But there is still another factor which plays no unimportant part in the formation of the "opinion" of the "right thinking" person on this subject. After showing the natural evolution of the trust, after tracing the relations tendency to concentration and combination, Justice Brewer stopped short. He admitted that he did not know what this tendency would lead to. He couldn't even guess, but he took refuge in the platitudes that "public sentiment" would somehow or other take charge of the future. In the eyes of the "right thinking" person this seeming conservatism is a virtue. That individual, so far as he thinks at all, will at once form the opinion that Justice Brewer besides being a very learned man, is also a modest one who is quite willing to admit that even his vision is limited. From this it is easy for the "right thinking" person to infer that if the very wise and distinguished Justice is unable to see the results of the tendency, or even to guess at them, why, he, together with all other "right think-

ing" persons would be presumptuous to push the investigation farther. That is the end of it for him. If Justice Brewer is content to let the matter remain a mystery, he is also willing to accept it as such.

But the socialist comes to the disabbling conclusion that the evolution of the trusts leads inevitably to the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution. Worse than all, he backs up the statement with facts quite as formidable as any that Justice Brewer can bring. That is what hurts. The property instinct of our dogberry awakes. To him the view of the socialist is "most tolerable and not to be endured," and he becomes all the more fortified in his rejection, by the fact that he feels conscious of his inability to refute the argument. Therefore he consigns the socialist view to perdition, and maintains that the trust is a "problem" which may be safely left to "public sentiment." And there he proposes to stop until social evolution from the mouth of a future "Justice Brewer" digs him up and compels him to move on again.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A Successful Convention.

Bedalia, Mo., Oct. 23, 1901.
 The Socialist State convention of Missouri was a great success. The convention was held in a large hall, the room, furnished by a local lodge of the Knights of Pythias. The delegates were cordially received by the people and were shown many courtesies. Every newspaper in the city gave the first two columns of the first day to an impartial account of the convention. Not a word has been overheard to indicate that there is anyone in the city who believes socialism to be anarchism. The Socialist Hotel was a great success for the delegates and as travelers were greeted by hotel porters with the cry, "Socialist Hotel, Headquarters of the Socialists."

Two big mass meetings were held in the convention hall Friday night. The first was addressed by Comrade Lipscomb, Hoehn and Mills. Saturday evening by Debs and Mills. The hall was packed to the doors with an audience of one thousand people. The local band played the Marseillaise before the hall and when Debs arrived, on a belated train he was greeted with rousing cheers. Debs was here for an hour and a half and the audience listened attentively. The address by Comrade Mills on "What is Socialism," will be printed for use in propaganda work. An edition of 100,000 will be issued and placed made for further use.

The convention organized by electing Comrade Turner of Kansas City, chairman, and Comrade Hager of St. Louis, secretary. Thirty-six delegates representing fifteen states were present. A constitution was adopted, providing for a state committee with one member from each congressional district and a local quorum of five. Headquarters were located at the Hotel Pythias. A resolution was adopted that the National Committee, Missouri Socialist was made the property of the State Organization and will be published as the official organ. Resolutions were adopted on kindred topics. The citizens of Bedalia were thanked for their hospitality. The Citizens' Alliance was ignored by the convention although the speakers at mass meetings roared it well.

Credit is due to the Bedalia comrades for the able manner in which they conducted the arrangement for the convention in the face of the boycott.

To sum up, the Citizens' Alliance has received a hard blow, the socialists have won the respect of the city, the convention was the best ever held in the state, the cause has been wonderfully advanced and all the delegates start for home feeling happy.

E. V. AL. PUTNAM.

Made It Unannounced.

Marion, Ind., Oct. 23, 1901.
 To the state and local organizations of the Independent Labor party with headquarters at Chicago, Ill.:
 Comrades:—The committee on arrangements for unity convention to whom was referred the referendum vote of the party on the subject of unity to announce in this our first report that not a single dissenting voice has been received; all branches reporting unanimous vote in the affirmative.

J. W. KELLEY, Chairman.

As Dr. Parkhurst of New York declares that there is nothing in common between Candidate Shepard and the institution that has chosen him as its candidate, the suspicion naturally arises that he could hardly say the same thing of himself with due regard to the truth.

The 14th, 15th, 16th ward branches held their educational meetings every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock at Hull House. Comrade John Collins will speak Sunday evening Nov. 3 on "The Modern Trade Union and Socialism." Good music. Everybody welcome.

Here is a strange confession. The South Side Protective Association which is making a "crusade" against the "unscrupulous" states that their efforts are not being made on "moral grounds" alone, but that the fact that the wine-rooms injure property values also, is being taken into consideration. We refuse to believe it. For the base institution who ever knew a "crusade" in which such sordid motives were involved?

And now the W. C. T. U. of Ohio in convention assembled, has passed a resolution requesting Mrs. Roosevelt to banish wine from the table of the White House. Wine is a mocker all right, and it will now get a chance to practice on that resolution.

Remember that our WINTER FESTIVAL at the First Regt. Armory, must break the record. Get tickets and sell them, and then get more and repeat the performance.

SNAP SHOTS BY THE MAYSIDE

At the last meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor, the question of memorializing Congress to enact laws limiting the powers of the Federal judges in issuing injunctions, came up for discussion and a most interesting debate ensued. The "pure and simple" trades unionist actually howled for political action.

What kind? Why they urged that the workers should become active at the primaries of the republican and democratic parties and see that the "friends" of labor were nominated and the enemies turned down.

The veteran unionist, the carpenter Brennock struck the true note when he called attention to the fact that labor received respectful attention in 1898 when it polled 24,000 votes for its candidate for mayor, but that was not secured by participating in the primaries of the two old parties but by opposing both; and so efficient was that opposition that they UNITED against the labor ticket. The "friends" and the enemies of labor sank their differences and dived the labor movement at that time.

Not being a straight class conscious socialist movement it accordingly collapsed, and the influence gained was immediately lost. The "friends" of labor resumed their vocation of buncing the workers and the enemies of labor continued to pull the legs of the capitalists as of usual.

These "friends" and enemies of labor can be again united and they will be soon, much sooner than some of the labor leaders dream of. The growth of socialism amongst the organized workmen is really becoming phenomenal; the socialist propaganda no longer tries to capture the leaders but is working with splendid results among the rank and file. We have no time to argue with or denounce the labor leaders who talk so glibly of going into the primaries of the capitalist parties. Let them go there. There is money in it, but an ever greater number of the membership will ignore them and take up the socialist ballot. Let the leaders make hay while the sun shines. There is a storm brewing that will overwhelm them in short order.

It will interest the striking machinists to know that Chalmers paid several hundred dollars the other day for a box at the horse show. The strike doesn't seem to have hurt him much, but suppose Mr. Machinist, that you vote as you strike.

The fact that Booker T. Washington dined at Roosevelt's private table seems to excite the minds of the southern capitalists proves that the president is more than an ordinary statesman. These writers forget that Booker T. Washington is the traitor to his race less than a year ago justified the disfranchisement of the negro in the southern states. These southern capitalists lack memory, but the president is a statesman and knew whom he dined.

The cause of the "people" has received a black eye through the decision of Judge Haney in favor of the gas trust. The indignation of the workingmen who read this decision by the light of a kerosene lamp will be something fierce.

It will seem to them that all is lost indeed when the constitutionality of the law which enabled the People's and the Ogden Gas Co's. to combine is upheld. But let them possess their souls in peace; they will not have long to wait for a decision which will declare unconstitutional, some law that has been passed in the interests of the working class. Every cloud has a silver lining.

Prominent trades union leaders are about to organize an "anti-injunction league." They are too late. There is an anti-injunction league already in existence and it is the best that can be devised. It is the Socialist party and its weapon is the socialist ballot.

There is really no good reason for supposing that Pitchfork Tillman is an anarchist of the Johann Meit type, though many might be inclined to think so. He is now reported as saying that President Roosevelt's action in entering "that nigger," will necessitate "killing a thousand niggers in the South before they learn their places." Most used to advocate a "massacre of capitalists" by "the people." Tillman only advocates a massacre of "niggers" by "the people." Of course the "niggers" alluded to are not capitalists and therefore the supposition that Tillman is an anarchist falls to the ground.

While Cornelius Vanderbilt was making a tour of inspection of the shops of the Chicago Great Western Railway in Iowa, he happened to see an exhibition that was not on the program. Employees to the number of 500 threw down their tools and went on strike while the distinguished labor shinner was inspecting the plant. The president of the road who was present was petrified with astonishment and couldn't make out the reason why. "We have always treated them fairly, we have even humored them," said he. To appreciate the unbounded gals of this remark, it is only necessary to observe that this is the company which issued the famous "Circular No. 12" which was recently dropped in our columns. If Mr. Vanderbilt from his yet see strike that will make this one look like old times. But it will be at the bottom box.

Capitalism and Crime.

Some goodly people think the world is growing better. A few facts show otherwise.

In 1890 one out of every 1,442 was in prison; in 1899 one out of every 665, and in 1900 one out of every 371, and the crimes represent homicide, theft, and counterfeiting almost entirely.

In 1894 there were 7,749 homicides; in 1895, 8,000; in 1896, 10,000; in 1899 about 12,000, and in 1900 there were 743 suicides and 149 murders in San Francisco. It is estimated that there are over 25,000 suicides in this nation annually.

Prostitution has increased 50 per cent per capita during the past ten years. It is estimated that there are at present over 600,000 in the United States. Three thousand babies are abandoned by their mothers in New York City annually.

Rum shops increase at a fearful rate, there being in 1899 161,483 separate places and 423,274 persons employed. Nearly all of these saloons are the recruiting shops for political corruption, which increases with each election.

In 1890 we consumed 1,000,000 bags of beer. In 1899, with a population only two and one-half times greater, we consumed 27,000,000 barrels. In 1893 we consumed 504,074,400 gallons of liquors and wines. Seven years later we had increased the consumption to 1,184,373,448 gallons. Deaths from alcoholism have increased 15 per cent in the past twenty-five years.—Exchange.

Solemnity Record Broken.

Many good people who lay great store upon funeral ceremonies often express a horror of being "buried like a dog." As a rule it may be true enough that the funeral of the average departed canine is not a very imposing affair, but that there are exceptions to the rule, the following news item will show: Trenton, N. J., Oct. 18.—Trenton had a dog funeral last week that broke all records for solemnity.

It was for Fannie, the beloved pug dog of Mrs. C. E. Bosser of Cooper street.

Fannie's body lay in state all day in the front parlor of the Bosser home. It required a casket large enough for a four-year-old child, for Fannie had grown broad and heavy.

The casket was covered with black cloth and lined with stuffed pink silk. Fannie had been carefully washed so that her light brown fur matched the casket lining nicely. A large bow of white silk was around her neck.

Several hundred school children took leave of the dead pet in the afternoon and at night the children of the immediate neighborhood and many adults gathered to "view the remains."

There were solemn tunes played on the organ and the children who had frolicked with the dog sang hymns. Before the casket was closed and carried with much solemnity to the rear yard to be interred under a pear tree some of the children laid on it bouquets of carnations. Later a stone will be placed to mark the spot.

Mrs. Bosser's eyes are much inflamed with long weeping, for Fannie had suffered intensely for ten days and all a veterinary surgeon could do had failed to give relief.

The above is conclusive evidence that the world is growing better instead of worse. Any workingman who has ever chased around for enough money to buy a cheap pine coffin for his dead child, will especially appreciate the account of the funeral obsequies of this "beloved pug."

Activity in Minneapolis.

The comrades having been holding regular hall and street meetings since Sept. 1st the result of which is that Friday evening the 15th they elected forty-five members and transacted much valuable business for the cause.

Comrade C. H. Lockwood made an interesting report as organizer and called upon the comrades to set aside certain evenings to assist him in propaganda work. Comrade Chas. D. Raymer, the local literary agent, made a report showing over one hundred dollars worth of literature since Aug. 15th when Comrade Lockwood was hired as local organizer. Speakers are wanted, comrades contemplating a trip in this direction will confer a favor by writing G. H. Lockwood, 125 Nicollet avenue, at least two weeks ahead.

N. E. C. Financial Report.

The financial report of the National Ex. Com. for the month of September shows that including a balance on hand at the beginning of the month of \$126.71 the total receipts from all sources during the month amounted to \$312.63. The expenses for the month leave a balance on hand Sept. 30th of \$184.10.

A sum of \$60.54 was collected in aid of the strikers of the Amalgamated Iron, Steel and Tin workers, and was forwarded to that association. State charters were issued to Washington, Ohio, and Kentucky, and 15 local charters to comrades in the states of Alabama, Colorado, Delaware, Georgia, Indiana, Kansas, Maine and Missouri.

It should also be stated that large sums in aid of the steel strikers were forwarded directly by many state and local organizations and by individual members.

Klenke's Lecture Tour.

Davenport, Ia., Oct. 24, 27, 28.
 Muscatine, Ia., Oct. 25.
 Clinton, Ia., Oct. 26, 27.
 Dubuque, Ia., Nov. 1, 2, 3 and 4.
 Rock Island, Nov. 5.
 Moline, Nov. 7.
 Keokuk, Nov. 8.
 Mahoning, Nov. 9.

"In union there is strength." Have your branch order a bundle of 100 Workers' Calls weekly.

Socialist Pointers

We can now stand by and observe all the things that "public opinion" isn't going to do to Bobby Burke.

There is prosperity for all who can work—the working class; but they've got to work them good and plenty.

It is true that the capitalists do no useful work. We never knew one of them yet to hustle for the Workers' gain.

Up to the present Archbishop Corrigan, the Socialist anathema, doesn't seem to hanker after Father McGrady's game.

A Socialist who doesn't vote for Socialism is about the best definition of nothing that we can think of at this moment.

So there is no fourteen years hanging over Bobby Burke. But there is \$25,000 hanging to him instead. Amen, also O. K.

These lucky individuals who "divided up" the \$50,000,000 profits of the Steel Trust, can't see where Socialism comes in at all.

A writ of injunction has been issued against the piano-workers, in the interests of the fellows who work the piano-workers.

"Responsibility for Misrule"

The "Independent" Exposes the Connection Between "Business Interests" and Municipal Corruption. Where the Strength of Tammany Lies. Similarity of Conditions in Chicago Municipal Politics.

Under the title of "Responsibility for Misrule," the Independent of October 15th says, among other things:

"Many thousands of business men will vote for Mr. Low because they are Republicans, and Mr. Low is the regular nominated candidate of the Republican party. If these same business men had formed the habit—which the dream reformer would long ago have had them form—of thinking of municipal politics as something to be divorced from national politics, it is safe to say that they would not vote a fusion ticket. With a single-minded enthusiasm that would take away the reformer's breath, they would put in THEIR WORK FOR TAMMANY HALL. This we know is a well-nigh appalling statement. But we also know that it is unqualifiedly true. The average business man in New York City, Chicago or Philadelphia, right down to the bottom of his heart, does not want an unflinching, honest, business like administration, which will enforce the law to the letter and mete out strict justice. On the contrary, he wants an administration that he can 'see.' He wants policemen who will stroll stolidly by while the sidewalk in front of his warehouse is piled five feet high with packing cases. He wants a board of assessors who are 'all right' on the delicate subject of apertal assessments or street improvements. He wants a building department which will let him put in wood for iron, and for cement, and brick walls for windows. He wants a board of health that will get too busy when he burns soft coal, or violates the ordinance in regard to the storage of noxious materials. These are hard sayings, but every man in New York City who has survived the age of the human being are supposed to out eye teeth knows that they are true, and no one knows it better than the average New York business man himself. In his moments of relaxation, when he talks with you freely on the railroad train, or at the club, he owns up to every one of these indignities, and says even harsher things about himself and his associates. There could be no greater nonsense than the talk that the strength of the Tammany organization lies in the ignorant and vicious classes of this great city. THE STRENGTH OF TAMMANY IS IN THE RESPECTABLE, GOD-FEARING, CHURCH-GOING, WELL-TO-DO BUSINESS CLASSES, AND THEY KNOW IT, as every one who is not a simpleton knows it. . . . They are the men who can choke off and trample down this whole organization of villainy in municipal politics if they wish to do so. As long as they can make the people in general believe that responsibility rests not with them, but on the ignorant and the vicious, and as long as they can keep the dream reformers babbling about some childish change in political machinery, or about the necessity of carrying business methods into politics, the temptation to go right on with their actual practice of business methods in politics will doubtless be great. The appeal must be made to something infinitely greater than their business interests and their business sense. It must be made to their manhood, to their citizenship, to their sense of moral responsibility."

Now the Independent is by no means a Socialist paper, but its view of the relations existing between the business men and Tammany Hall is identical with that held by Socialists who have carefully watched the apparent intricacies of municipal politics in all the great cities of the country. Taking Chicago as its subject, the Workers' Call has frequently pointed out the connection between the back-wards and the "leaves" at election periods, the fraudulent nature of so-called "reform" movements, and the cause of their utter impotence. It has insisted time and again that the political power attributed to boodles, aldermen, alim politicians and so-called "gray wolves" was but the shadow of the real power embodied in the property and business interests, or, to quote the Independent, "the respectable, God-fearing, church-going, well-to-do classes."

The "dream reformer" and the "professional reformer" are used by this class for a two-fold purpose. First, as a bait to deceive the great mass of the voters into believing that capitalist respectability and morality really demand the suppression of the "corrupt" politician. The "dreamer" as an individual makes a real fight, the "professional" puts up an imitation which he knows to be a sham—and both the "corrupt" politician and "respectable" business man are thoroughly familiar with the fraudulent nature of the conflict. It is what the Independent calls the "simulation" who is alone deceived into surrendering his vote—a category that is mainly composed of workmen who do not recognize either their own or the business man's class interests, and a handful of fool friends of the "dream reformer."

In the second place, the "reformer" of both types can be used to some extent as a check upon the rapacity of the alim politician, which that individual attempts to make use of his reflected power in his own interests at the expense of his masters, the "well-to-do business classes." They are inclined to permit him a limited compensation for his compliance in such matters as the Independent points out. But this limit is fairly well defined, and when overstepped, the "reformer" appears upon the scene. The hour of "boodles" is raised, and the thieving parasites of the local capitalist interests are dealt upon with all the indignation necessary to arouse the "most efficient" (i. e., the alim politician).

to a realization that measures must be immediately taken to put an end to these peculations. It is at this period that the slogan of a "business administration" is raised. Municipal matters must be "divorced" from politics, and conducted on business principles. The "simulation" rally to the call. The election is held. Here and there a "gray wolf" is dropped out and his place taken by an "honest business man." A loud chorus of "rejoicing" is at once heard. Even greater reforms are to be inaugurated. The purification has commenced and will be pushed with vigor. "Municipal Voters Leagues" and good government "clubs" spring up and branch out in all directions. The fool friends of the "dream reformer" are highly elated, and begin to draw pictures of municipal paradises for the edification of whoever takes them seriously. The working class "simulation" goes back to the factory and the sweatshop, conscious that he has done his part in electing "good men" to office while the "corrupt gang" are represented as being terror-stricken by the change of the reformers. They have received a lesson—the "simulation" interprets—as a forecast of their extermination as a factor in politics. The "gang" however interpret it differently and more correctly. To them it is but a warning that they have overstepped the limit of personal plundering which their masters are willing to stand for, and that a halt has been called.

Let any intelligent person make an impartial generalization of municipal politics in Chicago for the last few years and we defy him to come to any other conclusion than above given. And as the Independent says, nobody knows its truth better than the "business" element who work the game in their own interests.

But in its remedy for this state of affairs, the Independent is hopelessly and ridiculously wrong. Such a lame conclusion may be justly regarded as a subterfuge deliberately adopted by the writer to prevent the article from being classed as the expression of an uncompromising Socialist. It is impossible to believe that a man who so clearly sees the relations he has so ably exposed, really takes refuge in platitudes which he cannot but know are the stock-in-trade of the "dream reformer" with whose childish babble he is thoroughly familiar. There is no help in the business element. There is no ideal in their possession higher than the conservation of their material interests. Whatever sense of moral responsibility, manhood or good citizenship they have, is thoroughly dominated by, involved in, and inseparable from their business interests. It could not be otherwise. No class can place itself outside its interests, or can be expected to do so. It is the supposition that this can be done—that constitutes the "dream" of the reformer—and we may add that in our opinion the writer is as familiar with this truth as the business men are with the fact that their class is the real strength and support of Tammany, and other so-called "corrupt" political organizations.

No, the change must come, and will come through the power of the working class alone. They are the only class that are potent to make that change, and not because of their ideas of moral responsibility, manhood, or good citizenship, but primarily from the fact that their class interests as workers will impel them to make the change. Tammany, using the word as a type, is a necessary adjunct of capitalism, and will disappear with it, but only when a Socialist working class of sufficient power to overthrow the present economic system, appears on the scene.

Have you read Walter Thomas Mills, book, "How to Work for Socialism"? If you haven't, get a copy of it at once, or have your branch get ten or fifteen copies, and after they have read it, give it to every new member that comes into the branch. This book is for sale at the Workers' Call office, single copies five cents. Special price on quantities. Even the "old timers" can learn something out of this book.

Reports state that in two provinces of China, nearly one million people are dying of starvation, and that the famine is still spreading. This is really strange news. We were under the impression that the missionary looking raids were over and done with long ago.

The farewell sermon of Dr. Thomas before departing for Florida, bore the curious title of "Things That Abide." As the Rev. gentleman certainly can not consider himself one of them, we presume that he referred to the Trinity, which he so fiercely attacked between two and three years ago.

The Tilden Democracy has declared "war" on the City Hall. They want to turn the rascals out, and call upon all honest citizens to lend a hand in the job. When the job is completed the jobs won't be distributed, but the honest citizen won't figure largely in that part of the performance.

What has become of the idiot who used to write about the necessity of educating the workmen so that he might not be led astray by Socialist teachings? Has capitalism really succeeded in stamping this out?

Socialist Temple Dramatic Club will give an entertainment about the latter part of November. Watch for particulars later.

THE CO-OPERATIVE.

Summary of Previous Articles, and the Possibility of Their Application to Chicago Conditions.

In the last few issues of The Workers' Call has appeared the greater part of the semi-official text-book issued by our French comrades on the value of socialist co-operatives, both to those who join them and to the socialist party. A series of articles now running in the International Socialist Review on the Belgian co-operative movement will show any attentive reader that the socialist co-operative is not a dream but a fact.

The advantages of the socialist co-operative to the individual workman may be briefly summed up as follows:

1. It enables him to buy pure food and honestly-made clothing instead of the poisonous food and shoddy clothing offered by the competition market.
2. It does this at even lower prices than are charged for the adulterated goods, thus enabling its members to obtain the necessities and comforts of life at a less cost, so that they can afford to spend money for the higher education of themselves and their children and for socialist propaganda.

For the socialist party the socialist co-operative also offers advantages of the highest importance.

1. By giving a portion of its profits to the party it makes it possible to carry on a more effective campaign of propaganda.
2. It acquires buildings which can be used for public meetings and from which the socialist cannot be shut out by the action of any capitalist.

3. It trains the workmen in the practical management of affairs, thus developing talent that will be indispensable as soon as a municipal election has been won and the socialists have to assume the responsibility of public office.

All this has been fully accomplished in the principal cities and many smaller towns of Belgium, as well as in many cities of France.

Now is there any reason why the socialist co-operative should not be equally successful in America—in Chicago? Objects will at once urge that capitalist concentration as shown in the department stores has gone too far to leave room for the co-operative. But a careful examination of the facts shows this to be a mistake. Each of the principal department stores spends immense sums every week in newspaper advertising. This has to be made up from the profit on the goods, and as a matter of fact, we find that the retail prices of goods at department stores are a least 20 per cent above current wholesale prices. This is a large margin than our Belgian comrades could count on when they began building up their co-operatives.

An obstacle which has been really serious in that for years in this country the idea of co-operative stores has been persistently advocated by a class of people whom our comrades usually describe as "frisks," people who didn't know the difference between economic determinism and capitalist production and who loudly proclaimed that co-operation would solve the whole social problem in about eleven months. Now it is not in the least surprising that some of our comrades, knowing all they wanted to know of this class of well-meaning individuals, and not yet being informed about the Belgian co-operatives, refused to have anything to do with our movements on the ground that we had no right to use the name "socialist co-operative," that it might be a failure and would in that event discredit socialism.

The objection deserves a fair answer and I will try to give it. We use the phrase "socialist co-operation" for the express purpose of emphasizing our purposes and of distinguishing ourselves from the middle-class utopian reformers of whom I have spoken.

The socialist co-operative of Chicago is organized principally for promoting the cause of socialism, and only incidentally for supplying its members with these necessities and comforts of life at less than current prices. No one but a member of the socialist party can become a voting member of the co-operative.

THE NEW SOCIALIST TEMPLE.

The socialists of the west division of Chicago, relying on the help and support of the socialists of the whole United States, are taking steps toward the erection of a permanent building to take the place of the old church now used as the "Socialist Temple." By a unanimous vote of the full committee last Sunday it was voted to place the building fund and the building itself under the control of the socialist co-operative of Chicago. This means that the co-operative which was started less than three months ago by a few members and was looked upon by many comrades with considerable suspicion, has now won the full confidence of the best informed and most active members of the socialist party. Henceforth the property of the co-operative will mean the property of the socialist party of Chicago, and vice versa.

For the benefit of new readers of The Workers' Call and of others who may not have noticed the first reports of the socialist co-operative meetings, I will explain briefly our plan of organization. We are not a stock company where a man can pay as many shares as he can pay for and cast a vote for each share. We are an "association" not for pecuniary profit, and the membership fee is \$3.00. Whenever possible the full amount should be paid in cash, for the co-operative needs more capital at once to get its work, but in order to give every party member the benefits of the co-operative, we require only to come in advance, and

allow the balance of \$4.00 to be paid out of the quarterly rebate.

These rebates are arranged in this way: Goods are sold for cash at ordinary retail prices; at the end of each quarter the cost of goods and the expenses for labor, etc., are deducted from the gross sales and the net profit is figured out. One-eighth of this is devoted to socialist propaganda, one-eighth is set aside for a reserve fund to increase the capital of the co-operative, and the remaining three-fourths is divided among the members in proportion to their purchases.

If it could be seen that with every increase of membership the saving to each member will increase, for by purchasing goods in large quantities we can obtain lower prices, and the expense of selling is proportionately less as the amount of sales increases.

I wish to urge upon every member of the socialist party in Illinois the duty of joining the socialist co-operative at once and of making his purchases as far as possible through the co-operative. At present the cash saving to each member will not be great, though as our membership grows it will become a really important item in the budget of a working-class household. But that is not the main reason why you should co-operative you will build up an organization that will be a tremendously joint. The reason is that in the socialist co-operative means of socialist propaganda.

WHAT THE TEMPLE WILL BE.

In the first place, it will contain a hall capable of seating at least 1,000 people. This will be available for propaganda meetings, lectures, conventions, concerts, balls and any other use in the way of political activity and amusement. There will also be an ample number of committee rooms of various sizes, to accommodate the varied needs of the party and of the labor union, with which our relations are becoming more and more intimate. Again, there will be the necessary rooms for the entertainment and comfort of the comrades, men, women and children. Finally, there will be sales-rooms for the co-operative.

WHAT WILL BE SOLD.

At present, the co-operative deals in non-perishable groceries and in coal. Our available capital is only about \$200, and while it has been judiciously invested in a choice stock of pure foods, it is not possible without more capital to carry a variety that will meet the needs of all our members.

There are now in the state of Illinois about 1,000 regularly enrolled party members, which number will probably be doubled inside a year. Of these at least 1,000 ought to be members of the Socialist Co-operative before the end of 1901. With a capital of \$5,000 instead of \$200 we shall be enabled to carry a complete line of food stuffs and to add a line of shoes, underwear, furnishings and such other articles of prime necessity as experience proves to be most in demand among our members.

Every party member will want a voice in the management of the new temple. A meeting of the membership will be held soon, probably the last Saturday of November, to elect a permanent building committee. If you want the new temple to be a fact, send in your application for a membership, with \$5.00 if you can pay it, or \$3.00 if you have not the \$5.00.

OUTSIDE MEMBERSHIP WANTED.

Any member of the socialist party in the United States is eligible to membership in the co-operative. We have one member at Springfield, Ohio, and one at Girard, Kas. We want north and south side members; we shall start supply depots in the various wards of the city as the increase of membership justifies it. We want members in every socialist local in the state; the working-men of smaller towns are often charged exorbitant prices for their groceries. Let the comrades in any socialist local in Illinois make up an order for at least 100 pounds of groceries (so as to get bottom freight rates) and send us the amount of money you would have to pay your local grocer; our prices will surely be enough lower to pay the first installment on your membership out of the difference.

The same offer will apply anywhere in the United States where freight rates are not too high. If your retail grocer can order from a wholesaler in Chicago, you can save money by ordering from the co-operative, and what is more important, you will know that the profit goes to keep the cause of socialism and not to prolong the existence of a class of small middle-men that has ceased to be useful.

In Belgium every union man is not only a union man but also (with rare exceptions) a member of the socialist party and of the socialist co-operative, receiving the loyal support of the union men and the socialists, aids them in turn by supplying the party with money for propaganda work and by supplying the union men with food at the time of a strike. Surely American workmen are not less intelligent than those of Belgium. Let us take hold of the socialist co-operative with a will, and make it a success.

CHARLES E. KERN.

QUESTIONS OF THE FUTURE

"Accumulation" and "Pay" Under the System of Collective Ownership of the Means of Production.

A correspondent asks, if under socialism an individual will be able to accumulate wealth. This is one of those questions in which it is necessary to define the terms used before an intelligent answer can be given. Let us take the ordinary conception of wealth objects created by human labor, whose use in consumption satisfies human wants. Why is it that these things are accumulated? Is it because the accumulator wishes to use them himself? No. Want them. He accumulates

merely for the sake of realizing a PROFIT from the sale of the things accumulated. That is the sole incentive to accumulation at present. Wealth is not accumulated for its use value but for its exchange value.

When the system of producing things for profit gives place to their production for use, the incentive for "accumulation" will disappear. No man would want to gather for instance a thousand coats or a thousand sacks of wheat or a hundred houses or a dozen railroads or steel mills or cotton factories, for the reason that these possessions would be of no use whatever to him. The latter items, representing the social tools used for the production of necessary things, and capable only of being operated by collective labor, he could hardly accumulate, as he would be required to give an equivalent of the product of his own labor for them; the former items, themselves the product of labor, he could certainly accumulate, but he would undoubtedly be looked upon much as a miser who hoards gold for the mere pleasure of possession, is now regarded. Such men are even now considered as abnormal, and the folly of their course is apparent to all.

Wealth will be accumulated under socialism, but its ownership, like its production will be collective. When all are producers the use and enjoyment of the product will be common to all. Personal property such as clothing, furniture, etc., used by the individual will of course still remain, but no one will care to encumber himself with things he cannot use. Such things cannot be used for the exploitation of the labor of others, when exploitation has disappeared, neither will there be any necessity of saving up for a "rainy day" as the saying goes, for the reason that the "rainy day" is only an expression denoting uncertainty of living for the wage laborer, which capitalism now creates. When capitalism disappears, the dreaded "rainy day" will vanish with it, and the "thrift" which has been elevated into a virtue under capitalism will take the same course. There will be no necessity for an individual to stint himself or herself of the full use and enjoyment of the product of their labor. But this does not mean that wanton waste will ensue when the necessity for "thrift" which now too often means semi-starvation and deprivation of really necessary things, is removed.

Our correspondent also asks "if there is any way known as to how the men will get pay" under socialism. This question is like the preceding one formulated under the conception of the continuation of the wage system, in the mind of the inquirer. Wages is the portion which the laborer receives of the product upon which his labor is expended, or its equivalent in money. It is always only a part—the rest of the product the laborer is told he has no concern with. It is evident that when the laborer gets the entire product, or its equivalent in other products which he may personally need, his reward cannot be called wages. Wages belong to the capitalist system of production alone, so under socialism there will be no wages in the sense that the term is now used, and it is in this sense that our correspondent evidently uses the term "pay."

How will the producers appropriate the product of their labor? What form will the appropriation take? There are many suggestions as to the matter, amongst which we may mention money, labor certificates, time checks, though it is well to bear in mind that these are suggestions only, and to say positively how this will be done would necessitate the possession of prophetic power on the part of the individual making the statement. This is a question which will be met and solved at the proper time, and can be safely left to those to whom it will come up for consideration. At present Socialists have quite enough on hand in getting possession of the product. After that is accomplished the other will be attended to in due order. To be coaxed, the hare must first be caught.

If such a question as this really proves a stumbling block to our correspondent, it is only because he can conceive of Socialism as a "plan" alone. If this were so, Socialists would be bound to provide a definite answer, but seeing that it is not so, they labor under no such obligation. If our correspondent can grasp the idea that a new form of society is taking shape in the midst of an older form that has nearly run its course and that this older form in its decay provides the elements which in time constitute its successor, he will see at once the impossibility of definite assertions as to the methods and details which will be pursued by a new society whose elements are as yet only in process of formation. Such matters in the nature of things can only be determined by those before whom they will come up for immediate consideration, and it is perhaps needless to add that the work before Socialists at present, the capture of the powers of state by the working-class is of infinitely more importance than the discussion of details relating to arrangements which will have to be made after that event. If the working-class are sufficiently intelligent to win the battle for control of the means of production and distribution, they will receive information as to how to reap the results of their victory. The great fact really is, that the struggle cannot be avoided.

"Never put off till tomorrow what can be done today." Sell your neighbor a bad card.

We must positively fill the First Regt. Armory on Nov. 31st. See that every member of your branch is supplied with tickets.

Industrial Life of Primitive Man.

Extracts from Lecture Delivered Before Class of Social Economy by Mrs. May Wood Simons.

We are born into a society with many and complex social institutions and since we are but little impressed by the gradual almost imperceptible changes that are going on we unconsciously fall into the error of believing that what is, is permanent. For example, take governments. What is more confusing than to have all the local, state and international relations that exist to-day? We are able to understand these only by going back to the form of governments that is to be found in the organization of gentes in savagery and following its growth up to civilized times. Or if it is not institutions it is the arts. For instance, architecture. Our modern dwelling of stone and brick with all its improvements is but recent. History tells us of the shelters made first of animal skins or branches and bark of trees, of the mud huts, of the long communal houses, and so on to the present time. For whatever direction we turn we shall find that the beginnings of nearly all of our institutions and arts are to be found away back in savagery, and that as men's wants have multiplied and they have gained greater power over physical forces, material things to satisfy these wants have likewise multiplied and grown more complicated and perfect.

Savage man and his accomplishments must not be underestimated. Round by his brute nature, having no knowledge of the forces about him or how to turn them to his advantage and with but his advance was accomplished with the most patient labor. The great achievement of civilization have only been possible because of this foundation laid by savage and barbarous men who helped to hew the way out for us.

To begin then, a study of society, there is no better way than to turn back and by a historical survey understand the beginnings. At the same time the doctrine so universally accepted by socialists that economic conditions determine social institutions and likewise the theory of social evolution dwell on in our last lecture can find no clearer proof than that furnished by a careful study of successive social stages.

We begin now with a study of primitive man. Our knowledge of prehistoric man has been gained from two main sources. If we bar out the traditions that have been handed down and that are always more or less unreliable.

The first source is found in a study of the remains of weapons, tools, clothing, tombs, dwellings and even the bones of man himself that are buried in the earth. The life of some societies of primitive men, such for instance, as the Lake dwellers, has been in this way fairly well pictured to us.

The second source is the study of the modern savage. By many this is looked upon as a most fruitful way of learning about early man since the savage of to-day is supposed to be a very good example of our removed forefathers. Among others the question arises as to whether contact even slight with civilization has not in many ways altered the savage so that he is no longer an any means accurate example of prehistoric man. We cannot go into this discussion but will review the accepted facts concerning early industrial life. All these facts go to prove that man began at the bottom of the scale in life. John Lubbock in his "Pre-Historic Times," says, "The lowest race of existing savages must be at least as far advanced as were our ancestors when they spread over the earth's surface. They had no bows and arrows, they were naked and ignorant of the art of spinning; they had no agriculture and probably no domestic animals. That our earliest ancestors could have counted to ten is very improbable considering that so many races now in existence cannot get beyond four."

One of the first great industrial arts to be practiced by man was the catching of fish. This made fire a necessity and enabled men to leave somewhat a tropical climate and follow the course of rivers since they could now store the fish and have a more permanent supply of food. At this period man had come to be distinctively a tool making animal.

For a long time it was doubted whether the rudely chipped flint he looked upon as evidence of this period were tools used by man at all or whether man was ever so low that he employed only stones for tool making. These tools had no handles and probably only a covering of moss, grass or hide served to protect the hand. The next step was therefore an invention of great importance. Handles were attached to stone implements. This gave greater leverage and a greater variety of motions and made possible the spear, harpoon, javelin and axe.

To return now to the polished stone implements, as would at once be surmised they were a long step in advance and a marked change in society is at once evident. We now find axes with a cutting edge. This enabled them to clear forests, make boats and fight more effectively.

Like our modern savage they utilized every portion of the animal they caught. They ate the flesh and used the skin for clothing, picked every fragment of marrow out of the bones and often fashioned the bones themselves into weapons. From the horns they made hammers and handles for hatchets. Although the clothing was mostly made of the skins of animals fragments of rude fabrics made of flax or straw fibers are found among the remains of the ancient Lake dwellers and also crude spindle-work.

of cereals gave a fixed place of abode during a portion at least of the year. This cultivation was at first in gardens that gradually grew into fields.

It was now that something of social institutions became necessary, such as the tribal chieftain and tribal ownership. It is pointed out by many writers that there are savages in existence who have not yet any conception of land as property whether private or collective and who have barely a notion of individual ownership of the objects they personally possess such as ornaments, arms, skins of beasts for clothing, etc.

The early man who did not till the soil but supported himself by hunting and fishing had to have access to a vast territory as it is estimated that each such savage requires 3 square miles for his support. When the country grew in population it was necessary to divide the land among the tribes. Lateral shows that this earliest distribution of land was into pasture and territories for the chase common to the tribe. The products of the chase, the tools even the rude boats, were common property.

A certain amount of commerce and traveling characterizes the age of bronze as well as an established society. Pottery is now found decorated with curves but no colors or inscriptions have as yet been discovered. The skins of animals were still used much for clothing but linen is also found as well as a woven suit belonging probably to some chieftain and thought to have been made in the later bronze age.

In every age and among every people the raw material that their environment provided for them to work on has determined the character of the product. Otis Mason of Smithsonian Institute writes on this, "See how each people of the earth is characterized by its raw materials. An Equino collection is white. The art of the British Columbian is red; of Oregon and California yellow, of the Puebloan, of Mexico gray. All this is plain enough when you know the color of walrus ivory, of mountain goat horn, of cedar and grasses and spruce root, of fire clay when baked and of volcanic building stones. People express themselves in the material at hand. The Egyptian was furnished with lime stone so he hammered away at that. His ideas could mount no higher than the material. On the other hand, the Greek was provided by environment with the whitest, finest and thickest quarries of marble on earth. It was expected of him that he should give the highest expression of the aesthetic faculty in sculpture and architecture."

LOCAL PARTY NOTES

DISTRICT NO. 4.

The organization committee of the 4th district meets every first and third Sundays at 10 a. m. At their last meeting the organizer reported three new branches in the 27th ward making altogether in the ward, with a combined membership of 104 in good standing. He also reported that he had and had a new application. He procured a hall and called a meeting for Oct. 30—p. m. (Kreft's Hall, Ashland avenue and Addison street.) It was resolved that we push The Workers' Call vigorously, and all the members took a supply of sub-cards.

It was decided to retain the organizer and keep up the good work until the branches are strong enough to carry on the work of propaganda by systematic circulation of literature. A committee was elected to get out posters and secure halls for agitation by the 1st of December or sooner if possible.

SHOOTING.

That discussion meetings were beneficial, and that no branch should let a business meeting pass without discussing some topic or other bearing on the social problem, was the unanimous opinion expressed at the organization committee meeting last Sunday at Socialist Hall, 728 W. 63d street. The last ward branch reported great interest being taken in such meetings, the last one held being well attended, and very successful. The next branch meeting will be on Friday, Nov. 8th at Lundquist's Hall, 61st and Morgan streets, and the subject, "Has the Socialist Movement lost in clearness what it has gained in numbers since 1899." The 23d ward branch meeting at 728 W. 63d street first and third Friday reported action taken to the same effect, the first topic being "The misrepresentation of Socialism."

The 33d ward reported having rented Roseland Hall, at 111th and Michigan avenue, for agitation meetings during the winter at an expense of \$34 per month. Also that the branch will give a ball at Kensington Turner Hall on 28th 10th of December. The 7th ward reported having guaranteed to sell 100 Workers' Call cards during the month of November. Financial support was pledged by the 6th ward branch, \$1.00 per month; 7th \$1.00, 8th \$2.00, 9th \$2.00, and the 31st ward expressed its belief in the success of the coming election at Lundquist's Hall on Nov. 8th, by donating nearly all its available funds, \$10.00, to the committee. The committee decided to offer its assistance to the weaker ward branches in holding meetings, by advertising through The Call informing party members living in other wards when assistance is needed and in every possible way aid

The branch, night ward, branches were represented at the meeting, and the official business was transacted through the session.

The Saturday evening meeting was addressed by Com. Saunders, an interesting discussion following. Although the attendance was rather small \$1.25 was collected.

The Sunday meeting was well attended. Comrade Laria being the speaker. The collection amounted to \$2.45. Address all matters on organization, meetings, etc., to division organizers.

On Saturday, Nov. 3rd, Comrade Parkway and Decker will speak at 728 W. 4th Street. On Sunday, Nov. 4th, Comrade Cattermole will speak on "Socialism and the Socialist Program." ARNOLD HAMMERSHAGEN, 614 Loomis Street.

WEST SIDE.

A fully attended meeting of the West Division was held on Sunday morning, October 27th, at which a great deal of business was transacted.

The Socialists of the east end of the 12th Ward, organized with 41 charter members, and paid up for dues of every member for the month of October, also ordered sixteen Call cards to start in business. A very good beginning indeed.

All wards have provided themselves with Call tickets to the amount of \$750 up far, also diamonds and stickers. In addition about 1,000 diamonds and 25,000 stickers announcing the big ball of the Socialists of Chicago, will be distributed among the branches next Sunday, so all organizers will please be on hand.

So far no other branch has decided to sub-divide its ward into districts save the 12th, but if anything will compel them to do so it is this very work that they are doing now. Get a map of your ward, comrades, and get to work on the plan and you will have a propaganda machine that no other political party could dream of, as it can never have the workers with the zeal of a socialist.

In the month of September the branches have purchased due stamps to the amount of \$22.50, in the month of October (the amount increased) to \$42.66, showing a healthy growth of the movement in the West Division.

The financial report for the week ending October 27th is as follows:

RECEIPTS.	
Balance from Oct. 20	\$ 7.50
12th ward donations	1.00
11th ward call cards, acct.	1.00
12th ward call cards, acct.	1.00
14th ward call card acct.	1.00
15th ward dues stamps	0.50
16th ward donations	0.50
17th ward call card acct.	0.50
18th ward call card acct.	0.50
19th ward call card acct.	0.50
20th ward No. 2 due stamps	0.50
Total	\$22.50

DISBURSEMENTS.	
To organizer for postage	\$1.00
To 12th ward dues stamps	1.00
To 12th ward call card acct.	1.00
To 12th ward call card acct.	1.00
Total	\$4.00

Balance on hand.....\$ 18.50
JAB. E. SMITH,
Org. West Division.

Socialist Temple Notes.

Last Sunday Comrade W. H. Wilson delivered his last address in Chicago before leaving for California. A large audience was in attendance.

The debate between Comrades Hughes and Untermyer was a success from every standpoint and ended with the usual fight neither side being convinced of the error of their ways.

Next Sunday Comrade A. M. Simons will speak on the conditions at the stock yards.

On next Wednesday Comrade Geo. Evans will speak at the Temple.

Saturday Nov. 10, a tag party will be given for the benefit of the Workers' Call. Every man in the party should be present and help make that affair a success.

A good program has been arranged. Nearly all the party orators will be present and address the audience.

25th Ward Reorganization.

On Friday evening, October 19th, Branch No. 2 of the 25th Ward reorganized with Comrade Walter Higgins in line chair.

Comrade Geo. L. Simons was elected Secretary-Treasurer, and Comrade Jas. Wright, Organizer, and Literary Agent. Comrade C. A. Harrison was elected committee on speakers.

When Comrade Wright announced that he had a list of 45 persons who desired to become members of Branch No. 2, the announcement was received with enthusiasm.

The members of the branch realize that they have in Comrade Wright an organizer who will make the east half of the 25th Ward give a good account of itself in the coming campaign.

Eight of the members have agreed to pay into the branch treasury \$1.50 per month. The secretary has been instructed to pay the national and state dues of every member out of the branch treasury on the first day of each month, no member being asked to pay dues who is sick or out of work. All surplus funds over and above the expenses of the branch to be expended on socialist propaganda, literature, etc.

Comrade Wright made a motion to endorse the Workers' Call, which was unanimously carried, and that we purchase the following:

Geo. L. Simons, Secretary.

Mail Meetings.

Sunday 8 p.m. Socialist Hall, corner Milwaukee Ave. and Armitage Ave. Speaker: Mrs. Carrie Woodward. Subject: Women and Socialism.

Sunday, 2:30 p.m. Aurora Hall, corner Milwaukee Ave. and Huron Street. Speakers: J. W. Hartwell, W. J. Good.

Comrade John Collins is on the west part of usual. Last Thursday he addressed the Dueser's Union at Schumacher's Hall, 4th Street and Ashland Avenue, fully four hundred persons being present. The subject was the relation of Trades Unions towards Socialism and many of the points made by the speaker were loudly applauded. A very considerable amount of socialist literature was sold at the close of the meeting, which is very significant of the interest displayed in the remarks of the speaker.

Water Superintendent Nozick, who was suspended from office for using vile and abusive language to an expressman, has been reinstated by the "new" board, which, while censuring him for the language, declared him to be an exceedingly efficient superintendent. The Daily News states that the trial was such a farce comedy that there was no question of the decision, "probably to create the impression that other similar trials, such as that of Nozick, for instance, are conducted seriously and impartially, and that this case is rather the exception than the rule."

Socialist Party Platform.

The Socialist Party of America in National Convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class, and those in sympathy with it into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. Today the machine, which is but an improved and more developed form of the tools of the individual, has taken the place of the individual worker, and the ownership of the tools of production and distribution is now in the hands of a few capitalists. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political servitude and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial domination abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertyed classes.

While we declare that development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the workers to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

SOCIALIST PARTY OF CHICAGO.

Branch Directory.

COMMITTEE.

ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE. South Side—Sec. Paul Pierce, 647 Rhodes Ave. Fin. Sec. R. Richter, 648 Ellis Ave. Division Org. Arnold Hammershagen, 614 Loomis Street.

THE NORTH DIVISION ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE meets every Saturday, 7 p.m. at 133 N. Clark St. Secretary G. A. Harbord, 24 N. Clark Street.

GENERAL COMMITTEE meets first Saturday of every month at Schiller Hall, 124 So. Schiller Bldg., 124 S. Randolph Street. M. H. Taft, secretary, 24 N. Clark Street.

BRANCHES.

The following directory announces only the regular meetings of the various branches. All agitation meetings will be announced in the "List of Meetings," which will be found on the first page of every issue of The Workers' Call.

FIRST AND SECOND WARDS—Meet every Friday 8 p.m. at 124 So. Schiller Bldg., 124 S. Randolph Street. Secretary, R. Richter, 648 Ellis Ave.

THIRD WARD—Headquarters, 336 S. State Street; meets every Monday at 8 p.m.; Secretary, C. E. Youmans, 2600 State Street; Organizer, Louis Delabarre, 276 State Street.

FOURTH WARD—Meets every 2d and 4th Monday night at 835 E. Halsted St. Secretary, R. Richter, 648 Ellis Ave. Twenty-second Street. Organizer, R. Richter, 648 Ellis Ave.

FIFTH WARD—Meets every second and fourth Monday at 224 Archer Ave. Secretary and Organizer, Mrs. A. M. Finsterbock, 200 Archer Ave.

SIXTH WARD—Meets first and third Monday nights at 424 E. 12th Street. Secretary, J. J. Nielsen, 55 E. 12th Street.

SEVENTH WARD—Meets every second and fourth Friday evenings at 8 o'clock, at 443 E. 12th Street. Secy., M. H. Klaber, 1445 Drexel Ave. Organizer, Paul Pierce, 647 Rhodes Ave.

EIGHTH WARD—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 8 o'clock, at 133 N. Clark Street, corner Buffalo Avenue. T. J. Wind, Secretary, 133 N. Clark Street.

NINTH, TENTH AND NINETEENTH WARDS—Meet every 1st and 3rd Monday at Purges Hall, Jefferson and Maxwell Streets; Secretary, Mary E. Collins, 1041 House, 335 E. Halsted St.

ELEVENTH WARD—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday, at 10 o'clock, at 1041 House, 335 E. Halsted St. Secy., 21st Street and Pauline Street. Robert Plotter, 400 Washburne Ave.

TWELFTH WARD—Meets every Tuesday evening at 8 p.m. at 235 W. 32nd Place. School of Socialism every evening. Secretary G. J. Schneider, 1190 N. Albany Ave.

THIRTEENTH WARD—Meets Friday evenings, 8 p.m., at Socialist Temple, 120 E. Western Ave. Secy. Mrs. D. H. Daly, 461 N. Western Ave. Organizer, J. Gillespie, 24 Warren Ave. Phone Seely 532.

FOURTEENTH WARD—Every Friday at 8 o'clock, at 1041 House, 335 E. Halsted St. Secy., 21st Street and Pauline Street. Robert Plotter, 400 Washburne Ave.

FIFTEENTH WARD—Meets every Friday at 8 o'clock, at 1041 House, 335 E. Halsted St. Secy., 21st Street and Pauline Street. Robert Plotter, 400 Washburne Ave.

SIXTEENTH WARD—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday, 8 o'clock, at 1041 House, 335 E. Halsted St. Secy., 21st Street and Pauline Street. Robert Plotter, 400 Washburne Ave.

SEVENTEENTH WARD—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday, 8 o'clock, at 1041 House, 335 E. Halsted St. Secy., 21st Street and Pauline Street. Robert Plotter, 400 Washburne Ave.

EIGHTEENTH WARD—1st and 3rd Tuesday at 8 o'clock, at 1041 House, 335 E. Halsted St. Secy., 21st Street and Pauline Street. Robert Plotter, 400 Washburne Ave.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday, 8 p.m., at 1041 House, 335 E. Halsted St. Secy., 21st Street and Pauline Street. Robert Plotter, 400 Washburne Ave.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday, 8 p.m., at 1041 House, 335 E. Halsted St. Secy., 21st Street and Pauline Street. Robert Plotter, 400 Washburne Ave.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday, 8 p.m., at 1041 House, 335 E. Halsted St. Secy., 21st Street and Pauline Street. Robert Plotter, 400 Washburne Ave.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday, 8 p.m., at 1041 House, 335 E. Halsted St. Secy., 21st Street and Pauline Street. Robert Plotter, 400 Washburne Ave.

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday, 8 p.m., at 1041 House, 335 E. Halsted St. Secy., 21st Street and Pauline Street. Robert Plotter, 400 Washburne Ave.

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TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday, 8 p.m., at 1041 House, 335 E. Halsted St. Secy., 21st Street and Pauline Street. Robert Plotter, 400 Washburne Ave.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday, 8 p.m., at 1041 House, 335 E. Halsted St. Secy., 21st Street and Pauline Street. Robert Plotter, 400 Washburne Ave.

TWENTY-TENTH WARD—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday, 8 p.m., at 1041 House, 335 E. Halsted St. Secy., 21st Street and Pauline Street. Robert Plotter, 400 Washburne Ave.

TWENTY-ELEVENTH WARD—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday, 8 p.m., at 1041 House, 335 E. Halsted St. Secy., 21st Street and Pauline Street. Robert Plotter, 400 Washburne Ave.

TWENTY-TWELFTH WARD—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday, 8 p.m., at 1041 House, 335 E. Halsted St. Secy., 21st Street and Pauline Street. Robert Plotter, 400 Washburne Ave.

TWENTY-THIRTEENTH WARD—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday, 8 p.m., at 1041 House, 335 E. Halsted St. Secy., 21st Street and Pauline Street. Robert Plotter, 400 Washburne Ave.

TWENTY-FOURTEENTH WARD—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday, 8 p.m., at 1041 House, 335 E. Halsted St. Secy., 21st Street and Pauline Street. Robert Plotter, 400 Washburne Ave.

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TWENTY-TENTH WARD—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday, 8 p.m., at 1041 House, 335 E. Halsted St. Secy., 21st Street and Pauline Street. Robert Plotter, 400 Washburne Ave.

FREDERICK ANGELS CLUB—Meets every 1st Monday of month at 111 W. 1st St., and every 2d Monday at 495 Archer Ave. Secretary, J. Evers, 313 W. 60th St.

POLISH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Meets every Monday at Polish headquarters 434 Noble Street; Secretary, F. Ciocienza, 434 Noble Street.

SEVENTEENTH WARD BRANCH—Meets every Saturday at 434 Noble Street; Secretary, M. Plack, 434 Noble Street.

EIGHTH WARD BRANCH—Every Sunday, 3 p.m., at 1041 House, 335 E. Halsted St. Secretary, F. Ciocienza, 434 Noble Street.

TENTH WARD BRANCH—Every Sunday evening at 1041 House, 335 E. Halsted St. Secretary, F. Ciocienza, 434 Noble Street.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD BRANCH—Every Sunday and third evenings, 8 o'clock, at 1041 House, 335 E. Halsted St. Secretary, F. Ciocienza, 434 Noble Street.

LADIES' BRANCH—Every first Sunday at 1041 House, 335 E. Halsted St. Secretary, F. Ciocienza, 434 Noble Street.

EDUCATIONAL CLUBS.

SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Meets every Tuesday at 8 p.m., at 1230 Milwaukee Ave., in rear. Secretary, J. Lichtenstein, 140 Wilmet Ave.

THE NORTH SIDE SPEAKERS CLUB—Meets every Tuesday evening at 133 N. Clark St., corner Buffalo Ave. All North Side comrades should attend.

NORTH SIDE SPEAKERS CLUB No. 2—Meets every Friday eve. 8 p.m., at 133 N. Clark St., corner Buffalo Ave. All North Side comrades should attend.

LASALLE POLITICAL AND EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Lecture and reading rooms at 406 S. Halsted Street; meetings every Friday night.

SOCIALIST BRICKLAYERS' Educational Club—Meets every Saturday, 8 p.m., at Socialist Temple, 120 E. Western Ave. Secretary, J. Langenberg, 335 Sheffield Ave.

LADIES' AUXILIARY—Meets every Thursday at the Socialist Temple, 120 E. Western Ave. 8 p.m. All women interested in socialism are invited to attend and become members. Interesting lectures and discussions. Mrs. D. H. Daly, Secretary, 461 South Western Avenue.

ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE, South Side Division; meets every Sunday morning 9:30 at Socialist Hall, 763 W. 3rd St., G. Anderson, Secretary, J. Gillespie, Organizer, 361 W. 55th Street.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT and BALL. Associated with Central and Other Societies.

Given by The Southwest Side Branches of the Socialist Party Saturday November 23, 1901

Hoerber's Lower Hall 710-14 Blue Island Ave.

Commencing at 8 P.M. Tickets 10c a Person. Tickets for sale at 25 N. Clark St., at Socialist Temple, 120 Western Ave.—123 N. Clark St. A. M. Simons 35th Ave. To early and avoid the rush.

Socialist Party Buttons. Necessaries entirely new, red background, words SOCIALIST PARTY in white letters large enough to be easily seen. Price 10c. Sample by mail to central 25 cents a dozen. \$2.50 a hundred. Address CHARLES E. WOLLOCK, PUBLISHERS, 30 FIFTH AVE., CHICAGO.

WANTED. Persons to Co-operate in carrying on a poultry farm near Chicago. For information write to Alfred Reize, 1 Francis Place, Chicago.

FOR SALE. Best located 40 acre farm with a 50 miles of Chicago close to 3 R. R. Stations, good Town House and Barn. Postoffice on opposite corner, all good dark soil, excellent water. Business opportunities apply to Comrade A. P. Baker, owner, 477 Madison St., 2nd flat to right.

THE COMRADE. An Illustrated Socialist Monthly. Contains distribution by the foremost Socialist Artists and Writers. Fully Illustrated. Price 10c. Sample by mail to central 25 cents a dozen. \$2.50 a hundred. Address CHARLES E. WOLLOCK, PUBLISHERS, 30 FIFTH AVE., CHICAGO.

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Marx's Capital. To prepare yourselves for arguments against capitalist economists there is no better book than MARX'S CAPITAL, and as said book cannot be bought in this country, the Workers' Call has imported a number of copies of the new English edition, beautifully bound, well gotten up and large type. The price is \$2.00. Post office orders taken and book sent by mail. Send to Workers' Call, 34 N. Clark St.

Special Notice. To all Machinists living on the North Side to attend the meetings of Lake View Lodge which meets every 2d and 4th Monday nights at 1100 North Halsted St.

Stop Trading SHOES. with the owner. Help yourself and the Socialist cause by purchasing your shoes from Comrade J. Burnham, 977 W. Lake St. All Styles and Prices.

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LOOKING BACKWARD (unabridged) by Bellamy. This book costs 20 cents in U.S.A. You can have it delivered to your address by sending to Henry B. Ashplant, London, Ont., Canada. Single copies 15c, 2 copies 25c, dozen \$1.35, 25 copies \$3.00, U.S.A. stamps or P. O. order.

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All our work bears the label of the Custom Tailor's Union.

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THE WORKER. Unflinching Advocate of Labor's Rights. An up-to-date paper giving all important news of the socialist movement in this country and abroad. Articles on socialism and on public events from the socialist standpoint. 50 cents per year; 25 cents for six months; 10 cents for three months. Address THE WORKER, 126 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

SOCIALIST TEMPLE, 120 E. Western Ave. Phone 224 Seely. Secy., E. Cope, 634 W. Huron St. Business Agent, J. F. Larson, 647 W. Erie Street. PROPAGANDA MEETINGS.

M. COIT'S ORCHESTRA. First-class music furnished for all social occasions. Address 307 E. Wacker Dr.

GRAND CIVIC BALL

To be Held Saturday Eve. November 23

At The... FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY

Michigan Avenue and 16th St., under the auspices of THE SOCIALIST PARTY

Tickets 25 cents a person. Can be obtained from Party Members or at the various division headquarters; West Side Socialist Temple 120 S. Western Ave., North Side, 133 N. Clark St. South Side, 763 W. 63d St. Div. No. 4 Crawford Hall, California and Elston Aves., or at WORKERS' CALL office 34 North Clark Street.

An Orchestra of 20 pieces will furnish music.

GROCERIES AND COAL

are now delivered to the Members and Friends of the Socialist Co-operative. Order by postal card. Everything both lines supplied. 50c admits Party-Socialists—read in your membership. Dividends

THE WORKERS' CALL.

"Workingmen of all countries unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains: you have a world to gain."

THIRD YEAR.—WHOLE NO. 140.

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1901.

PRICE ONE CENT

News of the Week And its Philosophy.

All Chicago was at the horse show this week exhibiting their expensive garments which others had made in sweat shops or in factories, and making an ostentatious show of the wealth they had toiled not to produce. This again serves to call attention to the fact that "all Chicago" includes only those who have property. To be sure some of the propertyless paid, admission, that they might look upon their masters decked out in their finest array. As far as the working class is concerned, the horse show might as well have been held in some foreign land. The gay scenes and soft music were not for them, unless they were unfortunate enough to be obliged to do the work that made the horse show possible, and to go around in the garments that are the badge of their class where the contrast between people and nobodies could be more strongly drawn. But who paid the bills for all of this fun and display? Was it the men in the boxes? Their wage slaves in stores and in factories had to pay for it all, even if their own children went hungry.

Both Low and all the other reform candidates who were elected will now proceed to forget all the promises they made to the workingmen. They will rule in the interest of their class just as the corrupt politicians do.

Possibly the supreme judges are scared half to death over the formation of the anti-injunction league that promises to impeach them. Bluffs of this kind in off years sound pretty large, but when the workingmen continue to vote for the same order of things, the effect of their bluff is somewhat nullified. A solid vote of one million for a workingman's candidate will set a few people to thinking.

Capitalism in France would like nothing better than a war with Turkey to divert the minds of the people from social problems, and to stem the ever-rising tide of Socialism. Besides, the capitalists profit by all wars, and what does the killing of a few thousand workingmen who are unwilling soldiers, amount to beside fat contracts?

Two great financiers, Hill and Harrison, have divided up the Northwest for exploitation. All of the great transportation lines are in their hands and they will see to it that the territory is worked to the limit that the traffic will stand. Still no one seems to be excited over it.

Poor reconcentrated camps, according to the best information, are almost as undesirable places to live in, and as miserable and crowded as the old army reservations. No wonder the reformers get excited when contemplating them.

It is well known that the poor people in cities are charity boards and to county poor agents for assistance. True, in nearly all cases the applicants will be women who are unable to work, but because they are women and because they are weak is no reason they should be obliged to beg. The civilization that forces them to do so does not deserve to stand.

No doubt it will be a positive pleasure for the reformers to see the poor in New York to starve to death.

Brains are not well paid for in Germany according to the *Frankfurter Zeitung*. It has been ascertained that men who could prove to any impartial jury that they possessed brains, are working for as low as \$30 a month. It is too bad, but if Mr. Curtis will look over the pay scale in his own country, he will find some men with at least alleged brains working for low wages. It is the man who can exploit both brains and muscle who gets well paid the world over. When the man with brains gets the fact that he is a wage slave pounded into his brains and unites with the toiler of manual labor, he may receive more of the good things of life in return.

Experts who declare that Chicago was perfectly safe; forget that if such was the case some other cause for his not will have to be found.

After reading the accounts of Duke Parson and his fellow evangelists, one is constrained to rub one's eyes and look again at the date of the paper to see if we are really in the 20th century.

Cuba will never know whether it is to be an independent country or a part of the United States until the sugar trust and the tobacco trust has decided which will be the most profitable for them.

Shopwork Goods.

The remoteness of the average clergyman from the real battle of life could not be more clearly shown than in the following opinion said to have been uttered by that eminent ecclesiastic, Bishop Potter of New York, in a recent interview:

"Artistic and scientific and

News of the Movement

The past week has been one of the most active in the history of the Socialist movement in the United States. Everywhere there is activity. In some of the states there have been elections reports of which we have been unable to get for this week's issue, but the question as to whether there will be a gain is answered in advance. With capitalism working so hard there is sure to be a gain. A systematic effort seems to be under way to clear the country of Socialists. Two or three publications have been suppressed, or rather refused second class mail privileges, which amounts to the same thing, a large number of trade journals have been ordered to discontinue their advertisements or their paper, several Socialist speakers have been mobbed, a large number of ministers of the "gospel" have endeavored to prove the fallacy of Socialism, the capitalist journals have given them every aid. The usual weekly batch of injunctions, strikes and lock-outs. All of these things help along the cause of Socialism, arouse the activity of the comrades, and the outlook is extremely encouraging.

Comrade Willsie has been "writing a letter to the President." The Work-

Prisco, 300 in all, have made the Advance their official organ and put their names on its subscription list.

Socialists of New Castle, Pa., can't find a hall large enough to hold the crowds which flock to their meetings. They expect to elect their candidates.

The Workers' Call is about to change its name to the Chicago Socialist. It is becoming its circulation toward the 100,000 mark. Nearly state now has its Socialist paper, and the tendency is to localize more and more. A few national organs can no longer cover the field. The Undercurrent.

Los Angeles comrades are going to start a paper, the Los Angeles Socialist. Add another to the long list.

Socialists in Victoria, B. C., have established a Socialist Sunday School. Seventeen chapters issued last week in Texas.

Socialists in Texas have a new scheme to raise money. The comrades are picking up what cotton they find lying around the fields, and giving plants, and sending it to the State Secretary, who sells it. This plan won't work, however, in Chicago.

Nine chapters issued last week in Indiana—123 members.

Father McGraw is making a speaking tour of Indiana for the Socialists.

Eugene V. Debs has been speaking to immense audiences in the Southwest within the past few weeks.

Progress of the Trusts

In 1885 Charles Fourier, the pioneer socialist writer and thinker, thus described the tendencies of commercial development.

"Circumstances are tending toward the organization of the commercial classes into federal companies or affiliated monopolies, which, operating in conjunction with the great landed interests, will reduce the middle and laboring classes to a state of commercial vassalage, and, by the influence of combined action, will become masters of the productive industry of the entire nations. The small operators will be forced, indirectly, to dispose of their products according to the wishes of these monopolies; they will become mere agents, working for the mercantile coalition. We shall thus see the re-appearance of feudalism in an inverse order, founded on mercantile leagues and answering to the baronial leagues of the Middle Ages."

"Everything is conspiring to produce this result. The spirit of commercial monopoly and financial speculation has extended even to the great. Public opinion prostrates itself before the bankers and financiers, who in the capitals share authority with the gov-

his larger rival. . . . Even the large capitalist is giving place to the company; a growing proportion of business can be managed only by gigantic companies with an immense capital, and elaborate organization, and an army of working people. . . .

In keeping with the general expansion the market also widens until it embraces entire countries and the whole world; and in this world market it is only the most powerful competitor fighting with enormous capital and with the best natural advantages that has any chance of prosperity or even of self-preservation. . . . Success leads to an enlarged business and enlarged business, on the whole, leads to greater efficiency in the competitive struggle. . . . The result is to put economic power in the hands of the combined corporations, to place at their mercy the source and means of subsistence of the people—to establish an industrial feudalism such as the world has never seen. . . . The issue must either be an industrial feudalism served by wage laborers, or the control of industry for the good of the people."

It has been said that the best evidence that can be given that a law of nature is understood is the ability which it confers of predicting results. Thus the best evidence that the law of astronomy can be applied to the future is the fact that it can tell us the position of the stars in advance of its occurrence. And these predictions always come true. If we recognize the validity of such a law, is not the fact that industrial development is so manifestly following along the lines which socialist writers predicted years ago that it would, a striking proof that they had correctly interpreted the laws which control industrial progress? It is certain that no other class of writers has ever been able to predict the course of development with anything like the same accuracy. And what is to be the outcome of this movement? In 1887 Mr. Kirkup wrote:

"Socialists regard these colossal corporations and the wealthy bosses that direct them as the greatest pioneers of their cause. By concentrating the economic functions of the country into large masses, they are simply helping forward the socialist movement. Their mission is to displace the smaller capitalists, but they will thereby eventually undermine capitalism altogether. In proportion as the centralization of industry is pushed forward, the easier will it be for the democratic people to take control of it for the public good. They are only hastening the time when a vast educated and organized democracy, subsisting on precarious wage labor, will find itself face to face with a limited number of mammoth capitalists. Such a crisis can have only one result. The swifter, the more complete the success of the most powerful bosses, the quicker will be their overthrow by a democratic society."

The surprising growth of trusts in the last few years is fulfilling the prediction of the socialists, and hastening the coming of the co-operative commonwealth.

The White Mountain Paper Company has been organized with a capital of \$2,000,000.

Under pressure of American competition a British iron and steel trust is reported, with a capital of \$20,000,000.

Fourteen leading strawboard manufacturers are preparing to combine, with a capital of \$2,000,000.

A camera and photographic supply trust is reported, with a capital of \$25,000,000.

A lead trust with a capital of \$120,000,000 is under way.

All the brick manufacturers of New England and New York are being merged by Standard Oil organizers.

A salmon trust is being organized on the Pacific coast with a capital of \$20,000,000.

Let the good work go on comrades, the faster the better.

We Can Use Them.

The Catholic Truth Society are now circulating a pamphlet entitled "Socialism: The Crying Evil of the Hour," by the Rev. J. M. Rickaby, S. J., with the purpose to be an attack upon Socialism. The Socialist Party of Chicago will try if possible to get a quantity for use in propaganda, as they believe that the "absolute possibility of the alleged arguments will react favorably to Socialism as the reader of average intelligence. Copies will be on sale at the Workers' Call office, by next week. Price one cent.

Municipal Platform Wanted.

The N. E. C. has appointed the Committee on Municipal Affairs as provided by the Indianapolis convention, and as a working basis it is desired to secure as complete a list as possible of municipal platforms issued by the Socialists. All comrades are therefore requested to mail copies of such platforms together with any leaflets that may have been issued on municipal matters, to the undersigned, temporary secretary of the committee. A. M. RIMON, 14 1/2 Ave., Chicago, Ill. Party papers please copy.

"Practicalism is the chief of time." Do it now—buy a Workers' Call copy.

"A word to the wise is sufficient."

WANTED!

5,000

Socialists and their Friends to Attend
...The...
Grand WINTER FESTIVAL
...At the...
First Regt. Armory
10th St. and Michigan Ave.
On Saturday eve. Nov. 23.
Tickets 25 c. each.

All members selling ball tickets are requested to report to their organizers as early as possible, as it is necessary to have \$175 in cash at the beginning of the entertainment.
JAS. B. SMITH, Sec.

Socialist Pointers

A six-months' sub. to the Workers' Call is very appropriate for a Thanksgiving gift.

If you love your neighbor as yourself prove it by selling him a ticket to the Winter Festival.

American commercial supremacy means that the American worker works harder and cheaper than any other.

When we succeed in inducing the people to vote only for the things that really concern them, Socialism will be here.

Socialist interest in the New York municipal campaign is solely concerned with the number of votes cast for Ben Hoffman.

Those who cannot afford to attend the horse show will not be barred from the Socialist Winter Festival on that account.

J. Pierpont Morgan is merely a dummy instrument employed by social revolution to prepare conditions for the Co-operative Commonwealth.

"A School of Patriotism" will be opened next month in Chicago just about the time that the county relief agent and the associated charity bureau get busy.

The United States Steel Trust expects to "earn" \$20,000,000 during the coming quarter, but the expectations of the company are a country's economic steel are still bound to the mill of a disaster pail.

Meteorologists now affirm that hailstorms cannot be dispelled with cannon shots. Hailstorms have long ago reached the same conclusion regarding Socialism.

Rev. Kittredge Wheeler believes that the "winer" was designed to lose by the Devil, but he neglected to add that the profits therefrom go to the capitalist class.

"Why not a wage slave show as well as a horse show?" writes a correspondent of the *Call*. "We will have a suggestion Labor Day and the parade sponsored by the wage slave."

One would suppose that the average woman would have enough to do to look out for her own calling without bothering about the President's guests, colored or otherwise.

Just now the knocking out of stinked figures labeled "Socialism" is becoming a fad in clerical circles. Archbishop Corrigan of New York is a performer at this game.

Some day, perhaps, the clergy will get on to the fact that if they want to stop the growth of anything they don't like, their advocacy of it would be more effective than their denunciations.

No capitalist industry has gone out of business owing to that recent decision. The intelligent exploiters who own them know perfectly well that it is easier to put the decision out of business instead.

Attorney-General Ball of Texas has no use for a law unless it can be enforced. That's where he differs from labor leaders who are constantly petitioning for legislation in the interests of the working class.

Upon one point Archbishop Corrigan is correct. He states that none of the Socialist "leaders" are Christians. That is true—but he doesn't say the reason for this is that there are no "leaders" in the Socialist movement.

Johnny Powers and Bobby Jones have found things so that their reelection to Powers is said to be certain as a "signal victory for the Social Democracy" who seem to have done without the aid of the "Social Democracy" when they called on Bobby Jones.



OUR INDUSTRIAL SUPREMACY.

The Workers' Call stated recently that Willsie would get plenty of free advertising out of the suppression of his paper, and its prediction has been verified. For getting into print he is a wonder.

A minister in Seattle who has been attacking Socialism bitterly for some time, has consented to allow a Socialist to have a half-hour in his pulpit to refute his statements. This is a new way to bring the working man to church. It is needless to say the Socialists of Seattle will accept in a body.

A Socialist Party has just been started in New Zealand. This is perhaps news to some of the misled comrades who thought there was a Socialist form of government in that country.

Max Hayes, editor of the *Cleveland Citizen*, is stamping Ohio for the S. P. Massachusetts Socialists are perfecting their organization.

Sweden has 121 Socialist organizations with a membership of 44,000.

Sweden has 121 Socialist organizations with a membership of 44,000. The Parliament of Holland. The district of Lochem was carried against the Liberals, where a workman defeated one of the richest men. Holland Socialists now hold seven seats in Parliament.

The two-Clarion vans sent out by the Socialists in England have just completed their summer's work. Results, 200 meetings, and 1400 worth of literature sold.

The International Woodworkers of

"Unaccepted Challenges"

"A. Gaylord Willsie is not the only Socialist who has striven in vain to enter the champions of capitalism into debate. Father Thomas McGraw, of Bellevue, Ky., has been equally unsuccessful, and has issued a pamphlet detailing his attempts in this direction. He has evidently been watching the reported utterances of ecclesiastics of his own church against Socialism and has promptly met a challenge to debate the question. His pamphlet gives the text of such challenges, the replies being Father Willsie's of Cincinnati, Archbishop Corrigan of New York, Father John Mackay, S. J., Cincinnati, O., Father Maloney, editor of the *Catholic Columbian* of Columbus, O., and the Democratic U. S. Senator, candidates for Kentucky, to-wit: R. Gov. J. H. McCreary, Congressman Chas. E. Wheeler and D. H. Smith, and Judge Chas. H. Smith, which is published by the Standard Printing Company of Terre Haute, Ind., at the price of five cents, tells how all these eminent pillars of church and state bunched their holes when the Kentucky Socialist priest asked them to make good."

In 1887 Mr. Thomas Kirkup published "An Inquiry Into Socialism," in which he wrote as follows: "As we have seen, one of the first symptoms of the industrial revolution was the organization in large factories, with an improved mechanical power and a large number of wage laborers. The small industry of the cottage weaver and the village artisan, working with their own capital, was in this way suppressed. The process of concentration still continues, more and more affecting every department of industry and attaining to ever larger dimensions. It is a patent fact, which marks the advance of capitalism and of the new industrialism all over the world. The process is inevitable, for with his inferior appliances and his imperfect organization the small capitalist cannot hold his own against

Remember that the **WINTER FESTIVAL** at the First Regt. Armory, must break the record. Get tickets and sell them, and then get more and repeat the performance.

THE PERPETUAL CONFLICT.

An Essay Upon the Necessity of the Class Struggle.
By Peter Barrow.

By the earnest and strenuous debate of the class question we are brought to the violence of those greater struggles of which class consciousness is a sure prophecy. There is no greater guarantee against those bloodier battles than the conservation of blood-brotherhood. We who discuss the merits of the inevitable world battle between the wage-slaves and the machine masters are at once the skirmishers of a sure war and the couriers for a more prudent adjustment of human relations. Let us debate, for while we debate there is yet time for peace.

But the limit of mind battles alone has been reached when the right and opportunity of bread has been denied; a light which includes all life and thought. Then must the primitive man stand to arms; then must the physical man defend himself; and in the workman's self-defense the race is defended. When he is in peril, mere debate is either treason or folly.

Thinking, hoping, trusting, praying, unwearying, which at other times are so amiable and beautiful, become the greatest delinquencies, when the physical life is captured and the slave maker is abroad. The human body, its health, its pure environment, its freedom, its physical rights, these, these are the first and greatest of all human concerns. All the host of mind; all that we have ever known, or learned, or thought, are but vain conceits if the body has been abandoned to social thugs. A Tolstol not resisting is a light hid under a New Testament. The deliverance of the physical man is the primary mission of the mind and of the spirit, just as the deliverance of the mind and spirit is in turn the mission of the physical man. First the physical man, then everything else stands aside until he is delivered.

To this call first and above all other sentimental calls of humanity, the class-conscious Socialists of the capitalist period are responsive. And though every other gain for which man through the ages have sighed or sung may have been worthy, not one may be touched now, until the physical deliverance of the working classes from the bondage of capitalism is achieved. The conflict upon which I am now insisting is a conflict waged by the physical man for himself. It is a conflict for an adequate possession of the material things of society, the bread-making opportunity, and the law enforcing instruments of the world, to guard that sacred opportunity.

It is that portion of mankind's universal struggle against its aristocracies which has fallen to the man living in our country. Under the baneful influence of commercialism there have been formed two sharply defined antagonistic interests called classes, the one socially speaking, the bastard class; the other the legitimate class. The inheritance of the age and nearly all the resources and opportunities of this wonderful century are taken away from the bastard class of social producers and given to the legitimate class of barren capitalists. The legitimate class because it owns the material accumulations taken from defrauded labor, controls what is called the state, that is, an official aristocracy representing the accumulations of the past, and the ability to still further accumulate from the present and the future; and in that capacity of state it declines to admit the rights of members of the bastard class, separately considered, to the opportunities of living; that is, the right to produce or earn, with and out of the common resources, the means of life. By this denial of the right of life the competitive system is set in motion, and out of it the capitalist aristocracy and the property state as now organized, flourish. The capitalist state being thus a profligate organized rebellion against the most vital of human interests, the labor life of the world as represented by each single wage earner; it becomes a physical necessity to resist capitalism and to demand that form of property state which is intrinsically a struggle against mankind. The class struggle of socialism is simply this struggle against this unnatural government, as it hurls themselves, the laborers and wage-earners, intelligent Socialists will not pretend that the laborers are all strikers in this matter. Neither should they fly off into a general propaganda of selfishness as the sole law of every life at all times and under all circumstances, called good or evil, because it is so now with us. Such propaganda is strangely shallow and illogical in the mouth of a Socialist looking backward or forward. Although the self-preservation of the person, be it the bottom of his own resistance, the proletarian steps out of his own life his class resistance as soon as he joins socialism; and he should leave the propaganda of the selfishness motor alone to those whose interest it is to break the race into warring units. That any Socialist should make that unfaithful and timid of the poor, unskilled, trembling life of our man, which we call selfishness, to be the inspiration and enthusiasm of Socialism, is only an evidence of how hard it is for even progressive men to pull themselves out of all the lies of the past at once. Selfishness is the product of that crime of property and chance, misnamed society, which we are seeking to reform, and it will disappear as our reformations succeed. At present the laborer has hardly risen even to selfishness. As his resistance, the first element of the other is not in it. It is only a living thing seeking for bread.

Then it seems to believe that the worst life of the human being should be a hundred years. If there be any truth in this world where class interests

require that this figure be cut down to a 25 average among the wealth producers of the world, while it stands at 50 among themselves, there should be no end to the conflict called by Socialism to end this murderous discrepancy.

The good men, and there are many, many many of them above that line of greater longevity, will readily deplore and bewail this fearful theft of human life. But will they connive at the sort of struggle that will ransom the victims from their annual executions in the factories and mills of poor humanity? No, they will not do it, and the short-lived classes should not be so foolish as to expect them. Under present conditions anything that would lengthen the lives of the laborers would per se diminish the ease, tranquillity, and comfort which lengthen the lives of those good and sympathetic persons themselves. They are more interested, as the workers are more interested, in a thorough revolutionary adjustment to all lives, will remove all division of pity, or of anger, or of strife and chance, which now together fret and worry so many lives prematurely out of the world. All good rich men are interested in a thorough proletarian revolt because any other revolution but that can be but a reproduction of the patchwork revolutions of the 19th century in America and France. The rulers of the world, or much of them so think below the surface are saying: "If only the prisoners would march out then would all of us be free." "We have to steal too much to get too little," cry the wealth accumulators; why are the fools so foolish? Why do they not resist and spare us the agony of this life-long theft and watching of our goods? In justice to the over-burdened fish it is a shame that the majority does not claim its own, and let the trusts be and all our fortune-tellers where only pain there be truthfulness, in the solid conservative keeping of the whole community. There we may live to one hundred, assisted thereby by your good health and your contentment, and our own freedom from the fear of burglars. Why do not the proletarians move forward? The world, the century, the whole mankind hopes, waits for them to lead us on. Labor indeed produces all wealth; how cruel to us is the stupidity of them that do not see what they produce, but charge us with the burden, the soul-destroying task of taking it and keeping it away from them without a cause.

No class can really help the world up out of its spiritual, sin and delusions but the class of men whose lot makes for them a materialistic revolt for the spiritual life and a revolt for bread the same revolt, for ethics can only take root in materialism. No class but they have so great a responsibility laid upon them to be selfish and seize their own. None but they have the justification of a great and recognized need and wrong for their revolt. None but they can be raising for their rights be really rising against all the wrong that is in society. What other class could revolt on behalf of all the world and establish righteousness by oppression and war? No other class could revolt against any wrong save one a little more or less wrong than their own practice. But these workers in revolting against their own injuries alone would be found including and facing almost all the known wrongs of the world. How dignified then is this class struggle of labor! How guilty of perpetuating all crimes are the laborers who slumber! With the workers themselves, I repeat, it is not an ethical or an altruistic struggle. If they were advanced in intellect far enough to see things that way, they would not need our propaganda nor this struggle. They are not competent to see things ethically. For them it is a crude life struggle for the physical man, a fight for self-preservation, no more. But do not allow yourself to believe that that is therefore the moral elevation of Socialism. If this man must climb from a perilous position into Socialist safety head downwards, that does not warrant Socialism, or our enemies, to have the philosophy of Socialism on the inverted ethics of self-interest alone. In snatching a drowning lady by the hair and so pull her out of her danger, no man is understood to be establishing a standard of etiquette for the institution of all who may afterwards meet that lady on dry land. The ethics of the class struggle, be far as the workers themselves are concerned, are not the ethics of Socialism, but the ethics of necessity, which has no law.

If, resorting again to symbolism for our teaching, we example the mill workers of England at the introduction of machinery, as being compelled to keep their machinery clean with wadded cloth, the only sort of cloth they wore, and that they were the only sort of people who wore that cloth or who could make it. In a short time these people as machineists would consume all their clothing. If they are satisfied with such a condition it is a very great misfortune for them and to the rest of the world. But no other decent people in the community can afford to allow them to be so satisfied. If by any means in their power these workers can be provoked into a decent discontent.

Piece by piece, as in this hypothetical case of the wicker garments, the working mechanics of the world were demanded of their personal economic industrial equipment, by the progress of the modern machine, until the human proletarian element in the world's industrial mechanism, stands simply naked, embodied and imbedded in machines.

In all the machinery it is that one thing that can originate its own motion. It alone will and is conscious and can suffer. You may break a piston rod and it does not care; but as it cannot reproduce itself you may go and buy another at a heavy cost. You will therefore not break that piston rod. If your piston rod could reproduce and sell itself, at a price you might make such a bargain with this piston rod that it would pay you better, because of the greater profit you could make of this greater speed, to let that piston rod fly and break at highest pressure, so long as it consents and has the ability to reproduce itself within the margin of your profit and its own loss.

The working man, the creator of modern machinery, has been buried under his own creation. He has imparted a greater motion than his own; he has made a new device by which he has multiplied the force that constituted his own value in the world, a hundred fold. Woe of unskilled work and workmen he has made a hundred fold. He has passed on further as each deficiency of the living workman revealed itself. He has been so busy displacing the unskilled that he never noted the dawn of the day when by just one little additional device he displaced himself. Like the balloonist he was so preoccupied expanding his machine, and so successful that it suddenly went up without him. No, the illustration fails just there. The worker has built himself wholly as man, husband, father, mechanic, into the machine, without ever pausing to think who would own the machine when finished. He is no longer a man; yet not quite a machine. He must quickly know which he is or perish. Shall he be conscious of himself as the slave machine of the world? Shall he know about his own burial or not? Who dares to say it's wrong for him to know?

Not many years ago we were familiar with the practice of body snatching from our cemeteries. It was a regular profession with some men to dig up the recently interred dead and sell the cadavers to the medical schools or to private investigators. The term "resurrectionists" was cynically humorous. It signified the opposite of what took place, and therefore it stuck because of its droll inaccuracy. Others did the digging down and the poor dead man was pulled up still a dead man. And such is the only economic emancipation that can be given to the proletariat and to society from outside the proletariat. However amiable the middle class intentions may be, they can only dig down to dead men until the men themselves begin to dig up. It is not to the sentiment of a noble spiritual being lost in machinery that we must appeal, for within the memory of man the sense of the nobility of human nature has never been strong enough to save the working man, or any other classes that I know of, from any degradation. But it is an indispensable part of machinery who can eat bread and butter and honey, who very much wants bread and butter and honey, but from whom it is withheld because he does not understand that he alone is the maker of bread and butter and honey. The appeal is to the world's machine for its own liberation. The human race and its machinery being no longer apart, they being one, it being one. It is the social machinery called mankind shaking off the incubus of a bargain with a bargainer outside of itself: with a profit monger who has succeeded in making with the man his machine a rapacious contract and custom, robbing the fundamental part of the human machinery of society, and slipping it down to the iniquity of a labor force naked and selling itself for kuxka. We are each, thinkers and all of us, a wheel of the whole machine, and fixed in our respective places. We may be ethical, we may be intellectual and spiritual; but we cannot rise any more until the fellow at the bottom thereof, out of us the dead weight of his fool contract of self sale for wages and an alien's profit. Even though we be temporarily and partially among the beneficiaries of profit relatively to him, the net effect of his fool bargain is to raise another class so supremely higher than both as practically to make us nothing. While he continues to fool we are all fooled. When he begins to move we all move. When he becomes machine conscious, society throws off the wage master, and we rise together.

Wheel is bound to wheel by hand and beam and cog, and along their joined or speaking hands the forces of labor travel. But without the labor force the wheel, the band, the beam, the cog, are dead. Without it the wheel, the band, the beam, the cog, would never have existed. The social and political organizations of the world must be discarded around and upon this machinery; they have to deal with nothing more important and dangerous than the use of perversion of this fundamental labor force; we've nothing to hope for but through its wise direction.

Upon labor's strictly materialistic conception of its rights and wrongs at this stage, hangs all the ethical hopes of the world. Labor must stop selling itself. Or if the world is to go on as a selling and exchanging basis, no class as adherent to liberty as to have nothing but its own blood to sell shall be allowed to exist. If some men may profit out of other men, all must profit out of men, and none shall profit out of profit. It shall be a man for a man. The spiritual and ethical life of all other men shall rise and can rise only as the working man becomes severely selfish in his economic relations with the rest of us. The moral, mental and religious progress of all the rest of the race must be in an inverse relation to the selfishness of labor. To him alone selfishness is an evil virtue. Unselfishness in all other spheres of life can grow only out of the selfishness of labor. It must not be permitted to deny

himself. Labor is the maternity of the world. She must not be denied. She must not give away. She must be strict in her demands. No man must bargain with her to her disadvantage. To drop illustration let it go in this plain statement. If you would live an unselfish life some one behind you must be selfish. The selfishness of labor is behind, and must remain behind the ultramundane of the world.

AN OPEN LETTER.

To All Women Who Are Party Members or Friends of the Cause.

Dear Comrades: The Women's Auxiliary of the Socialist Party has been requested by the party to undertake the catering for the Party Ball, to be held at First Regiment Armory on the evening of November 22.

It is desirable that the party shall be spared every unnecessary expense in connection with this affair, in order that the net gain for our party fund shall be as large as possible, and inasmuch as the rental of the building, together with incidentals, musicians, etc., will of themselves require a large financial outlay, our women are earnestly requested to assist in providing the supper, by contributing such articles of cooked food as they can conveniently furnish.

While almost everything eatable will be thankfully accepted, the auxiliary is anxious that as large a supply as possible of cold meats (ham, tongue, corned beef, roast pork, veal or mutton) be provided together with home-made breads, rolls or biscuits, salads, baked beans, cheese, pickles, and condiments of all kinds. Canned meats or fish, pies of the former kind (fruit, mince, etc.) will also be acceptable.

Now, in order that the purchasing committee may know exactly where it stands and what commodities it will itself be compelled to supply, it is requested that each and every woman who is willing to aid in this work, send to the secretary of the Auxiliary, not later than November 16th, and as much earlier as possible, a complete list of the articles she is willing to supply, distinctly specifying the NUMBER OR QUANTITY of each item, so many pounds of meat (mutton kind), so many loaves of bread, etc.

Let each do ALL that she possibly can in justice to herself, but at all events do SOMETHING. If ever so little, for in a case of this kind "every little helps."

It is also requested that parties having spare table cloths, glasses, center pieces, etc., or anything in the line of table ware, such as salt and pepper shakers, celery glasses, or glass china or plated dishes, suitable for the serving of salads, olives, fruits or cake, send them with a card bearing name and address firmly attached. (No flowers, ferns or potted plants—anything to make the tables and dining room pretty and attractive—would also be thankfully received.)

It is desirable that we should all cooperate to make this occasion a brilliant success both from a financial and social point of view, eclipsing every previous effort in this direction.

Socialism "expects every woman to do her duty."

Very fraternally,

M. R. DALY,

Secretary Women's Auxiliary, R. P.

461 S. Western Ave.

N. B. Parties residing on West or North-west sides of the city, may send their contributions to the Temple, 120 S. Western Ave. The delivery wagon of the Co-operative Grocery will forward them hence to their destination. South Side arrangements will be announced later on.

Our Price Contest.

A great many of the comrades have sent in their names to the business manager as contestants for the three prizes of \$10.00, \$5.00, and \$3.00, we are offering to the three buyers who purchase the most yearly sub. cards before 10 p. m., November 24th. Two six months sub. cards will count as one yearly.

Have you sent in yours? If not do so at once, as this may be a snap for some one.

Negro social equality is but an idle dream, says the governor of North Carolina. Just so. It is only when, no longer able to find a master, he must go hungry, that he is on perfect equality with the white man.—Harris (Ill.) Evening Journal.

The "suppression" of Socialism is altogether too big a job for Archbishop Corrigan to tackle without assistance. Let him double up with Bishop Muldoon and "suppress" Father Crowley first. If he is successful, Father McGraw will accommodate him on the question of Socialism.

Don't keep those Winter Festival tickets. Sell them instead—on keep on selling them.

Under Socialism, as you vote to let him be worried by the present system.—R.

It is not the privilege of every Socialist to spread Socialism; it is his duty.

"Where there's a will there's a way." You can sell two Workers' Call cards this week.

No bill will ever be sent to any subscriber of this paper. If you did not pay for it come one else did. The number with which your subscription appears is on the wrapper. Watch it and when your time is out, if you like the principle the paper teaches send in your renewal.

Are you still looking for subscription?

LOCAL PARTY NOTES

SOUTH SIDE.

The winter agitation and general organization work taken up by the South Side branches (beginning to take on a definite shape. The Sixth Ward Branch which met last Monday at 410 E. 43d street, decided to look for a hall and hold regular agitation meetings. The branch took in six new members, and 21 party stamps were disposed of. A complete set of officers were elected, and the prospects for an active winter campaign are very bright. The branch will hold a special meeting Monday, November 12th, at 410 E. 43d street, and discuss the question on hall and future agitation. The Sixth Ward has a committee out looking for a hall, and will take action at its next meeting. The Fourth Ward is also stirred up, and the Roseland and Pullman branches in the 33d Ward will begin a series of Saturday meetings November 17th at Roseland Hall, 111th and Michigan Ave. Comrade Bracken spoke last Saturday to the Eighth Ward Branch (South Chicago) at 910 Commercial Ave., and Comrade Kaplan will be the next speaker Saturday, November 24th. Same night the Unity Festival at Lindquist's Hall, 61st and Morgan streets, will rally all the English-wood comrades together and show once for all that unity in English-wood is complete.

The School of Social Economy at 723 W. 63d street, under the direction of Mrs. May Wood Simons, is claiming attention of the comrades and others the last two meetings being far better attended than the first.

The Saturday and Sunday evening meetings continue to draw good crowds. Comrade Sims will be the speaker Saturday, the 9th, and Comrade McDermott on Sunday, November 10th.

Branches desiring speakers should notify the organizer at least seven days in advance, and also report all matters of interest for publication to division organizer.

A. RASMUSSEN,
614 Loomis street.

NORTH SIDE.

The first indoor meeting of the season on the North Side will take place in Lake View Social Turner Hall, Belmont Ave. and Paulina St., on Friday, November 15th, at 8 p. m.

Johanna Griss of New York will speak in German, and Joe Wanhope, editor of the Workers' Call, will address the meeting in English.

It has been decided in the North Division that instead of wasting our strength on small once-a-week meetings in every ward, that the 1st, 2nd and 3rd ward branches co-operate to hold meetings on the second and fourth Sundays in every month at Volts's Hall (to be considered), and at Larrabee and North Ave. at 8 p. m. and that the 24th, 25th and 26th ward branches co-operate to hold meetings on the first and third Sundays at 8 p. m. at Social Turner Hall, Belmont Ave. and Paulina St. The weeks between to be devoted to a thorough and complete canvass from door to door to advertise the meetings. These plans have been under consideration for about one month, the hot weather alone interfering with the putting of them into effect.

Besides the above mentioned meetings we have arranged for a debate between A. M. Simmons and A. Isaak at 8 p. m. on Thursday, December 4th, at 8 p. m. Tickets 10 cents in advance, 25 cents at the door. As only a limited number of tickets can be sold, those desiring to buy tickets had better do so at once. See ad. on last page of the Call.

DISTRICT NO. 4.

The organization committee of the Fourth District met at Crawford's Hall, corner California and Elston Ave., last Sunday at 10 a. m. Delegates from five out of the seven branches were present. All branches reported successful business meetings. The organizer reported a successful business meeting in the 24th Ward on Wednesday evening when 12 new members were admitted and new officers elected. Mrs. Mittlacher of 1704 Ashland Ave. was elected corresponding secretary, Anton Reinisch, 236 Cornelia Ave., organizer. The branch meets every Wednesday evening at 8 p. m. at 1905 Ashland Ave., corner Addison. The report of Committee upon Hall and printing for agitation meetings to commence on December 1st, was received as program. Branch 2 reported 4 Call cards sold, Branch No. 4 sold 2, Branch 6 sold 2, and Branch 7 sold 1.

Meeting then adjourned.

SAM ROBBINS, Organizer,
1639 Elston Ave.

WEST SIDE.

The financial report for the week ending November 1, is as follows:

Receipts—
Balance from Oct. 27..... 2.25
11th Ward, Call card sold..... 1.00
12th Ward, Call card sold..... 1.00
13th Ward, 4th stamp sold..... 1.20
14th Ward, donation..... .25
15th Ward, 4th stamp..... .25
16th Ward, Call card sold..... .25
17th Ward, Call card sold..... .25
18th Ward, Call card sold..... .25
19th Ward, No. 1, 4th stamp..... 1.25

Disbursements—
To Executive Com., stamp acct..... 5.20
To Executive Com., Call cards..... 1.75

Balance on hand..... 7.25

Socialist Temple Notes.

A new stage was erected in the Temple last week for the Socialist Dramatic Club. The club will give plays every month hereafter. Next Sunday

(Continued on page 6.)

Slavery; Ancient and Modern.

Extracts from Lecture Delivered Before Class of Social Economy by Mrs. May Wood Simons.

Human slavery consists in the securing by one class of the fruits of the toil of another. In some form it has existed among all people at a certain stage in their progress. It is one of the early conditions that society assumed under the influence of the institution of property. That it has been thus universal is a fair proof that as a mode of production it was an essential part of a particular organization of society.

We cannot do better than to trace briefly the condition of society up to and including the period of slavery, if we are to understand that slavery had its natural place at one time in the history of social evolution. While man remained in a savage condition and had no very settled habitation, each individual was forced to work to provide his food and clothing, but as yet he could produce no more than his own living in his crude tools and slight knowledge. Such a thing as producing more than the producer needed and used was unknown. In other words there was no surplus production.

When finally men began to settle to raising flocks, no doubt some few of the prisoners taken in war were preserved to tend the herds, and thus appeared slavery or property in human beings. It could not, however, have reached any extent, until agricultural pursuits came in. In this new industry the slave could produce more than enough to keep himself, and this surplus product could be appropriated by the master, thus freeing him from labor.

Primitive slavery, however, pre-supposed a condition of affairs in which the ruling class, being freed from manual labor, did not therefore become an idle class, but discharged the military duties that society at that time required, since a certain amount of unification of tribes had to go on before passing into the next social stage.

Under slavery the land, the labor and the capital were all in the hands of one person, the master. All the produce belonged therefore to him. J. S. Mill says: "They worked as hard as he chose, or was able to compel them. Their wretchedness was limited only by his humanity or his pecuniary interest. This last depended on the cost of importing new able-bodied slaves. If they could be procured easily, the master worked his slaves to death, and thus avoided maintaining the old and infirm. But if their first cost was high the owners were forced to require less work and depend for new supplies upon raising the slaves instead.

Under the feudal system the master parted with the right to the person of the slave, but was entitled to his services for a portion of his term. Serfdom, however, was only a transitory stage leading to personal freedom.

No doubt the serfs in the cities and towns became free laborers in a few instances by purchasing their liberty out of their earnings, but the greater number gained freedom because they were no longer profitable to their masters. Their cost of maintenance was greater than their services to him. Three classes worked together to free the rural serf and turn him into a free tenant. First, the greater advantage to the proprietor derived from the exertions of a cultivator when he worked entirely for himself. Second, the encouragement which sovereigns, jealous of the great lords, gave to the vassals to encroach upon their authority. Third, the necessity for ready cash on the part of the lords to carry on their numerous wars, meet the demands of taxation, and especially to fit themselves out for the Crusades.

Slavery in modern times is in many ways entirely different from primitive servitude. Negro slavery was not a certain stage in society as was early slavery. It seems rather to have been abnormal than otherwise. It was not necessary in order to enable another class to perform other social service, but it did enable its ruling class to become wealthier and parasitic.

When Columbus returned to Spain after his discovery, he brought with him 500 Indians to be used as slaves. The Indians have never survived under servitude and we soon found "Spanish" men advising that their places be taken by negroes. In the fifteenth century negro slavery was introduced by Spain into her colonies in the western world. The slave trade was soon taken up by England, France and Holland. Slaves were stolen, hunted or caught in any way. Crowded into the slave ship, half of them died on the "Middle Passage," the remainder were sold to the American colonists.

"The colonies," says Cobb, in his Historical Survey of Slavery, "to which the largest number were brought were not unkindly of the effects of this continual influx of barbarians. Hence we find Virginia, Maryland and Carolina not only remonstrating but passing laws designed to restrict their importation. But the trade was profitable to the mother country. Every slave added to the treasury. British capital and commerce were too deeply engaged in the traffic for the voice of the colonies to be heard."

The success of slavery in our southern states depended so much on the abundance of fertile soil and the fact that the crop raised demanded for its cultivation unskilled labor on an extensive scale.

For these reasons, and because of the long cold winter when the slave was practically useless, slavery did not succeed in the northern states. Says Cobb, writing in 1838: "The number of slaves in the older and more flourishing states, by the census of 1790, amounted to only 4,500, while the southern and

more feeble colonies, Virginia excepted, embraced in their territory 600,000. It required, therefore, no sacrifice of interest upon the part of the former states to provide for the extinction of slavery."

As pointed out by Adam Smith "work done by free men is cheaper in the end than that done by slaves." The free man manages the sum he receives for his report better than the master manages for the support of his slaves. More than this the master is not forced to care for the aged and infirm wage-earner, as he must for the aged and infirm slave.

General Committee Meeting.

Minutes of the meeting of the General Committee, Saturday, November 2d, Comrade Emiley elected chairman. Credentials were received, and the following delegates seated: E. J. Knaus and N. L. Wagner, 34th Ward; A. Thornberg, 13th Ward; A. L. Ogus, 11th Ward; H. Kohl, 4th Ward.

Minutes of the Executive Committee of October 7th approved. The minutes of the 14th approved, with the exception of a communication from the 1st and 2d Wards, which matter was upon motion referred to new business. The minutes of October 21st and of October 28th were approved.

The question of what constitutes a member in good standing was referred to the Committee on Constitution.

Communication of National Secretary received and placed on file. Communication received from the 16th Ward regarding the changing of the name of the Workers' Call referred to new business. Communication from comrades in Richmond, Va., requesting a speaker, was upon motion referred to the National Secretary. The report of the Winter Entertainment Committee was received.

The Committee on Constitution was instructed to call a meeting of their committee and prepare a report in such a form that it can be submitted to a referendum vote. Upon motion it was decided to call an extra meeting of the General Committee for Saturday, November 16th, to act upon the report of the Committee.

The Secretary was instructed to inform the Bohemian and German branches, formerly affiliated with the S. D. F., that they are requested to send their delegates to the General Committee, and consider themselves a part of the Socialist Party in Chicago.

The reading of the report of the Financial Secretary was dispensed with, as copies of the same were given out to representatives for action. The Secretary was instructed to prepare a referendum upon the proposition of changing the name of the Workers' Call to the CHICAGO SOCIALIST.

The plan of the West Division, to secure a permanent headquarters was approved of. Seventy-three new members were admitted.

"Socialism" has suffered a "bitter assignment" from Archbishop Corrigan. One reason why we are not driven to despair by the strictures of his Eminence is because we remember that the trusts have often been subjected to a similar process and have nevertheless thriven wonderfully.

It is stated that the heir apparent of the British throne has been deeply impressed by the "intense and enthusiastic loyalty of the colonials" during his recent tour. Evidently the New Zealand brand of "Socialism" didn't cause him the slightest uneasiness.

John D. Rockefeller, the Standard Oil magnate, said to be the richest man in America, is reported to be worth \$100,000,000. The first money he earned. A farmer paid him 25 cents a day for picking up potatoes in an Ohio field. Will he tell an anxious public how he earned the rest of his \$100,000,000?—Social Democratic Herald.

This talk of "reciprocity" is merely a recognition of the fact that industrial supremacy doesn't mean that the American capitalist is exploiting his wage-slaves merely for the pleasure of throwing European wage-slaves out of employment.

Notice.

Any subscribers to the Call who are not receiving the paper regularly, are requested to give notice at once to the business manager. All cases of non-delivery will be investigated promptly and a remedy given. Comrades knowing of cases of non-delivery will please report them at once.

H. H. Telf,
Business Manager.

The Representative, published at Minneapolis, and which was the paper of the late Ignatius Donnelly, the Populist leader, has come out for the Socialist party.

The "good people" of Nashua, N. H., are attempting to drive Rev. W. W. Channing out of town by a challenge.

The competitive system of manumission teaches the Dullardhood of God and the Brutehood of Man.—Southwestern Advocate.

You consider Socialism a dream; so you vote to continue the present nightmare.—R.

(Continued from page 1.)

afternoon the Temple Socialist School will re-open for its winter term. Comrade Marcus Hiltz will lecture to the adult class on the "Materialistic Conception of History," and Comrade Mrs. Schickel will teach the juvenile class. Let all Socialists who are desirous of perfecting themselves, attend this school every Sunday afternoon. Next Sunday evening Comrade Wendenworth will speak at the Temple.

On Wednesday, November 12th, Clarence Darrow will deliver a lecture entitled "The Law Courts and the Poor." This will be very interesting. Admission free.

Stag Party Postponed.

The stag party at the Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western Ave., has been postponed from November 10th to November 16th. In view of the fact that all comrades intending to be present may not see this notice, arrangements have been made by the Temple Committee to entertain any who may present themselves on the former date.

Socialist Dramatic Club.

The Socialist Dramatic Club will give its first entertainment Saturday evening, November 10th, at the Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western Ave. Tickets 15 cents at the door. We invite all the Socialists and their friends to be present at this first performance. We hope from this club to be able to form a nucleus that will be able to build up and put on the boards plays that will depict as nearly as possible the capitalist system, and all that it entails, and will show the only escape is by voting the Socialist Party ticket. All Socialists of the city, especially those of the West Side, who have talent leaning in this direction and wish to join this club, will please call at the Temple any night during the week. Address John Tipping, 120 S. Western Avenue.

The 15th Ward Branch have opened a Sunday School at their headquarters, Socialist Educational Hall, 543 Armitage Ave. The school opens every Sunday morning at 11 a. m. Miss Mary Caden will act as superintendent, and Comrade W. J. Goodspeed as assistant principal.

On Sunday, November 18th, Comrade Peter Stumm will speak at the Socialist Educational Hall, 543 Armitage Ave. (15th Ward Branch). His subject will be "Socialism vs. Anarchy," and the lecture will commence at 8 p. m. about 7. The branch intends to continue these lectures every Sunday throughout the winter, and have prepared a program setting forth dates, names of speakers and subjects. The series commences November 18th and closes on April 15th.

At the meeting of the 15th Ward Branch held on Friday evening, November 1st, it was decided to have a discussion on some phase of Socialism after the business meeting. The next meeting of the Branch takes place on Friday, November 12th, 8 p. m., at Schenck's Hall. Comrade Stumm will open the discussion by a short talk on Socialism of today. Everybody invited.

A Socialist Machinist's Economic Club has been organized recently. It meets every Monday evening at 8 p. m., at the Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western Ave. The club was organized for the purpose of bringing union men who are not Socialists into the Socialist movement, and Socialist machinists who are not union men into the Trades Union. Guy Marshall is secretary of the club, and John McInerney treasurer. Lectures and discussions showing the connection between Socialism and the Trades Union movement will be the chief topics of these meetings.

The 12th, 14th, 16th, 17th, 20th, 26th, 33rd Ward Branches, and the Bricklayers' Educational Club are now ordering bundles of from 10 to 400 papers. See list on opposite page.

The Temple School of Socialism will open Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Comrade Marcus Hiltz will lecture to the adults on the "Theory of Economic Determination," and Comrade Mrs. Schickel will teach the juvenile class. Please call and bring the children.

SOCIALIST TEMPLE,
120 S. Western Ave.
Com. J. Hiltz will lecture every 1st and 3rd Sunday, 8 p. m., under the auspices of the Western Auxiliary of the Socialist Party. Free admission. Free will contribution to the library fund.

Confidential Con. Rem.

The Citizens' Union of New York claims that the corporations are being coerced by Tammany, says a dispatch from that city. Further on the correspondent says that the fusion managers are greatly disappointed because certain influences on Wall street are aggressively on the side of Tammany, and that they are even thinking seriously of taking the voters into their confidence and telling them the truth about the matter, that the corporations are supporting Shepard in the hope of escaping payment of their "just dues" in the next.

What does this show, but that these reformers are a gang of lying hypocrites who hold back the truth when it is against the interests of the capitalist class to make it known? Is it not plain from their own utterances that they are merely the puppets which capitalism uses to divert the attention of the working class from the fact that they are being duped and robbed? At last, the Socialists don't have to be taken into the confidence of these men to understand their game. We are wiser.

Socialist Party Platform.

The Socialist Party of America at National Convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class and those in sympathy with it into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. Today the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides the workers into a class of industrial capitalists and wage-workers. The capitalist middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workers to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are sacrificed to the production of profits, and the workers are treated as mere instruments of production. The capitalist class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workers to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the capitalist system of production by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes. While we declare that development of economic conditions has led to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the S. P. to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition, and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

Marx's Capital.

To prepare yourselves for arguments against capitalist economists there is no better book than MARX'S CAPITAL, and no sold book cannot be bought in this country. The Workers' Call has imported a number of copies of the new English edition, beautifully bound, well gotten up and large type. The price is \$2.00. Post office orders taken and book sent by mail. Send to Workers' Call, 34 N. Clark St.

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SOCIALIST PARTY OF CHICAGO.

Branch Directory.

COMMITTEES.

ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE. South Side—Sec. Paul Pierce, 6407 Rhodes Ave. Fin. Sec. H. Richter, 6405 Rhodes Ave. Division Org. Arnold Massman, 610 Loomis Street.

THE NORTH DIVISION ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE meets every Saturday, 7 p. m., at 120 N. Clark St. Secretary, A. A. Harold, 34 N. Clark Street.

GENERAL COMMITTEE meets 1st Saturday of every month at Schiller Hall, 2d floor, Schiller Bldg., 155 E. Randolph St. Secretary, H. Tait, secretary, 34 N. Clark street.

BRANCHES.

The following directory announces only the business meetings of the various branches. All agitation meetings will be announced in the "List of Meetings," which will be found on the first page of every issue of The Workers' Call.

FIRST AND SECOND WARDS—Meet every Friday, 8 p. m., at 314 Wabash Ave. (Story). Secretary, Rice Washburn, 175 East 32nd street. Organizer, Peter Raat, 175 Wabash Ave.

THIRD WARD—Headquarters, 335 S. State street; meets every Monday at 8 p. m.; secretary, E. A. Romann, 2200 State street. Organizer, Louis Delgaard, 2200 State street.

FOURTH WARD—Meets every 2d and 4th Monday night at 315 S. Halsted. Organizer, Joseph Hall, 315 S. Halsted. Secretary, H. D. Driscoll, 315 Halsted St.

FIFTH WARD—Every second and fourth Monday at 255 Archer Ave. Secretary and Organizer, Mrs. A. M. Finstergoch, 255 Archer Ave.

SIXTH WARD—Meets first and third Monday night at 418 E. 33d street. Secretary, A. J. Nielsen, 315 E. 33d street.

SEVENTH WARD—Meets every second and fourth Friday evenings at 8 o'clock, at 62 E. 33d street. Secy., M. H. Kinsler, 555 Dearl Ave. Organizer, Paul Pierce, 6407 Rhodes Ave.

EIGHTH WARD—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 8 o'clock, at 134 1/2th Street. Secretary, 135 1/2th Street.

NINTH, TENTH AND ELEVENTH WARDS—Meet every 1st and 3rd Monday at Porges' Hall, Jefferson and 24th street. Secretary, Mrs. A. M. Colson, Hall House, 25 S. Halsted St.

ELEVENTH WARD—Every 1st and 3rd Friday at Jewett's Hall, 24th street and Superior avenue. Robert Plotter, 244 Wabash Ave.

TWELFTH WARD—Meets every Tuesday evening, at 123 W. 23d Place. Secretary, J. S. Sinder, 1154 S. Albany Ave.

THIRTEENTH WARD—Every Friday evening, 8 p. m., at Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western Ave. Secy Mrs. D. H. Daly, 461 S. Western Ave. Organizer J. Gillespie, 514 Warren Ave. Phone Seeley 131.

FOURTEENTH WARD—Every Friday at Miller Hall, southeast corner Grand and Western Ave.; Secretary, Harry Hocker, 773 Austin Ave.

FIFTEENTH WARD—Branch meets every Friday at 64 Campbell Avenue. Top flat. Secretary, P. M. Kuchenecker, 64 N. Winchester Ave.

SIXTEENTH WARD—Every 1st and 3rd Friday at Schenck's Hall, Ashland and Milwaukee Ave.; secretary, O. Beselick, 546 N. Wood St.

SEVENTEENTH WARD—Every 1st and 3rd Friday, Aurora Hall, Huron St. and Milwaukee Ave.; secretary, A. Mork, 461 N. Wood St.

EIGHTEENTH WARD—1st and 3rd Wednesday at 47 W. Madison street; secretary John Gillespie, 477 W. Madison street.

TWENTIETH WARD—Every Thursday at Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western Ave.; secretary, James A. Smith, 413 W. Madison street.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD—Every first and third Monday, 8 p. m., 123 North Clark St. Secretary, R. Morris, 34 N. Clark St.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD—Every first and third Monday in the month at 315 Cyprian Ave.; Sec., Chas. Hand, 341 West Street.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD—Meets first and third Monday, 8 p. m., at 64 Sedgwick street. R. Heltzner Jr., secretary.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD—Every 1st and 3rd Thursday at N. W. corner South Park avenue and Diversey Blvd.; secretary, E. G. Knaus, 24 Lincoln Ave.

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD—Every first and third Tuesday, 8 p. m., at Fridham Hall, 118 Diversey Boulevard. Secretary, Ruth Dick Hall, 118 Adams Avenue.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD—Branch meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesday at Harper, Bellaplane and Leavitt St. Secretary, A. E. Johnson, 233 Gayler Avenue.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 1—AYONDALE. Meets every Friday at 306 W. Wellington St. Secretary, Henry Schulz, 306 W. Wellington St.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD No. 2—IRVING PARK. Meets every Saturday evening at 715 Irving Park Boulevard. O. P. Gieseler, Secretary, 206 Mitchell Avenue.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 3—CRAGIN. Every 2nd and 3rd Monday, Lindstrom's Hall, 120 N. 1st St. Secretary, J. Harris, 120 W. Montrose Ave.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD No. 4—ALMIDALE. Meets every Monday eve, at 8 o'clock at Midway Hall, corner Armitage and Kedzie Ave. J. Gould, Secretary, 63 McLean Ave.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD No. 5—FREDERICK. Meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., at 118 Armitage Ave., corner Hamilton Ave. E. W. Stuart, secy, 3404 11th Avenue.

THIRTY-SECOND WARD

Friday at headquarters, Socialist Educational Hall, Armitage and Milwaukee Ave. Secy, O. H. Jorgensen, 120 North Washington Ave.

THIRTY-THIRD WARD—Meets on call at 545 Ashland Ave. Organizer, Wm. E. Knaus, 547 Ashland Ave.

THIRTY-FOURTH WARD—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 120 N. Clark St. Secretary, 120 N. Clark St.

THIRTY-FIFTH WARD—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday, 8 p. m., at 743 53rd St. Secretary, Lillie M. Forberg, 610 Halsted St. Organizer, G. Anderson, 715 Belmont Ave.

THIRTY-SIXTH WARD—Every second and fourth Wednesday evening at 1111 11th street and Michigan. Secretary, G. F. Deane, 1147 Perry Ave. Organizer, H. DeBoer, 644 West 119th street.

THIRTY-SEVENTH WARD BRANCH. Meets every 1st and 3rd Friday at 3245 Harrison St. Sec. H. G. Lowater, 3245 Harrison Street.

THIRTY-EIGHTH WARD, No. 1—Secretary, J. M. Crook, 145 N. 12nd Ave.

THIRTY-NINTH WARD, No. 1—Public lecture and entertainment the first and third Thursday each month at Lindstrom's Hall, 418 Ave. and Lake St. John M. Cook, Secy, 145 N. 12nd Ave.

GERMAN BRANCHES.
KARL MARX CLUB—Every second and fourth Monday evenings at 280 Larrabee street, near North Avenue; secretary, John Vogt, 100 Garfield Ave.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meets every Monday at Workers' Call office, 34 N. Clark street. M. H. Tait, secretary, 34 N. Clark street.

EIGHTH WARD GERMAN CLUB. Every first and third Friday evenings at 1910 South Chicago avenue; secretary, Ferdinand Jakobs, 1013 Ave. E.

FREDERICK ENGELS CLUB. Meets every 1st Monday of month at 1718 W. 51st St. and every 2nd Monday at 404 Archer Ave. Secretary, J. Stevens, 3412 W. 52nd St.

POLISH BRANCHES.
POLISH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Meets every Monday at Polish headquarters, 44 Noble street; secretary, P. Cieslarski, 44 Noble street.

SEVENTEENTH WARD BRANCH. Every Saturday at 44 Noble street; secretary, M. Piel, 44 Noble street.

EIGHTH WARD BRANCH. Every Sunday, 8 p. m., at Prokop's Hall, 34th street and Superior avenue; secretary, P. Rudnicki, 1737 Market Ave.

TENTH WARD BRANCH. Every Saturday evening at 1414 S. Halsted St. Secretary, K. Kostarski, 617 W. 29th street.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD BRANCH. Every first and third evenings. Chicago Hall, 424 and Wood streets.

LADIES' BRANCH. Every first Sunday at 34 1st place; secretary, Mrs. E. Dylich, 34 1st place.

INTERNATIONAL CLUB.
SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL CLUB. Meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at 1023 Milwaukee Ave. in rear; Secretary, J. Liechtenstein, 140 Wilcox Ave.

THE NORTH SIDE SPEAKERS CLUB meets every Tuesday evening at 135 N. Clark St. Basement, at 8 p. m. at North Side Speakers Club should attend.

NORTH SIDE SPEAKERS CLUB No. 2. Meets every Tuesday at 135 N. Clark St. 3rd floor, near Clark Street, Lake View. Comrades should attend.

LASALLE POLITICAL AND EDUCATIONAL CLUB. Lecture and reading rooms at 408 E. Halsted street; meetings every Friday night.

SOCIALIST BRICKLAYERS' EDUCATIONAL CLUB. Meets every Saturday, 8 p. m., at Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western Ave. P. F. Farber, Secy, 1024 W. Superior St.

LADIES' AUXILIARY. Meets every Thursday at the Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western Ave., 8 p. m. All women interested in Socialism are invited to attend and become members. Interesting lectures and discussions. Mrs. D. H. Daly, Secretary, 461 South Western Ave.

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Special Notice
To all Socialists living on the North Side to attend the meetings of Lake View Lodge which meets every 2d and 4th Monday nights at 1100 North Halsted St.

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THE WORKERS' CALL.

THE WORKERS' CALL is
published by the SOCIALIST PARTY
of Chicago and has for its aim the
education of the working class in
the science of socialism, the
theory of the proletarian revolution,
and the tactics of the working class
for the purpose only of its own
benefit.

"Workingmen of all countries unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains: you have a world to gain."
THIRD YEAR.—WHOLE NO. 141. CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1901. PRICE ONE CENT

News of the Week And its Philosophy.

The football season is at its height and the pick of young American physical manhood is pitted from week to week on the field of friendly battle where the idle wealthy may look on and applaud. And who are these young men who are given every advantage that money can buy in the way of food and training to give them perfect physical development? Which will not only give to them the keenest enjoyment in youth but will also sit them to fight the battles of life? They are the sons of the rich. The children of the poor, stunted in mind and body must watch their enjoyment from the hours that should be devoted to sleep. One of the immediate demands of the socialist party and one that is partly carried out in French municipalities where the socialist control is equal educational advantages for all. While under socialism we will not be a race of football players, every child will have an equal opportunity for a perfect physical and mental development.

Visitors at the White House are charmed with the gracious and captivating manners of Mrs. Roosevelt. No doubt she is a model woman but it is easy to be gracious and captivating on \$50,000 a year. The poor widow who is obliged to wait for others that her children may live until they have arrived at an age where they may enter the factories and department stores is somewhat handicapped though she might be possessed of many natural charms.

Grover Cleveland, fat, self-satisfied and all important as though he had just made a new discovery said last week that capital and labor should be friends. It was probably to impress this fact on the workmen that Mr. Cleveland sent federal troops into Chicago during the Debs strike, at the behest of the capitalists.

Election returns from San Francisco show what is possible when the workmen are united; results will probably show how futile and barren are their victories when they are not united to accomplish a well defined object. Instead of some reforms in the police force which the new mayor promises, they might have the government of that city conducted solely in the interests of the workmen, who being in the majority could in justice demand such a state of affairs.

What appears to be a spasmodic growth of the socialist vote in certain cities did not just happen. In nearly every instance it was the result of heroic and self-sacrificing work on the part of a small branch in the circulation of party literature. What is possible in one city may be done in all other cities of the country. The workmen of the land are hungering and thirsting for the truths of socialism even if they don't know it.

Mark Hanna went down to Washington in his private car last week to tell the president a few of the things that will be in his message. Mr. Roosevelt did not tell Mark to submit his recommendations in writing as he had requested Mr. Oompers to do a few weeks before; he held a cabinet meeting waiting while he talked over matters with the representative of the business interests of the nation. If the president was not exactly certain what his convictions were on certain subjects they were made clear to him at that half hour's interview.

It was heads of departments, bosses, and superintendents who shared in the recent distribution of Carnegie's wealth. None of the money reached down to the men who had shoveled the ore or handled the hot metal.

No doubt it is true as Lorrado Taft declares we are living too fast to properly cultivate our taste in art. It is to be hoped that the workers in the sweatshops and in the department stores will take the hint and quit working sixteen hours a day that they may devote a few more hours to cultivating the grass and to studying sculpture and painting. Tame they should move from the inartistic dwellings on the back streets to modern and harmonious residences on the boulevards. There is only one thing in the way of a complete carrying out of the program: the workmen, strange to say have an unquenchable desire to purchase food for their families.

Bridgeport, Conn., has elected a coal miner as mayor and the event is so uncommon that it is telegraphed to all parts of the country with the explanation that it is a joke. It is not the custom to elect workmen to office, they get being of the ruling class and Bridgeport will probably see to it that such a thing does not occur again.

Shame on the people who are sending begging letters to Andrew Carnegie. Why don't they go to work for S. E. A. and accumulate a few millions of their own?

Election Returns

The following are partial returns of the Socialist vote throughout different parts of the country in the recent elections. Most of the items are unofficial and therefore subject to correction. Woodbury county, Ia., gave Jas. Barker, the Socialist candidate for governor, 175 votes. In the preceding election this county polled but 23 Socialist votes. Over 150 of the county votes were polled in Sioux City. The comrades are jubilant and expect a still heavier increase in the spring campaign. There was little variation in the Socialist vote for the other offices. No S. L. P. ticket in the field.

Comrade W. R. Fox of Cincinnati, O., writes to say that the vote of the Socialist Party in that city is approximately 3,100. The S. L. P. polled about 900, making a total of 4,000 Socialist votes, which our correspondent says is a very great gain.

Unofficial reports state that the Socialist Party vote in Rochester, N. Y., was 245, the S. L. P. polling 255. Partial reports from New York show that while the Socialist Party has made considerable gains, the S. L. P. has lost heavily. The following incomplete returns are taken from the Worker: Manhattan and Bronx, Socialist Party, 6,764, a gain of 377. The S. L. P. polled 1941, last year 1,564, a loss of 1,334. This covers the 13 assembly districts, but is very incomplete. In Brooklyn the same report appears. In 13 assembly districts the R. P. polled 232, a gain of 180. The S. L. P. got 115 votes, a loss of 385. These returns are also only partial. Thirteen out of 31 districts in the borough of Queens, shows 233 votes for the S. P. and 31 for the S. L. P.; a gain for the former of 185, a loss for the latter of 82.

With five districts missing Richmond gives S. P. 137, a gain of 55, while the S. L. P. gets 57. Throughout the state the returns run as follows: Corning, S. P. 24, S. L. P. 15; New Rochelle, S. P. 34, S. L. P. 5; Peekskill, S. P. 14, S. L. P. 15; Buffalo (79 districts out of 145), S. P. 330, S. L. P. (74 districts) 574. Syracuse, S. P. no information, S. L. P. vote fell from 550 to 355. Ticonderoga, S. P. 33, S. L. P. not known. Watertown, S. P. 400, a gain of 60. Utica, S. P. 21, S. L. P. 64. These reports are also unofficial and presumably incomplete.

Connecticut shows 374 votes for White as governor, a gain of 29 over last year. The election in Richmond, Va., given Quanta, S. P. 13 for governor, while the S. L. P. polled 5 votes.

Incomplete returns from Baltimore show about 300 votes for the city ticket. Socialist Party polled 117 votes in Haverhill, Mass., for governor, and re-elected Representative Jas. Carey. Beat the democrats by 35 votes. S. L. P. candidate for governor (Berry) polled 146. Representative McCarty was re-elected for the third time, leading his opponent by 73 votes.

Other reports from Massachusetts on the gubernatorial vote are as follows: Chicopee, S. P. 541, S. L. P. 59; Fitchburg, S. P. 238, S. L. P. 123; Brockton, S. P. 647, S. L. P. 145; Malden, S. P. 70, S. L. P. 30; Melrose, S. P. 113, S. L. P. 13; Lowell, S. P. 143, S. L. P. 32; Woburn, S. P. 26, S. L. P. 38; Beverly, S. P. 94, S. L. P. 40; Fall River, S. P. 155, S. L. P. 33; Cambridge, S. P. 274, S. L. P. 34; Pittsfield, S. P. 35, S. L. P. 21; Northampton, S. P. 11, S. L. P. 27; Taunton, S. P. 66, S. L. P. 27; Medford, S. P. 35, S. L. P. 40; Everett, S. P. 44, S. L. P. 20; Newton, S. P. 54; S. L. P. 41; Salem, S. P. 114, S. L. P. 25; New Bedford, S. P. 127, S. L. P. 243; Waltham, S. P. 14, S. L. P. 44. This partial report, including Haverhill, but omitting Boston, shows 3634 votes for the S. P. and 270 for the S. L. P. The Prohibition vote in Massachusetts seems insignificant.

Later returns from Massachusetts show that in 34 towns and cities the S. P. polled 6534 and the S. L. P. 540. The returns from the following towns are given: Webster, S. P. 111, as against 71 last year; Amesbury, S. P. 144; Adams, S. P. 54, S. L. P. 31; Lynn, S. P. 372, S. L. P. 336; Holyoke, S. P. 361, S. L. P. 246; Boston, S. P. 133, S. L. P. 137; Quincy, S. P. 185, S. L. P. 54; Lawrence, S. P. 254, S. L. P. 37.

Meigs reports from New Jersey indicate that the candidate for governor, Chas. H. Vail, will poll a larger vote than that of last year. So far the reports show 1100 votes or thereabouts, while the S. L. P. has lost very heavily. Socialist vote at Kearney, N. J., was 51; at last spring election 40. Vote at Harrison, N. J., was 35; at last spring election 14; a gain for the two places of 115 in 8 months. Comrade Kearney who makes the report states that the result is very significant when it is considered that all street agitation in these places was suppressed by the authorities.

Partial returns from Ohio read as follows: Cincinnati, 2176, a gain of 1100; Warren, 145, gain 100; Niles, 73, gain 50; Ashland, 51, gain 31; Bucyrus, 51, gain 31; Piquette, 51, gain 31; Portsmouth, 30, gain 14; Cleveland polled 77; Toledo 65, and Painesville 1, making a total for these ten places of nearly 3,000, which is close to the Socialist vote of the entire state last year. The S. L. P. vote in Ashland was 4, in Painesville 4, in Portsmouth 24.

All comrades of the South Division who intend to contribute provisions for the Winter Festival to be held at the First Regt. Armory on Saturday Nov. 23rd will please deliver them at South Division Socialist Headquarters 713 S. Third St., not later than 10 a. m. on Nov. 23rd.

THE TENEMENT EVIL

Extract from Report of an Investigator on Sanitary Conditions in Large Cities.

If landlords, with greed for profits and economy of ground space, continue to erect such tenements, the city men will soon have new conditions to confront. The factory by day, the tenement by night, will be his environment. By living in the city, man has divorced himself from the soil. He must now live in rooms where the sun never enters. The air he breathes must reach him through dark passages and foul courts. He must be content with about two yards square of earth's space for himself, for each one of his children, for each one of his thousand close neighbors, and for each one of their children. These restrictions of the crowded tenements become all the more oppressive when they are viewed in the light of the past lives of most of the inhabitants of these crowded districts. Comparing the life of the dweller in the city to that of the olive-grower in Southern Italy, or the plowman of Roumania—the ancestors of many of the tenement house dwellers—the hardships of the present are more serious than those of the past; for people still had air to breathe and expanse of earth.

This overcrowding has been prevalent for many years in the older cities, and it partly explains why the death-rates of the newer American cities are so much lower than those of the older foreign cities. Here the poverty and open construction of the dwellings have been important agents in preventing illness, and in keeping down the death-rates. In contrast to the gummy-shorted frame cottages (now passing away) are the century-old stone and brick homes of foreign cities. The recently constructed dwelling houses, with their frame walls, are aired and purified by sun and wind. The old wall built brick and stone houses of foreign cities, are filthy and alive with disease germs. One of the witnesses before the Royal Commission on the Housing of the Working Classes, testified that: "In Liverpool nearly one-fifth of the equal houses where the poor live in the closest quarters, are reported as always infected, that is to say, the seat of infectious diseases. It is not surprising to learn that among the fever cases of that city, overcrowding is growing less, owing to the fall of the population which mortality produces."

The double-decker begins again this time of misery, which is a menace to the coming century, a force for evil creeping into the newer cities while the citizens are unaware, but which might be averted if they would open their eyes to see the danger and would assume the responsibility of its prevention. While we may congratulate ourselves on the past, we must forewarn ourselves of the future.—From "Tenement Conditions in Chicago"—by Robert Hunter.

The following paragraph from the minutes of the State Committee which appeared in last week's issue, was inadvertently omitted from the report and is hereby published.

A communication from the National Secretary accompanying the state charter was read, and some debate ensued over the fact that the National Committee reserved to itself the right to cancel the charter in the event of any violation of the National Constitution. At the conclusion of the debate the following resolution was passed: Comrade Smith voting in the negative: Resolved, That the State Committee of the Socialist Party of Illinois accept under protest the charter issued by the St. Louis quorum of the National Committee: holding that the power to revoke a state charter for any cause should be reserved not to any committee but to a referendum of the entire Socialist Party of the United States.

The meeting then adjourned.

CHARLES H. KERR, Secretary.

Finding a Home.

Some time ago a philanthropist sent a circular to this office in which he stated that his only business was to "find homes for the people." He had it all figured out, on a most elaborate scale, just how every workman could come into absolute possession of a comfortable home by becoming a member of the "American Home Finding Association," so his graft was called. We were rather skeptical of his efficiency, and paid little attention to the matter, but it now develops that at least one home was provided—for and by the industrious remoter himself. It seems he is now charged with occupying a \$14,000 home for the last year, without paying a cent of taxes upon it, the place having been deeded to the "Association" in October, 1900. This is what the attorney who filed the petition says about the affair. "It certainly has been a big thing for Mr. Hunter, the philanthropist, in question. He has shown to his patrons and supporters the picture of an elegant building owned by the Association, and no doubt has impressed a great many people thereby." And now it looks as if the "people" would have to do without "homes" until Mr. Hunter devises some new scheme to meet that long-felt want.

Progress of the Trusts

Early in the year 1900 the United States government sent a circular letter to its consuls in Europe instructing them to report on trusts and trade combinations in the various countries in which they were stationed. The replies received were published in a special Consular Report on "Trusts and Trade Combinations in Europe," which any of our readers can obtain by writing to the State Department at Washington. The following are a few extracts from these reports.

Mr. F. W. Hoare, U. S. Consul at Trieste, wrote as follows in July, 1900: "The formation of trusts has developed in Austria only during the past few years. In the last three years these syndicates have increased in numbers to such an extent that there does not appear to be at present any really important industry in the country which has not resorted to combination. And this in spite of the fact that during this time the legality of trusts has been repeatedly and emphatically denied by the courts."

Gen. H. Murphy, vice-consul at Madgeburg, wrote May 14th, 1900: "In this section of central Germany there is at present a marked tendency in favor of industrial centralization. Almost daily the newspapers contain notices of such combinations. The tendency, however, seems to be less towards the establishment of great trusts which have for their object the suppression of trade competition for the advantage of individuals at the expense of the public, than toward the formation of cartels and syndicates for the protection and development of individual industries."

Ernest S. Day, consul at Bradford, England, wrote May 14th, 1900: "The combine mania, has smitten this district with almost the fury of an epidemic; and more than any other part of the country it is responsible for the flotation of trusts. To what extent these have been effected will be seen from the following table." Then follows a table.

Louis Dexter, consul at Leeds, England, in May 1900, sent an extract from the "Financial Times," which said: "Few people recognize how deep a root the principle of amalgamation has struck into our country (i. e., England). That of late years there has been a tendency toward following the American example has been patent to every newspaper reader, but the cumulative effect has not yet been borne in upon the public. In view of the importance, both commercial and financial, of the inauguration of this new era of company promotion, we think it well to bring vividly before our readers the extent to which the new movement has already gone."

Mr. R. F. Skinner, consul at Marcellus, in May, 1900, wrote: "In spite of stringent legislation directed against the artificial manipulation of prices in France, and a popular conviction that combinations of capital in the nature of trusts are not to be found, I discovered that syndicates have been successfully organized, and in this city are in more or less undisputed control of the following commodities or utilities: Sugar, rice, sugar, candles, coal, petroleum, tins, matches, tobacco, transportation by land, and transportation of emigrants."

Dwight T. Reed, vice-consul at Madrid, wrote June 23d, 1900: "Trusts, as known in the United States, do not exist in Spain. (This is because Spain is a backward nation industrially. It is only in advanced nations like England, Germany and the United States, that trusts appear, and they come as the culmination of industrial development.)"

Mr. Geo. W. Roosevelt, consul at Brussels, wrote May 14th, 1900, as follows: "An international glass trust has been formed, incorporating that industry in France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, Austria, and Bohemia, and negotiations are now being carried on with English manufacturers, with the ultimate object of embracing all the works of glass-producing countries in the trust."

"To anyone who will look over this consular report it will be evident, we think, that in Europe the same tendency in manifesting itself towards trade combinations that is so striking a feature of the industrial development of the United States, although in Europe the movement has not progressed so rapidly as with us."

We recently saw a statement by one writer that New Jersey, by its laws favoring the formation of corporations, was doing the country an irreparable injury, and this writer said that if he could have his way he would expel that state from the Union. Do people who entertain similar views imagine that the tendency to the formation of trusts is caused or accelerated by the laws of New Jersey? Some people need to brush the cobwebs out of their brains and do a little clear thinking.

The fact is that at the present we are in the midst of a great world movement. The railroad, the telegraph, the steam engine, and the other great modern inventions are transforming the whole method of production. To fight against it is like trying to stand on the sea shore and stop the incoming tide. And although the transition period will

WANTED!

5,000

Socialists and their Friends to Attend

Grand WINTER FESTIVAL

First Regt. Armory

On Saturday eve, Nov. 23.

Tickets 25 cents.

All members selling ball tickets

are requested to report to their

organizers as early as possible, as it

is necessary to have \$175 in cash at

the beginning of the entertainment.

JAS. S. SMITH, Sec.

ENJOINED.

By Wm. R. Fox.

"Go away back and sit down!"—Popular saying

Two lawyers came and cried: "A word!"

The judge put on a frown.

To Work he said: "You will be heard."

To Work: "You may sit down."

Wealth punned Work with explet-

ive.

Verb, adjective and noun.

When Work arose reply to give,

"Sir," said the Judge, "sit down."

"Your Honor, I would simply say—"

"Terrible grew the town:"

"Your place is simply to obey:

"And I have said, 'Sit down!'"

"I've heard complaint, state his case.

He did your clients brown.

You didn't open up your face.

You simply must sit down!"

If innocent, what need you fear?

The guidelines will not draw.

I'll pass my judgment now and here:

And while I do, sit down!"

"Your clients must not talk, walk, rest,

In any part of town.

Save as I say—"Judge, I protest!"

"Sit down, I say, sit down!"

"Judge, by your leave: In such an age,

This land of great renown—"

While grew the Judge's face with rage,

"Sit down at once, sit down!"

"You're here to hear, and not to urge

A single utterance, clown!

Quake therefore, while I wind the

accusatory.

And hand my order down!"

"You have no rights, your client none!

Wealth bears the rod and crown!"

And I'm his lord! Down and be done!

"Sit down! Sit down! Sit down!"

The Court proceeds with steady left.

The one place in the town

Where Wealth still gets in all the work,

And Work the sitting down.

Meetings Postponed.

It was decided at the regular meeting

of the Socialist Bricklayers Educational

Club that the meeting for Saturday,

November 17th, should be suspended

to enable the Socialist Dramatic Club

to perform without interference. The

next meeting of the club will be held

on Friday evening, November 23d, as

it is expected that all the members will

attend the grand ball given by the

Socialist Party at the First Regiment

Armory on Saturday, November 23d.

The meeting at the Socialist Temple

at which Clarence S. Day was to

speak on "Law Courts and the Poor"

has been postponed until Wednesday,

Nov. 17th, Mr. Darrow, through stress

of business, being unable to fulfill the

appointment on Nov. 17th.

Lecture Series in Pullman.

The comrades of the 33d ward branch

cause much hardship to individuals

in the end it will confer an incalculable

benefit on the race, for it will usher in

the co-operative Commonwealth.

Competition is dying and co-operation

is being born. This significant formation

of trusts is one of the most tremendously

important movements for the

toiling masses in the whole history of

the era.

The era of international trusts is just

beginning. The international thread

trust has been formed, and the inter-

national match, tobacco, salt and glass

trusts are now being perfected. These

are merely the forerunners of many

others to follow. Capitalism is over-

stepping national boundaries and form-

ing one great international combina-

tion. It will be faced sooner or later

by the international Socialist move-

ment. And then will come the tug of

war.

Wonder how the modern Daniel will

translate the handwriting on the wall

to his devoted followers?

The reason why the Boers keep on

fighting is that they have nothing—

even to arbitrate.

You have only one week left in which

to sell Winter Festival tickets. Better

get a move on.

Only five persons were killed last

Sunday by the street cars. This beats

the day's suicide record by one.

Daniel (De Leon) came to judgment

in New York last week and was ar-

rested to go away back and sit down.

The Socialist movement stands ready

to utilize any "publicity" that may be

left over after the trusts have been

served.

There is such a thing as class con-

sciousness. We will never prove

it by the mayor of San Francisco who

was recently elected by organized labor.

Private property is so sacred that

only about ten per cent. of the popula-

tion are allowed to have any. Sacred

things must not be made common.

If the coal miners will be real good

and work cheap enough, they may yet

enjoy the privilege of furnishing Eng-

land with all the coal she needs.

Mr. Thomas Liggett evidently doesn't

care to make himself a "jolly good fel-

low" with these employees of his who

ask for more than eight cents an hour.

No genius has yet asserted that the

interests of capital and labor were

identical because of what newspapers

sometimes bear a union label.

Socialist Party Platform.

The Socialist Party of America in National Convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of international socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. Today the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of production gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit and the schools, and enables them to reduce the wage-workers to a state of intellectual, physical and moral slavery, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are perfectly sacrificed for profit. The competition between nations, industrial slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial domination abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage-workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent material condition, are in the process of being absorbed by the system of private ownership of the means of production.

The bourgeoisie, public opinion, parties, and all other classes, will be absorbed by the capitalist system of production, are the result of the present system of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by concentrating their efforts on the transformation of the present system of production into a new and higher order of society, by the organization of the working class into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes.

While we declare that development of economic conditions is the cause of the transformation of the present system of production into a new and higher order of society, we do not believe that the transformation of the present system of production into a new and higher order of society is the result of the present system of production.

LOCAL PARTY NOTES

DISTRICT NO. 4.

District No. 4 meets next Sunday at Crofford's Hall, California and Elston Aves. It is important that all of the Branches be represented, as eighty business is to be transacted. The 24th Ward Branch meets Wednesday, 26th last, at 1305 Ashland Ave., and all the members are earnestly requested to attend. For this Ward Branch meeting see directory. All these meetings will be held as per schedule, and all members and unattached Socialists are requested to be present, as the agitation work of the district must be attended to systematically and persistently.

Hall Meetings.

Friday, 8 p. m. Pogue's Hall, corner Maxwell and Jefferson. Speakers, Mr. Maxwell and Jefferson. Speakers, Mr. Maxwell and Jefferson.

Sunday, 3 p. m. Socialist Hall, corner Milwaukee Ave. and Armitage Ave. Speaker, Franklin H. Wentworth.

Thursday, November 21, 8 p. m. Lindstrom Hall, 4th Ave. and Lake Street. Speaker, John E. Brown.

At Educational Hall.

Last Sunday evening Comrade Peter Skamund delivered a splendid address at Socialist Educational Hall, 531 Armitage Ave., under the auspices of the 34th Ward Branch. Comrade Skamund was at his best, and exposed in a most convincing fashion the contradictions of the Anarchist "philosophy," some questions were asked and answered in such a witty and unhesitating fashion that many of the audience went home with the last remnants of anarchism cleared from their brains.

The singing class meets at 10 a. m. Sundays, and is making satisfactory progress, while the Sunday School in charge of Miss Cohen has passed from the experimental stage to a permanent feature.

The Clearmakers' Educational Club which meets in the hall, reports a rapid increase in its membership.

TEMPLE NOTES.

Both the evening lecture and the Temple School of Socialism were well attended last Sunday.

Next Sunday Comrade John Collins will speak in the evening and Peter Skamund will deliver the lecture at 8 p. m. to the Socialist School on the subject of Marxian economics.

Mrs. S. Woodman will speak at Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western Ave., on Thursday, Nov. 23, at 8 p. m., under the auspices of the Woman's Auxiliary Subject, "Anarchism: Corruptions" starting Exposé of Socialist Fallacies.

Mr. Geo. Hill, graduate of the American Conservatory of Music, will give several very fine vocal selections. Admission Free. Everybody welcome.

More subscribers are ALWAYS wanted.

SOCIALIST PARTY OF CHICAGO.

Branch Directory.

COMMITTEES.

ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE. South Side—Sec. Paul Pierce, 447 Rhodes Ave. Fin. Sec. M. Richter, 5485 Ellis Ave. Division Org. Arnold Baumgardner, 5114 Loomis Street.

THE NORTH DIVISION ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE meets every Sunday, 7 p. m., at 123 W. Clark St. Secretary, C. A. Harold, 26 N. Clark Street.

GENERAL COMMITTEE meets first Saturday of every month at Schiller Hall, 2nd floor, Second Bldg., 155 E. Randolph street. M. R. 2nd floor, 2nd floor, 24 N. Clark street.

BRANCHES.

The following directory announces only the business meetings of the various branches. All agitation meetings will be announced in the "List of Meetings," which will be found on the first page of every issue of The Workers' Call.

FIRST AND SECOND WARDS—Meet every Friday, 8 p. m., at 2115 Wabash Ave. (second floor). Sec. J. W. Wabash, 171 East 22nd Street. Organ. J. H. Drivogney, 3116 Halsted street.

THIRD WARD—Meets every Monday at 3 p. m. Sec. J. H. Drivogney, 3116 Halsted street. Organ. J. H. Drivogney, 3116 Halsted street.

FOURTH WARD—Meets every 3d and 5th Monday night at 235 S. Halsted. Sec. J. H. Drivogney, 3116 Halsted street. Organ. J. H. Drivogney, 3116 Halsted street.

FIFTH WARD—Every second and fourth Monday at 8 p. m. Sec. J. H. Drivogney, 3116 Halsted street. Organ. J. H. Drivogney, 3116 Halsted street.

SIXTH WARD—Meets first and third Monday night at 10 p. m. Sec. J. H. Drivogney, 3116 Halsted street. Organ. J. H. Drivogney, 3116 Halsted street.

SEVENTH WARD—Meets every second and fourth Friday evening at 8 p. m. Sec. J. H. Drivogney, 3116 Halsted street. Organ. J. H. Drivogney, 3116 Halsted street.

EIGHTH WARD—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at 8 p. m. Sec. J. H. Drivogney, 3116 Halsted street. Organ. J. H. Drivogney, 3116 Halsted street.

NINTH, TENTH AND NINETEENTH WARDS—Meet every 1st and 3rd Monday at 8 p. m. Sec. J. H. Drivogney, 3116 Halsted street. Organ. J. H. Drivogney, 3116 Halsted street.

ELEVENTH WARD—Every 1st and 3rd Friday at 8 p. m. Sec. J. H. Drivogney, 3116 Halsted street. Organ. J. H. Drivogney, 3116 Halsted street.

TWELFTH WARD—Meets every Tuesday evening at 8 p. m. Sec. J. H. Drivogney, 3116 Halsted street. Organ. J. H. Drivogney, 3116 Halsted street.

THIRTEENTH WARD—Every Friday evening at 8 p. m. Sec. J. H. Drivogney, 3116 Halsted street. Organ. J. H. Drivogney, 3116 Halsted street.

FOURTEENTH WARD—Every Friday at 8 p. m. Sec. J. H. Drivogney, 3116 Halsted street. Organ. J. H. Drivogney, 3116 Halsted street.

FIFTEENTH WARD—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. Sec. J. H. Drivogney, 3116 Halsted street. Organ. J. H. Drivogney, 3116 Halsted street.

SIXTEENTH WARD—Every 1st and 3rd Friday at 8 p. m. Sec. J. H. Drivogney, 3116 Halsted street. Organ. J. H. Drivogney, 3116 Halsted street.

SEVENTEENTH WARD—Every 1st and 3rd Friday at 8 p. m. Sec. J. H. Drivogney, 3116 Halsted street. Organ. J. H. Drivogney, 3116 Halsted street.

EIGHTEENTH WARD—1st and 3rd Wednesday at 8 p. m. Sec. J. H. Drivogney, 3116 Halsted street. Organ. J. H. Drivogney, 3116 Halsted street.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD—Every 1st and 3rd Monday at 8 p. m. Sec. J. H. Drivogney, 3116 Halsted street. Organ. J. H. Drivogney, 3116 Halsted street.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD—Meets first and third Monday at 8 p. m. Sec. J. H. Drivogney, 3116 Halsted street. Organ. J. H. Drivogney, 3116 Halsted street.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD—Every 1st and 3rd Thursday at 8 p. m. Sec. J. H. Drivogney, 3116 Halsted street. Organ. J. H. Drivogney, 3116 Halsted street.

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD—Every first and third Monday at 8 p. m. Sec. J. H. Drivogney, 3116 Halsted street. Organ. J. H. Drivogney, 3116 Halsted street.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD—Meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 8 p. m. Sec. J. H. Drivogney, 3116 Halsted street. Organ. J. H. Drivogney, 3116 Halsted street.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD—Meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 8 p. m. Sec. J. H. Drivogney, 3116 Halsted street. Organ. J. H. Drivogney, 3116 Halsted street.

TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD—Meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 8 p. m. Sec. J. H. Drivogney, 3116 Halsted street. Organ. J. H. Drivogney, 3116 Halsted street.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD—Meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 8 p. m. Sec. J. H. Drivogney, 3116 Halsted street. Organ. J. H. Drivogney, 3116 Halsted street.

TWENTY-TENTH WARD—Meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 8 p. m. Sec. J. H. Drivogney, 3116 Halsted street. Organ. J. H. Drivogney, 3116 Halsted street.

A DEBATE

Socialism versus Anarchy

A. M. Simmons vs. A. Isaacs. MUELLER'S HALL, Sedgwick Street & North Avenue. Thursday, Dec. 5, 8 P. M. Charles S. Darrow will provide. Tickets 10 cts. in advance. 25 cts. at the door. Tickets for sale at 25 N. Clark St. and at the door. 120 Wabash Ave. No early and avoid the rush.

FOR RENT In Socialist family large front room nicely furnished, close to hall, gas and bath. Near I. C. and Cable cars. 250 Wabash, 2225 So. Park Ave., Flat 3.

For Sale A Custom Shoe Shop well established, high class trade. Address: Mrs. E. J. PHILAJA 410 E. 43rd St.

Grand Entertainment and Ball ASSOCIATED WITH COMICAL AND OTHER RECITATIONS... Given by The Southwest Side Branches of the Socialist Party Saturday November 23, 1901.

Hoerber's Lower Hall 710-14 Blue Island Ave. Commencement at 8 P. M. Tickets 10c. A Person. Tickets for sale at "Call" office. The entire proceeds from the sale of tickets at the Call office is donated to the "Call".

WILSHIRE'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY Successor to The "Suppressed" Challenge 25 cents for 6 months. Send for Free Sample 225 Fourth Ave. - NEW YORK.

German Branches KARL MARX CLUB—Every second and fourth Monday evenings at 330 Larrabee street, near North Avenue; Secretary, John Vogt, 129 Oakfield Ave.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meets every Monday at Workers' Call office, 54 N. Clark street. M. H. Taft, secretary, 54 N. Clark street.

EIGHTH WARD GERMAN CLUB—Every first and third Friday evenings at 2150 South Chicago Avenue; Secretary, Ferdinand Jahnke, 1013 Ave. K.

FREDERICK ENGELS CLUB—Meets every 1st Monday of month at 1117 W. 51st St. and every 3rd Monday at 484 Wabash Ave. Secretary, J. Stevens, 2012 W. 60th St.

POLISH BRANCHES POLISH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Meets every Monday at Polish headquarters, 44 Noble street; Secretary, F. Cienciarz, 44 Noble street.

SEVENTEENTH WARD BRANCH—Every Saturday at 434 Noble street; Secretary, M. Piek, 44 Noble street.

EIGHTH WARD BRANCH—Every Sunday, 2 p. m., at 434 Noble street; Secretary, F. Radzinski, 4757 Market Ave.

TENTH WARD BRANCH—Every Saturday evening at 1515 N. 12th Street and Ashland Avenue; Secretary, K. Kostanski, 617 W. 29th Street.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD BRANCH—Every first and third evening at 139 Ciesinski Hall, 618 and Wood streets.

LADIES' BRANCH—Every first Sunday at 831 1st place; Secretary, Mrs. E. Felick, 421 1st place.

EDUCATIONAL CLUBS SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. at 1023 Milwaukee Ave. in rear. Secretary, J. Lachapelle, 140 Wilmot Ave.

THE NORTH SIDE SPEAKERS CLUB—Meets every Tuesday evening at 139 E. Clark St. Basement, 8 p. m. All North Side comrades should attend.

NORTH SIDE SPEAKERS CLUB No. 2—Meets every Friday evening at 174 Diversey Blvd. near Clark Street, Lake View. Comrades should attend.

LASALLE CLUB—Lectures and readings, 44 N. Halsted street; meetings every Friday night.

SOCIALIST BRICKLAYERS' EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Meets every Saturday, 8 p. m., at Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western Ave. P. P. Farber, Secy., 104 W. Superior St.

LADIES' AUXILIARY—Meets every Thursday at the Socialist Temple, 120 South Western Ave. 8 p. m. All women interested in socialism are invited to attend and become members. Interesting lectures and discussions. Mrs. D. H. Daly, Secretary, 462 South Western Ave.

ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE South Side division, every Monday morning, 9 a. m. at Socialist Hall, 703 W. 24th St. C. O. Anderson, Secretary, J. W. Saunders, Organizer, 321 W. 65th Street.

Fastigio Iglesias, the Porto Rican Socialist and labor agitator, has been thrown into jail by the governor of the island as soon as he set foot upon its shore.

About six weeks ago the respectable property owners—for that matter all property owners—are necessarily respectable—inaugurated a crusade against the dives which were then establishing themselves on the North Side, to the detriment of property and business interests. At that time we pointed out the futility of this "crusade," and as usual our predictions have been verified. Already a part of Wells Street has received the sobriquet of "Whiskey Row," and the new location of the dive industry, it is stated, is due to orders received from the police to "clear out North Clark Street. It may perhaps at some future period dawn upon the minds of "crusaders" that the dive as an institution has quite as much title to existence as the church, under similar conditions of society.

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A DEBATE

Socialism versus Anarchy

A. M. Simmons vs. A. Isaacs. MUELLER'S HALL, Sedgwick Street & North Avenue. Thursday, Dec. 5, 8 P. M. Charles S. Darrow will provide. Tickets 10 cts. in advance. 25 cts. at the door. Tickets for sale at 25 N. Clark St. and at the door. 120 Wabash Ave. No early and avoid the rush.

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You'll have to Show me. A copy of "Missouri Socialist" Published at 29 N. 4th St., St. Louis, Mo. Bright and Brevity. One year 50c.

Special Notice To all Mechanists living on the North Side to attend the meetings of Lake View Lodge which meets every 3d and 4th Monday night at 1108 North Halsted St.

Socialists of Chicago

Will be at the

GRAND CIVIC BALL

On Saturday Eve. Nov. 23

At The...

FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY

Michigan Avenue and 1

THE WORKERS' CALL.

"Workmen of all countries unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains; you have a world to gain."

THIRD YEAR.—WHOLE NO. 142.

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1901.

PRICE ONE CENT

Labor Politics??

An Organization to Forward Jobs for Would-be Labor Leaders. "Success" in San Francisco and Bridgeport, Conn.

"A new labor party to match political control from the dominant parties in Chicago and to conduct public affairs for the benefit of the wage-earners is to be launched by the trade-unionists of this city." So says the Record-Herald in its report of the proceedings of the Chicago Federation of Labor at its meeting last Sunday. If this statement were true the socialists of Chicago would be the first to rejoice, for they have been urging the laborers for many years to cut loose from the old parties and vote for their own interests. But the socialists know full well that if it were true the Record-Herald would never give the fact a front page display.

So we begin to look a little further into this promising new departure. We find that the men who are back of the new movement were mainly inspired to act because of the "recent" success of union labor candidates in San Francisco and Bridgeport, Conn.

Eugene Schmitt, a musician was elected Mayor of San Francisco, and Dennis Mulvihill, a coal shoveler, Mayor of Bridgeport.

But this is not the first time by several hundred that men who have been accustomed to working with their hands have been elected to office. Before we join in the cheering let us see what these men are going to do.

Each of them has been elected only a little over two weeks, but both have had time to put themselves on record. The very morning after his election Schmitt was so anxious to show his love for the bosses that he hastened to be interviewed and to issue a statement that he did not propose to in any way interfere with the rights of capital, and that he proposed to treat capital and labor exactly alike.

Mulvihill had a chance to perform one official act. What did he do that should fill the hearts of Chicago laborers with enthusiasm for his kind of politics? He vetoed the project to build a city hall because it would raise taxes. But who are the tax-payers, whose interests he wishes to defend?

Paying taxes indicates the possession of property. Laborers are not tax-payers. Their homes are to that by which they are to be taxed. Hence this new "labor mayor" like his San Francisco friend has already shown himself to be interested, not in the welfare of the workers but of the property holders.

The laborers of these two cities have simply given two men good jobs. That is all. There are some men in Chicago who would like similar jobs. So they start a similar party. Hence we are not surprised to find that nearly all the founders of this new "labor party" have already picked out the jobs they intend to have. "With the proposed announcement of the new party says the Record-Herald, 'comes the announcement that every one of the three members of the legislative committee of the Chicago Federation of Labor is to be a candidate for a seat in the

state legislature at the next election, and that each will begin work at once in his respective district leading up to an active canvass."

What have these men ever done that entitles them to have a soft job at the expense of the continued slavery of the workers of Chicago, for that is exactly what the proposition amounts to? Nothing except to have lobbied at Springfield for some time, hanging around old party politicians in order to thoroughly learn the trade of hoodwinking the workers.

Of Charles F. Fieldstack we are told that he has a wide acquaintance "among Republican politicians, and would probably be given the nomination on the Republican ticket." Hello, so he has not even waited until he was elected, to let us know on whose side he was. He is with Kohlsaat, the man who issued the injunction against the anarchists. This "representative of labor" is on the side of the regular army that shot down the strikers at Coeur d'Alene.

If the workmen of Chicago have anything in their heads superior to seaweed, they will turn down these steel pigeons with a thump that will jar into their heads the fact that they can no longer do a wholesale trade in gold-bricks among Chicago workers. If this scheme goes through, then Chicago union men can no longer laugh at the country jay who bought the Masonic Temple. They will have bitten at a colossal con game that is many years older than the "cave-in tunnel" or the "shell game."

A "labor party" that is to be a labor party must be a party that has brains enough to know that there is nothing in common on the political field between the boss and the worker. The laborer is producing all the wealth and the employer is taking it away from him. The kind of a political party that the workers of Chicago want is a party that can see this fact and that dares to say that it stands on the side of the laborer and the laborers alone. A genuine labor party is one that declares that the workers should have all the wealth their labor creates—that is all the wealth there is, and that when they cannot get it they will go and get it for the boss and he will have to go to work also. Then there will be no more capitalists and laborers but only laborers. What that time comes it will be soon enough to stand "for all the people" as the San Francisco Mayor now wishes to do. Until then any such attempt means a wide a straddle that the men trying it will either split in two or else go over body and soul to the fellow with the biggest pull. And that fellow is not the laborer.

The Socialist Party is the only party that dares to say that it is for the working class, and the working class alone, first, last and all the time. That party is now organized in every ward in Chicago. Those union men who want to join a genuine Labor Party better look it up.

Revolutions in Industry.

Inventions that Mark New Steps on the Road to Socialism.

It is difficult for an ordinary individual to keep track of the progress of inventions, so rapidly at present in one new device following another. We give below a few of the new inventions recently reported:

Thomas A. Edison declares that his new storage battery will be successful, and that he is arranging to place it on the market as soon as possible. It may work almost a revolution in transportation. It is believed that a small dynamo can be run by a windmill which will store up enough power in one of these batteries to run all the machinery on a farm, as well as supplying a current for heating and lighting the house. It offers the farmer greater advantages than any other invention of recent years.

Mr. Herbert Hoyle of Halifax, England, has invented a process for treating China grass, which grows in India and the Straits settlements, so that it can be used to manufacture textile fabrics. The cloth made therefrom is said to resemble silk, and to cost little more than cotton. The supply of the grass is said to be well-nigh inexhaustible, and it may revolutionize the cloth industry.

Another recent discovery subjects palm leaves to an alkaline preparation, after which they are boiled and allowed to ferment. Thus a fibre is obtained of great strength which bids fair to be extensively used in textile fabrics.

Dr. Thomas Tommasina, an Italian scientist, has invented an instrument which can be attached to a telephone, and which will register the approach of a storm a hundred miles away. It may prove to be invaluable on ships at sea.

The new Hungarian system of telegraphy has proved to be a marvellous success. The system has been installed between Budapest and Vienna, a distance of 116 miles, and is in operation.

working order at a speed of 60,000 words an hour. Negotiations are in progress for establishing the system in France and Germany.

A new alloy of aluminum has been discovered from which tanks and shells can be made. It possesses many advantages, as it will not corrode. The government of Sweden has ordered the directors of the state railways to prepare plans for converting the steam railways to electric roads. Waterfalls will be utilized to generate electric power, as is now done at Niagara Falls, and with this power the railways can be operated.

A German scientist has recently devised a method of manufacturing artificial gutta-serena from gum. It will be of immense value in treating brain cancer, among other things. It is claimed the new Berlin's electrical typewriting machine can be manufactured and sold much cheaper than the Monotype machine, and that it will not wear type. It weighs but 200 pounds, and can be operated by one-quarter horse power.

N. E. C. Financial Report.

The financial report of the National Executive Committee for the month of October shows that, including advance on hand at the beginning of the month of \$154.35, the total receipts for the month amounted to \$99.55. Expenses for the month amount to \$112.55 leaving a balance on hand on Oct. 31 of \$121.35.

State Charters were issued to the State organizations of California, Indiana, Illinois, Massachusetts, Missouri, Oregon, Nebraska, New York, and Texas. Local charters were issued to 30 locals in 17 different states during the month.

On TO NIGHT to the Socialist Party.

News of the Week and its Philosophy

Labor political parties are discouraged by the press in discussing the proposed political action of the Chicago Federation of Labor. According to one afternoon paper such a party would only be founded on the bread and butter question and would leave out such vital questions as the tariff, the financial ones and the ship subsidy. As soon as the laboring man learns that these latter questions are strictly bread and butter questions to the capitalists, he may begin to look around for a few questions that will come directly home to him. As long as he is willing to get excited on the other fellows' bread and butter questions, the capitalist is happy. Let him learn a lesson from them and look after the bread and butter question for himself. As soon as he has solved that, it will be time enough to bother with the others.

Bring a friend to the hall and show him what the Socialists look like when on dress parade.

Another grand jury composed of men from the boulevards is sitting at the criminal court this week. Comrades, this matter of a jury selection is not one of the things that just hap-

pens. The capitalists are just class conscious enough to see that their kind of a grand jury is chosen.

New the governor of Minnesota is talking of calling the state legislature together to take some action on the question of the railroad trust. As the railroad corporations and other capitalist interests elected the legislature, it is not likely that they are alarmed over what is to be done to them.

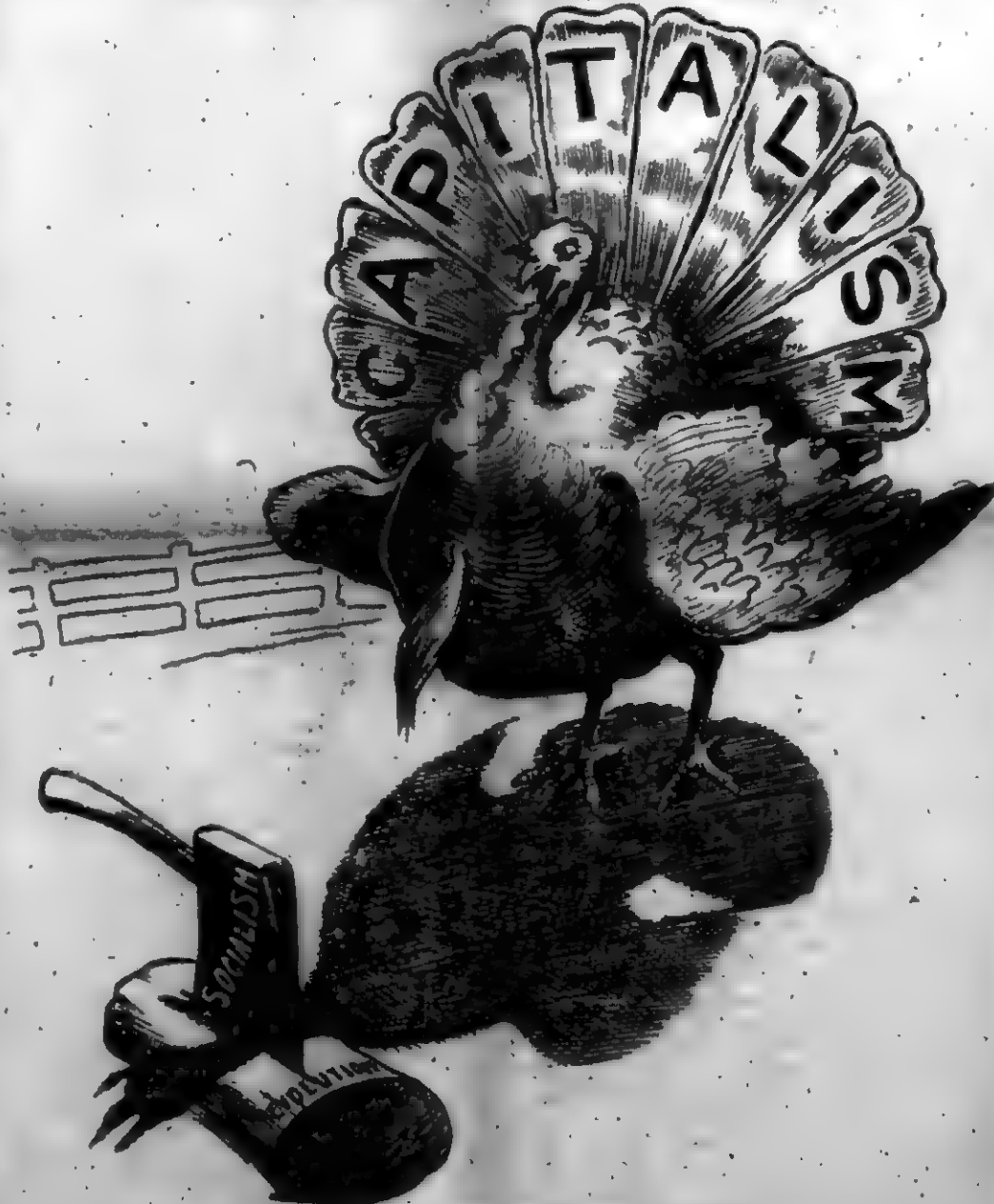
Out at Dunsmuir the poor house is so crowded that many of the inmates are obliged to sleep on the floor. This too is at a time when prosperity is at its height. What will the poor house look like when hard times come? Inmates will then be obliged to sleep on the fire escape and in the grape arbor. As the Socialists propose to abolish the poor house, it might be well to put these in power before the hard times get here. Do you know of a simpler solution to the poor house problem?

Carter Harrison does not think the labor union will accomplish much by going into politics. He thinks they can get what they want from the old parties. The experience of the labor union

has been that they can get what they want in the old party platforms, but they are beginning in some instances to desire to have these promises carried out. Their experience to date has not encouraged them to believe that they can get anything but promises out of the old parties. Carter Harrison says that should they be successful it will only be for one term, and that San Francisco will never do it again. The mayor is right and he is wrong. If the working men arise in blind fury and elect a set of city officers they will accomplish little, but if they do so with reason they elect one of their own class to office with the distinct understanding that his only mission is to help their class, then something may be accomplished, and the experience of the Socialists in other countries demonstrates that they will continue to elect and reelect their men from year to year.

The way politicians are beating about the bush in regard to the Chinese exclusion law, shows that they would not think of re-enacting it if they did not fear another, and let demonstration. With a Socialist administration the Chinese would stay at home where they belong, but capitalism is always looking for the cheapest labor and capitalists want them because they will work for little wages.

A SOCIALIST THANKSGIVING.



"Coming Events Cast Their Shadows Before."

IMMIGRANTS.

More Expelled from These Inside Asylums Than Out.

Speaking of conditions in the Denning Inmate Asylum, the Daily News has the following to say upon the subject editorially:

"It should be plain even to an imbecile that the question whether the head of a hospital is a republican or a democrat, or whether republicans or democrats get the contracts and the offices, is of not the least possible importance in the practical business management of that hospital. The fact is probably plain enough to some of the unfortunate patients at Dunsmuir. What they need is skilled, kindly treatment, proper food and clean, comfortable surroundings. That they should fail to get these things is a disgrace to common humanity."

There are a great many people outside the asylum who have not yet absorbed the knowledge that the Daily News credits the inmate patients at Dunsmuir with possessing. There are a few of workmen who never had "proper food and clean, comfortable surroundings" who yet think the world would come to revolve if the head of the nation were not either a republican or a democrat, even when a capitalist newspaper tells them that an imbecile in the asylum knows better than that. It is rather a mean way of putting things, of course, but there is no denying the conclusion that the saying that there are more fools outside than inside the asylum, is well founded.

MORE PRESS CENSORSHIP.

Wishaire and the Appeal to Reason, the Latest Victims.

Comrade Gaylord Wishaire, editor of the Challenge, notices that the denial of second-class mail rates to his publication by the U. S. Government has decided him to issue it in Canada. The address of the Challenge will henceforth be Toronto, Ont. We notice also that the Appeal to Reason has been called upon to show more why it should not be excluded from the second-class mail rates. There is little doubt but that the Appeal will be quite able to satisfy the U. S. authorities on this matter, but it certainly looks as if capitalism is waking up to the dangerous agitation being carried on generally by the Socialist press.

Smoking will be Permitted.

A smoker will be given at the Socialist Temple, 123 S. Western Ave., at Saturday night, November 23, for the benefit of the Worker's Call. All the speakers of the party will be present and deliver short speeches. A vaudeville entertainment will be given in connection with the party. Admission is free, but a collection will be taken for the Worker's Call. Let every able member of the party be present.

Notice.

All those who have not noticed for the West Side Picnic tickets will please do so at once at this office. H. W. Tarr.

GOOD THINGS NEXT WEEK.

Catholicism, Advertising and a Exposure of Capitalist Methods of Selling Workers.

The next number of The Worker's Call will be a hot one. A. M. Brown will write a reply to the attack on Socialism by the Rev. Jos. Rickaby, S. J. This is the pamphlet issued by the Jesuits and circulated by the hundreds of thousands through the machinery of the Roman Catholic Church in the hope of checking socialism. Be sure that every Catholic in your neighborhood gets a copy of next week's Call. A most remarkable article from one of the publications designed only for circulation among the big capitalists and which gives away the whole map, telling just how the masters feel the slaves and keep them contentedly working, will be another feature. This article will make a sensation. How much of the laborer's protest do you suppose is wasted in advertising? Our next number will tell you exactly, as it has all been figured out by an eminent statistician who spent a very long time in getting this information. Read next week's Call and you will have one fact to show the foolish wastefulness of the present system.

Don't neglect to be present at the Socialist Temple TO NIGHT, Saturday Nov. 23. See ad.

Are you still hunting for education?

LACKS INCENTIVE.

Candid Admission to Capitalist From That Modern Laborer, H. W. Tarr, Interested in Their Product.

Commenting upon ex-President Cleveland's speech at the Carnegie Institute, in Pittsburgh, in which Grover stated that such gifts as the Institute would help best the "dislocation between capital and labor," the Tribune takes exception editorially as follows:

"The dominant and startling FACT about the social organization of today is the extreme degree to which the primary motive of the worker has disappeared. Once the individual's handiwork—clothing, shelter, weapons, or tools—was produced for his own use, and hence he had a direct interest in its quantity and character. When, in the days of small industries, he made commodities to barter or to sell, he had a direct personal interest in the exchange value. Now, however, when he is employed in the factory, and receives not the whole or any part of what he produces but wages, he has ceased to believe he has any stake in the product. It is the demand for labor about which he is chiefly concerned. It is because the trade unionist thinks he has no stake or direct interest in his product, that he seeks not to increase its amount, but instead to increase wages, to decrease the length of the day, and even to limit his regular output. These are now the great aims of the labor world which, by progressive industrial centralization and despotic qualifying influence of the piece system—is being more and more divorced from any interest in its product, and so from a fundamental incentive."

Whether this vanishing motive which has been behind all the art of the world—great works of art have never been produced on the mere wage basis—is yet to be restored, through some social reconstruction, to labor, is a question which hangs on the horizon of social speculation. Its progressive decline, however, and the absence of any equivalent, prevents LABOR today NOT IN A CO-PARTNERSHIP RELATION, BUT IN A DIRECTLY NEGATIVE ATTITUDE TOWARD INDUSTRIAL RESULTS. Nor is this significant PART materially qualified by the splendid philanthropies of the time. In other words, the Carnegie Institute DOES NOT TOUCH the fundamental branch in the social order."

If the Socialist who penned this editorial indulges too much in this sort of thing, his job will undoubtedly be imperilled, though perhaps he may, at rare intervals be permitted to tear holes in the fabric of the capitalist system of production, as in this instance. However, the above is fully offset by numerous editorials, probably from the same writer, showing the "futility" of British trades unionists in trying to limit their output, or attempts to inculcate the idea that instead of the workmen's attitude towards industrial results being distinctly negative, the interests of capitalist and labor are identical.

In present of the greatest event of the season TO NIGHT at 1st Regt. Armory.

New Socialist Headquarters.

After a search extending over two months the comrades of the Fifteenth Ward Branch have at length succeeded in securing a most desirable local headquarters, centrally located in the ward, at 355 N. Rockwell street. The place will be open by Thanksgiving Day, and a series of lectures on Socialism to run through the winter will be arranged for. The Branch will meet for business every Friday evening, and once a week (date not yet decided upon) a special school for training Socialist campaign speakers will be conducted. The new headquarters will accommodate a membership of from 150 to 200 persons, and will be equipped as comfortably and thoroughly as possible. Socialist papers and literature will be kept on hand at all times, and the comrades intend to push Socialism in the district with all possible energy during the coming winter.

Election Returns.

Complete election returns come in but slowly, the official report for the States of New York and Massachusetts not yet being announced. The total Socialist vote in Ohio has increased between 70 and 80 percent, the official returns giving the Socialist Party 1,500 votes as against 435 a year ago. The S. L. P. polled 1,044 as against 1,000 last year. The combined vote is therefore 10,153 in 1901 as against 4,433 in 1900, a most encouraging growth.

Comrade W. H. Ferguson of Victor, Colo., reports that the vote of Teller Co., Colo., was 68 as against 194 a year ago. The following returns from Mystic, Iowa are sent in by Caspar Steitz, City of Mystic, 1st ward, for Governor, Baxter, H. P. received 15 votes, a gain of 1 vote last year. Second ward S. P. 22 votes, a gain of 11. Third ward S. P. 15 votes, last year 11. Comrade Steitz reports the total vote of Appanoose Co. as 128, a gain of 10 since last fall, and states that there is a good prospect of carrying the town for Socialism next year.

Capitalist papers are making a great "sensation" out of the fact that a professor of chemistry has succeeded in extracting light from rotten beef, just as if it was a new discovery. We know of several patriots who volunteered for the war with Spain three years ago, who extracted so much light from rotten beef that they are now in the Socialist Party.

Don't run out of Socialist ammunition. Call postals can always be obtained at this office.

TO NIGHT! TO NIGHT!

This is the Night to attend the Grand WINTER FESTIVAL

At the... First Regt. Armory 1000 St. and Michigan Ave. On Saturday eve, Nov. 23. Tickets 25 cents.

Socialist Pointers

First pointer: Read notice above this column.

Second pointer: Having read it, do as it suggests. Go there TO NIGHT.

A tip for Catholic workingmen. Join a Socialist Educational Club instead.

Archbishop Corrigan dashed nastily when Father McGrady compared with the right.

Socialism is coming, but we can meet it half way by helping circulate the party given.

Unlike Mr. Croker, we will stay right here and prepare for the next campaign.

In some few localities we notice that the Socialist vote has not increased over 100 per cent.

If the priests run the labor unions, and the capitalists run the priests, where will the union men get off at?

The prospect of a world without classes is always most terrible to those who pretend there are no classes now.

Capitalists don't care how much the trades unions indulge in politics so long as the politics in question bear a capitalist label.

Those people who are waiting for the trusts to break up are more to be commended for their patience than their wisdom.

At the time of going to press the chances of Miss Stone and Edward R. Molloy of New York seemed about equal.

We don't believe that Li Hsing Chang went to heaven. He was a reformer, and they can't use that kind of people up there.

Organized workingmen seem to keep on striking right along, just as if Bishop Potter had never said a word about "conciliation and arbitration."

Judging from the interviews conducted to the new mayor of San Francisco the union men might as well have spared themselves the trouble.

We suggest to Mr. Theodore R. Tilton that it would be prudent to move away that labor union of his in the future, before a severe frost comes along.

Socialism must be growing, even if we are to judge from the increased output of sermons purporting to attack it which appear in the public press.

If Socialism signifies no "insurrection" how can you account for the outpouring of the fallows who are making preparations to suppress it?

The working class will never be with out "friends" so long as it remains a class. When classes have disappeared these "friends" will also vanish.

What a Thanksgiving celebration there would be amongst the capitalists if some one could only discover a really effective campaign against Socialism!

If you published a picture of a job, holding his arched palm behind his back, and was then sent to jail for forty days for doing so, would it fit you?

New York and Beth Lew is finally installed in the mayor's office, the workingman can go back to his job and daily stand at the usual rate per day.

When the stupid stupidity of the working class is considered, the reason for Thanksgiving on the part of the capitalist, at least, becomes all open to parent.

Workingmen who feel disappointed over the failure of the Goldmans to stop the conflict in the railway, that the Gallegos are still against a case of a strike.

Isn't it significant that none of the priests who are at present organizing the members of their flocks are union men, ever found it necessary to say until the Socialist Party signs of growth?

THE WORKERS' CALL

Published every Saturday at 20 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill., at the corner of the postoffice building.

The *Workers' Call* is published for and under the control of the Local Chicago of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, a corporation without capital stock, the whole ownership of which must be retained by the members of the union.

Subscription Rates: One year, \$1.00; Six months, \$0.50; Three months, \$0.25. Single copies, 10 cents. Advance payment is required. Orders for current issues should reach the office by Tuesday evening.

Advertisements: A limited number of acceptable advertisements will be accepted. Compensation must reach the office by Monday morning preceding the date to which they are to appear.

Editorial Arrangements: To secure the return of unused manuscripts, please send them to the editor.

Contributions and Items of News: Contributions and items of news concerning the movement are requested from our readers. They should be sent to the editor, who will be glad to accept them.

Phone Randolph 122.



"John the Baptist," or a party who belongs to the first individual, is out after the Postmaster-General urging him to repeat because "the Kingdom of God was at hand." When we read this item we at first thought that this "John the Baptist" might be some sort of a herald announcing the advent of Socialism, but when upon further perusal we discovered he was only striking the P. M. G. for a job, we were forced to abandon the comforting theory which we had constructed before coming into possession of all the facts relating to the case.

No better evidence of the importance of the Socialist movement of today could possibly be given than the fact that the most powerful church organization in existence has avowedly undertaken the task of wiping it out. In this the twentieth century, the spectacle of an ecclesiastical Mrs. Partington attempting to sweep back the tide of social and economic evolution, with a religious broom, may not be in itself a very edifying performance, but it will serve to illustrate the significant fact that the here who for years have represented Socialism as an empty dream of the future, are finally forced to concede by their action that it is the most dangerous reality of the present indeed.

Last week a minister told the Teachers' Federation to give up attacking corporations and get after the individuals owning stock in them. Then he declared that he knew of a man who was president of one of the great reform organizations of the city, who was also either the president of or a heavy stockholder in a corporation which was one of the best examples of a tax dodging corporation. Such men he said were the real culprits, and should be attacked. Two months ago this man was shouting against anarchy with the best of his kind, but he seems to have been converted to their doctrine since then, though being a trifle more prudent or less outrageous than the average anarchist, he mentioned no names.

People of the Chicago high schools are so rapidly deserting the study of the classics in favor of commercial branches of education, that Superintendent Dealey believes that an extermination of the latter will be necessary. This simply means that the old methods of education must give place to the growing needs of capitalism. A knowledge of Greek and Latin is of little use in the art of extracting surplus value from labor in the interests of the capitalist class, and the schools must turn out a product that can be used for that purpose. Consequently the classics relapse to favor of the time-worn course so that capitalism may secure the desired quality of human labor material at the lowest possible cost of production.

Not the least remarkable effect of the growth of American capitalist imperialism in the world's markets is to be found in the fact that the ruling classes of less developed countries are beginning to see the value in dealing with their own rebellious working class. For instance the French coal miners are being warned that the facilities which the American coal can be laid down in France renders all idea of a successful strike on their part unthinkable. Other "reactionaries" go further and declare that a general strike of all the workers in France would not last over ten days, and that the United States is "under the impression." This is the plain fact that the international character of capitalism must be recognized by international Socialism. Modern production is fast breaking down

national frontiers and boundaries, and making it not only possible but imperative for the workmen of the world to unite.

HARVEST FAIR AND FAIRNESS

Just how thoroughly capitalism dominates the present, and shapes and transforms customs of a past age until they reflect nothing but its own image, may be seen by a glance at the local "carnivals" now being held in different parts of the city. In the middle ages the word carnival was a time of sport and merry-making indulged in entirely for the sake of the amusement offered. To day the carnival assumes a wholly business aspect, and not the slightest attempt is even made to conceal the fact. For instance we are told that the South Halsted street "carnival" which opened last Saturday, owes its existence to the fact that the business men of the locality have seen "their trade gradually slipping away, and the carnival is an attempt to bring it back." The newspaper item then continues: "It is to arouse not only the people of the wards around Halsted street, but is expected to show those of Berwyn, Clyde and Cicero that they need not go farther to do their shopping."

The modus operandi of the carnival is much the same as that of the middle ages, with some help from displays made possible through modern science. There are flag poles, various colored bunting, booths, and vaudeville performances, intermingled with the "display of goods," the whole illuminated with 4,000 electric lights, while 5,000 tin horns and wooden rattles have been distributed gratis to the children of the district by the local merchants who, as the report states, "stand within their shops taking care of the Saturday's trade."

In this respect capitalism has utterly reversed the spirit and content of the ancient carnival. The form of amusement still remains; the motive has been completely changed. The carnival of ancient times took shape wholly from the desire of the resident community for amusement. Trade was only incidental, and such as it was, consisted altogether of objects intended to provide satisfaction or supply wants during the period of the carnival alone, and the sellers of these objects were not the residents of the locality but wandering peddlers and travelling merchants who were attracted to the scene by the chance offered to supply articles needed to keep the merry-making going on.

Modern capitalism, however, reverses this in every respect. Today it is not the inhabitants of a given district that set the carnival afoot, but a very small minority of those who are in "business" on the principal thoroughfare. Its purpose is not amusement, but trade. The objects to be sold are not intended to keep the festival going, but in most cases are the common every day necessities of life. The horns, rattles, and other similar objects which formed the stock in trade of the ancient carnival merchant, are now distributed gratis in the modern carnival. Formerly the traders were attracted from the outside to the carnival makers; now the traders are the carnival makers themselves, and attract the crowd from the outside to their locality. Formerly the local paraphernalia of the event was supplied by the concerted effort of the vast majority who wanted amusement—now it is supplied by an insignificant minority who want trade.

About all that remains is the name. Everything else has either vanished or appears in an inverted form. And strange as it may seem, very few are aware of the change, and still fewer of its real significance. And still another matter that is not so strange though it may be thought so, is the fact that amongst the "business" men who have gotten up this travesty on the sports of a past age, few Socialists may be here and none to be found, and this fact is perhaps the most significant of all.

TRANSFERRING AFFECTIONS

It is an undeniable fact that any system of slavery whether chattel or wage, depends largely for its continuance upon what might be termed the mental slavery induced by custom and habit amongst the economic victims. So powerful are these agencies that in most cases they are sufficient to convince the majority that on the whole the system of which they are the unconscious victims is not only the best possible that can be devised, but is actually "something to be thankful for."

And knowing this, the ruling classes have not since a day of public thanksgiving to which their wage slaves are not only invited to participate but are carefully impressed with the idea that they above all have the best reason to feel grateful for present con-

ditions, and to this end the organized efforts of capitalism, the churches, are detailed to invest the day with whatever "divine sanction" the working-classes will believe them to be possessed of.

Add the working-classes will be properly impressed with the efforts of the exploiters and their parasites. Because they have been told an endless number of times that they have a lot to be thankful for, they come to the conclusion that it must be so. The solemn adjurations from the pulpit on the necessity of gratitude, the parading and recounting of the "prosperity" enjoyed in reality by the capitalist class, but made to appear as if all classes shared therein, creates in them no suspicion of vain repetitions. It is easier to accept these statements than take the trouble to think them over. So on the whole they respond willingly and celebrate the day, mainly by the consumption of food and drink of better quality and greater quantity than they can ordinarily procure.

Where these things are not procurable the judicious charity of capitalism intervenes, and a feeling of thankfulness to the donors is inspired in the recipient, which generally serves the double purpose of inducing dependence and advertising the business of the judicious giver.

Now, what in reality, have the work-classes to be thankful for? The only answer that the capitalist can give to this inquiry can be summed up in one word—Work. They are to give thanks for work, because on the whole they have had perhaps somewhat more of it than in preceding years.

They have been permitted to produce food clothing and shelter, to mine ore and coal, to operate railroads and steamships, to weave fabrics of wool and cotton, to build palaces, mansions and warehouses, to make and repair roads, in short to perform the entire labor of the nation—and they are to be thankful that they have been allowed to do these things—and are still alive to keep on doing them.

They have had so much physical labor that they have no energy left for mental labor—not even so much as would permit them to think out a distinction between work and the results of work—to arrive at the fact that their masters give thanks for the latter, while they are left to express gratitude for the former.

They have no suspicion that they are really called upon to give thanks for their own slavery. But if the latter quality is desirable, heaven knows that they have plenty to be thankful for.

However it should not be imagined that all workmen are alike in this respect. There are several hundred thousand that are not thankful for the above state of affairs—and the are known as Socialists.

Not that Socialists are opposed to gratitude on principle. But first they want to know what kind of a thing they are asked to give thanks for. In this respect, wanting to know, may be criminal in the eyes of the capitalist, but it does not follow that it excludes gratitude. Socialists have inspected the sample set up by the capitalists and simply don't like it and say so. If this be ingratitude, make the most of it. But after all we Socialists have something to be thankful for. We like a Thanksgiving turkey as well as anybody but it is a particular sort of bird that we are after and with the help of an intelligent and ungrateful workman we will get him yet. Our article has striven to depict the first in question, on the front page; and we are making preparations to fall upon his neck at the proper time, so that all the people may have something to be really thankful about.

Isn't it about time that the idle rich gave a dog party or a charity ball or something of that sort, just to let us know that they are performing their duty to society? It would relieve the monotony of the slinking process in which their "industrious" brethren are continually engaged.

It may be a good thing for strikers to have the "sympathy of the public" with them, but unfortunately that commodity is in the keeping of the capitalist press, which has a fashion of holding on to a good thing in the interests of its owners.

Antious Inquirer: We don't know whether the post office is a Socialist institution or not. Why not apply to Brother Wayland of the Appeal to Reason, Grand, Kas? We believe that he is in possession of the very latest inside information on that subject.

Remember that our WINTER FESTIVAL at the First Regt. Armory, must break the record. Get tickets and sell them, and then get more and repeat the performance.

Remember you have an engagement to meet at the First Regt. Armory.

SNAP SHOTS BY THE WAYSIDE

Now that American capitalism, purged of the spells extracted from American wage slaves, is going around the earth seeking to destroy its weaker foreign brethren, the German press, representing German "public opinion," declares definitely that the Americans will not be permitted to absorb Germany's marine transportation and shipping industries.

Now are they going to prevent it? It is stated that the Imperial credit will be used to safeguard these industries which the American capitalists desire to consolidate and thereby effect greater economy in their management, and make them more efficient profit producers.

The proposition to use the Imperial credit for this purpose sounds very like the Populist schemes which were current here some few years ago. It reads big on paper, but when subjected to a Socialist analysis becomes ridiculously insignificant.

The Imperial credit will be used to maintain the competing lines now engaged in the shipping industry under the German flag. This idea is about on a par with the proposition that Rockefeller should invest his capital both in the People's and Ogden Gas companies in order to maintain them as rival industries, with all the waste that competition implies, attached.

But even if the government did adopt this ridiculous proposal, it would avail nothing. German, or no other shipping business, can be maintained in the competitive form, against the industry as it can be and will be organized and operated with the concentration of capital at the disposal of the American ruling class. The German lines will either have to consolidate or quit business, the very fact that the big trusts on this side of the Atlantic are getting after them being in reality tantamount to an ultimatum. If they will not sell they cannot operate.

When the great American Steel Company (the trust) was being organized, it invited the Union Iron Works of San Francisco to come in. The latter was a large concern operating with millions of capital, and having even the support of the National Government through political interest. The Trust said to its proprietors in much the same tone that it speaks to workmen: "You can accept our terms, or you are at liberty to refuse if you see fit." The Union Iron Works refused.

What happened? The Trust, controlling the mines, the source upon which the Union Iron Works depended for its raw materials, simply declined to supply, which was equivalent to saying: "When you of your own accord come into the Trust, there will be plenty of iron to run the works." The Union Iron Works saw the point and came in. In like manner the German ship owners, the imperfectly organized individual capitalist concerns which attract the attention of the big trusts will get a lesson on the "freedom of contract" which they themselves have used against the working class.

Last week several prominent club women visited the sweat shops and tenement house districts of Chicago on a tour of inspection. What they saw filled them with amazement, horror, surprise, and a great many other words of similar import. When properly filled they came back and reported their discoveries. They had unearthed a multitude of girls and women who were working 16 or 18 hours per diem for a wage of from 22 to 26 cents.

Being prominent club women instead of obscure Socialists, their "discoveries" secured the attention of the public press, which as usual "deplored" liberally. One journal, however, stated that the reason why these women and girls worked for such wages was due to the fact that they had no other means to secure "the comforts of life!" The same paper contained Dun's commercial report for the week, in which it was declared that property was never before so widespread, the only drawback being that the merchants could not secure enough railroad cars to ship their commodities.

According to special correspondent Curtis, the Socialist Party of Germany, although very impractical and visionary, is yet an exceedingly good instrument for promoting useful legislation. But Mr. Curtis didn't advise the American workmen to imitate their example by voting the Socialist ticket and thus becoming a "useful instrument." Probably an oversight on his part.

Labor organizations in Dallas, Texas, it is said are about to petition Congress to "investigate" Judge Kohlsaat in order to discover if he has as the unions believe, violated the law by issuing injunctions against striking workmen. Had the workmen themselves "investigated" the system of class rule which Judge Kohlsaat represents, there would be no necessity to trouble Congress about the matter, for the reason that there would be no such individual as "Judge" Kohlsaat.

These Alabama negro voters who have just been disfranchised, might possibly find some consolation in perusing Booker T. Washington's literary masterpiece entitled "Up from Slavery."

BUNDLES OF THE WORKERS' CALL
100 copies 10 cents.
50 copies 5 cents.
25 copies 2 cents.
This offer is for bundles mailed to one address.

CONSULAR REPORTS

Significant Documents Showing the Trend of Modern Industry Throughout Europe.

The literature that is being put out by the various departments of the United States government constitutes the greatest mine for Socialist workers in existence. No other government has anything comparable to it. No private publishing house approaches the volume of the output. Almost every phase of economic life is touched upon in some of these reports. To be sure it is crude, undigested, and after dissection, but Socialists should know how to work it over and secure the grain of wheat from the chaff of the bushel of chaff. Almost all of this literature can be had for the asking. The quotations which follow are taken from the November number of the Consular Reports, to secure which regularly it is only necessary to drop a postal to the Secretary of State at Washington saying you would like them.

Here is a little item showing how general is the movement that is still converting rural property owners into city proletarians.

"Three generations ago, Germany was almost exclusively an agrarian state. In 1827 48 per cent. of the population followed agriculture, 46 per cent. industry and commerce, while all other pursuits were placed at 11 per cent. In 1884 only 20 per cent. of the population were engaged in agriculture, while the number employed in the various branches of industry and commerce had risen to 58 per cent. All other vocations being placed at 11 per cent. In 1890, the population of the empire was 54,340,000. Of this number only one-third may be said to have been dependent on agriculture for a livelihood, while fully 55 per cent. relied upon industry and commerce for an existence. Germany, like England, although not to the same extent, has sacrificed her agricultural interests in order to become a great exporting nation, and the importance of Russian and American grain has exerted a powerful influence in bringing about this change."

Yet fifteen years ago Kropotkin wrote a book, "Fields, Factories and Workshops," one of the main points of which was to prove that the process of economic specialization of countries had then reached its height and that the tendency now was for each country to become industrially independent. Great and "beautiful philosophy," anarchy!

"The uses to which corn is put in this country are of course entirely on the increase. Most of the bread consumed by the laboring classes contains 15 per cent. to 20 per cent. of corn meal. In view of the shortage of the corn crop in Europe this year, there is a great effort to extend the corn propaganda. Belgium furnishes an especially good field, because of the industrial crisis it is passing through, which necessitates economy on the part of the laboring classes. The Belgians are urged to eat corn. Belgium in 1900 did good work, but the trouble was it did not reach the masses of the people who so much need nutritious food. It is the poverty stricken people of Europe that should be reached—the people who work for from 40 to 60 cents a day. There are millions of this class on the continent, and Belgium has more than its proportion of the world's corn supply. Corn each year if they were aware of its value as human food and were taught how to prepare it."

"It is an ill wind that blows nobody good," and the extremity of the Belgian laborers is the opportunity of the American corn merchants and the Belgian capitalists, who hope thus to establish a lower standard of life and consequent wage scale. Wonder what the Belgian Socialists will do about it?

"The Germans are making efforts to raise cotton on the West coast of Africa. The latest experiment in this direction has been made in Togoland, and is described in the following article, taken from the Brunswick Landbote, dated September 1, 1900: 'If the present attempts succeed, a great future is opened to our Togoland colony. The government has taken into its service four intelligent negroes from Alabama, who have had a good school training, and are experienced in the cultivation. They were selected by the president of Tuskegee Institute in New York last year, taking with them all necessary tools and machines. The president of Tuskegee Institute has received a letter from one of them saying: 'We have brought under cultivation 100 acres of land, and a part of it has been planted in cotton. Indian corn and peanuts are also being raised. The cotton has already more fruit than many a farmer in America gets in a whole harvest. Six months ago there was nothing to be seen here but thickets and elephant grass. Now we have several buildings have been erected. I am engaged in setting up the cotton gin so as to be ready for the harvest. I and the natives are glad to work, but they cannot accomplish much more than get tired. It is a pity that there are no more colored cotton planters preparing to settle in Togo. The attempts of the English to establish cotton planting in Africa have failed, because the work was done by white men who could not stand the hot climate. The Germans have made the experiment with negroes, whose ancestors came from Africa and who have become masters of cotton planting in America. This pioneer work opens up the prospect of the development of a mighty cotton industry upon German colonial soil.'

Horner T. Washington is thus getting an international reputation as a trainer of wage slaves, while the cotton farmers of the South may also receive a slight jar before many years.

Here is an idea for Comrade Lockwood and his Socialist automobile:

"The great objection to electric motors—that they will not run far without recharging—is said to be overcome. It is recorded that recently in England a circle of 40 miles was run without recharging. It was done with a battery of 48 four-plate cells, with a capacity of 48 ampere hours. The carriage was a four-wheeled dog-cart, with two motors of 20 horse power each. The motor of the battery which enabled it to make such a record was that in going down grade the motors were reversed, thus making dynamo for charging the accumulator. By this way the current was not only saved, but a new current actually generated, rendering the battery stronger at the bottom of the grade. It was at the time, 'Night on the watered energy of the automobile as it has been a common sight in London.' A. M. SIMONE.

EXAMPLE OF SELF CONTROL

Anarchistic Comments on the Failure of Fulton St. Through the City Government.

Nearly every one has noticed the air of superiority assumed by those intellectual giants known as "Philosophical Anarchists." They think that any manifestation of their sapientry does, and ought to, make a Socialist feel spell-bound and helpless. Any hint that there may be a proper deal for collectivism is met with a smile of mild tolerance and pity.

Lucifer, a weekly paper, is largely filled with the writings of this class. It is located on Fulton street, Chicago, which street, says Lucifer, needs repairs of the pavement. The street car company agreed to keep the pavement in repair, but will not do so; whether the refusal is due to too much anarchism, or not enough, is not evident. The Fulton Street Improvement Association was formed, and welcomed by Lucifer as a "new anarchistic organization." The delegation explained to the editor of Lucifer that many streets were paved by individuals at a less price than the city would do the work. (Where such work is up to standard requirements it is accepted by the city, and the assessment cancelled, as is well known. This is contrary to anarchistic teachings in regard to the state; the objection to the state being that it insists on doing everything for everybody.)

The final result was that, instead of building a pavement on true anarchistic principles, the Association prevailed upon the City Council to compel the street car company to repair the pavement. What a fine opportunity was here lost—that of illustrating how well one anarchistic body could compel another ditto to keep its contracts. But instead, the despotic city was called upon.

Lucifer says: "It may be said that it was only through the city government that the street car company was finally forced to repair the street. Perhaps. But the street car company wants to run its cars, and there have been instances in which street cars have been prevented from running on streets whose residents were determined to prevent their passage."

This is anarchism. Thousands of passengers are to be stopped on their way, while individualistic residents and anarchistic railroad companies dispute about the setting of paving blocks in a few bad spots, here and there. I asked an individualist what if certain persons on a street refuse to supply their share of pavement? The answer was that they would not be allowed to step upon it. A picket would thus be necessary to guard each person so refusing, to see that he always goes out the back door and through the alley. If this person could overcome the picket by force, well and good; if an, double the pickets.

"Anarchism means self-control," says Lucifer. The self control of the street car company as it resists all requests to keep its agreements and repair the pavement, is truly admirable. C. F. H.

YOU KNOW TIME!

At last we Socialists will have to toe the mark. A product of the Chicago University has told us all about it in an article in the Tribune. This is what we will have to do in order to "convince the public." "Socialists," says this Sir Oracle, "must show either that an equal distribution of products would not have the effect assumed by Archbishop Corrigan, or else that some less fatal rate of distribution could and would be followed."

What are the efforts assumed by Archbishop Corrigan? This is what the University man refers to as an authentic expression of the feeling that seems to prevail regarding the merits of Socialism. We quote the Archbishop: "If in New York all were Socialists, each of the 4,000,000 inhabitants would contribute a four-millionth part to the common fund, and other things being equal, would be entitled to a share to show the falsity of this conclusion; certainly not a glittering prize for personal ambition, nor the most tempting inducement in the world."

In order to convince the public we critic in one of the "public" we would tickle. Assuming that our university critic is one of the "public" we would call his attention to the fact that the Tribune itself refers to this very passage of Archbishop Corrigan as follows: "He (Corrigan) misrepresents socialism by a modified rendering of the absurd idea as often heard, that it would mean an equal division of everything among everybody." This may be found in the editorial columns of the preceding Tuesday and we claim that it lets us out. We don't have to show.

But now, you educated donkey, can you show us why the Tribune permitted your article to appear in its columns, when five days before, it stated that what you imagine to be an authentic expression, was an absurd misrepresentation of Socialism? If the Tribune says to effect that you are absurd why should the Socialists bother about what to say? Retire at once to the extreme rear and assume a sitting position.

Charity may cover a multitude of sins, all right, but when it provides a "Thanksgiving" dinner, it manages to conceal several good-sized contradictions as well.

It is stated that the Fifty-seventh Congress won't contain a single Populist representative, but perhaps we can make good by placing a few Socialists in the Fifty-eighth.

More subscriptions are ALWAYS wanted.

CORRESPONDENCE

St. Louis, Nov. 8, 1901.
The National Committee has elected the following temporary committee on municipal affairs in accordance with the decision of the Indianapolis Convention: A. M. Simone, secretary of the committee, Chicago; Victor L. Berger, Milwaukee, Wis.; John Hartman, New York; Emil Lien, San Francisco, Cal.; John C. Chase, Haverhill, Mass.

The National Committee has issued charters to local branches at Lakeland, Fla.; Livingston, Mont.; Oklabama City, Okla.; De Soto, Kas.; Mineral, Kan.; Concordia, Mo.

The National Committee is about to arrange a western agitation trip for John C. Chase of Haverhill, Mass.

John M. Work of Des Moines, Ia., has been elected National Committeeman from Iowa.

WILL TEACH SOCIALISM.

Respectful Candidate for Governor of Ohio
Wm. Thompson, a Student of Ohio Propaganda.

Comrade Harry C. Thompson, who received 7,353 votes for governor of Ohio in the late election, has decided to establish a People's School for working men and women. It will be remembered that Comrade Thompson was recently discharged from the position of cashier for the Union Mutual Life Insurance Co. Referring to it in a recent letter he says: "We have been more than generous of the thorns than the roses for a little while. It is easy to think of the Cause and to know above contradiction that it is worth living and dying for; but to be actually discharged by a respectable, representative corporation is also a very real disgrace to many of our friends. If we did not know the nature of Capitalism we too would see the disgrace of the actual discharge. This was a plain case of the real nature of the struggle. I have letters from the Company showing real appreciation of my work as cashier in protecting their interests. When they employed me I knew my life was bound up in the People's cause, and it could only be a question of time before the deeper phase of interests became manifest, and then THEIR interests would have to be destroyed. It is only one more worker and thinker turned loose to hasten the end."

"With all this advertising I do not see how I can crawl back to the service of corporations. My whole desire and the preparation of long years is for another service. I love to teach. After election I think the whole organization here will take up the establishment of this school with heartiness. Some of the friends are already devotedly attacking the difficulties. We have made a wonderful advance in a year, and are moving toward ward organizations all over the city."

"The earnest thought of years has tended toward the expression possible in the People's School; but I realize more than ever the great difficulties in imparting clear views of such a complex humanity in preparation for this next conflict for liberty. The evolution of civilization must be continued by growth and logical revolution. We build on the good, the real, of the past, and Socialism is being modified by necessity and the other causes, aid and hindrances to all evolution. I expect to map out the lines ahead for the school. Most of the comrades seem to have confidence in its success."

We hope the Cincinnati comrades will have nothing under to make the school a success, in order to further the cause by establishing so necessary and useful an institution.

His announcement is as follows: The People's School will be established for those who would like to become more intelligent concerning the meaning of the times and to be wiser in their views of life. There are hundreds of men and women who have not the time, talent, or "knack" to get from books and libraries the facts that give a feeling of real intelligence, and which impart an interest in life as a definite opportunity to accomplish something. Those who have never read much, who have not had the advantage of an education, who have not had the time to read, are welcome to this school. Those who have had a school education, who have studied books without any adequate understanding of the special opportunity of this particular crisis in history, are also welcome. No questions will be asked about how much you know. There will be no examinations. It will not be necessary to read much.

A clear outline of the lesson will be written on a blackboard. This will be carefully explained. Pupils may take notes and ask questions. The idea of teaching will be to place in the mind of each pupil the points of some needed lesson. Then a copy of the outline and the pupils' notes will enable him or her to think and remember the lessons that make up the intelligence of the future. There will be no necessity to commit to memory the language of another.

The first classes will be in History, the Evolution of Civilization, and Social Evolution. The school will be a study of the evolution of the human race, of industry and the results of socialized effort will be studied in their effects upon modern society. Feudalism, commercialism, and socialism, will be analyzed and explained. Revolutions in the form of government leading to the greatest measure of individual liberty will be proven to be the natural evolution of mental development. Pupils will be furnished with information, taught to think and to arrange their own outline, and then to express their original reorganization of truths in a clear manner. They will enjoy their growing ability to speak clearly in the class, take part in discussion, learn to teach their family and friends in their turn. Later, some of the world's best literature will be examined.

There will be afternoon and evening classes in general education. The cost of tuition will be slight and the course of study will be arranged on a plan. Address HARRY C. THOMPSON, Hyde Park, or come to "The New Economy Club" at the Vine at the Vine Street Congregational Church, Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

Behind that recently formed 1000,000,000 trust engineered by H. H. and H. H. the nation of Socialism jumps up so distinctly, that even some of the capitalist journals seem to have caught a glimpse of it.

Physical and Social Materialism.

By Marcus Hitch.

"A materialist philosophy," says George Plechanow, "like every modern philosophical system, must furnish an explanation for two classes of facts; for the facts of nature, on the one hand, and for the facts of the historical development of mankind on the other."

The old French materialism of the 17th century took the fully developed individual by itself as a separate phenomenon, detached from its surroundings and history, and undertook to explain it by purely physical causes, without the assistance of divine power. It was avowedly atheistic. But it broke down at two points; it could not account for the origin of the individual; it could not say whether the chicken existed before the egg or whether the egg existed before the chicken. Neither could it solve the question of ethics; it saw that human nature is a product of social environment, but when asked what determined the social environment it could give no answer except that human nature determines the environment and the environment determines human nature. This is what has been called metaphysical materialism, abstract materialism or individual materialism, as distinguished from dialectic materialism.

This old materialism was supplanted by the results of two lines of investigation wholly distinct from each other both in time and in subject matter. Darwin with his evolutionary materialism helped it out on the question of the chicken and the egg. Marx with his social materialism explained the mystery of human nature and morality. Is there any necessary connection between these two, as is frequently claimed?

The earlier of these was Marx. According to Marx himself he reached his conclusions by a study of legal institutions and particularly of Hegel's Philosophy of Law. The first publication of the law of social growth by class struggle is to be found in Marx's "Poverty of Philosophy," published in 1847. In 1848 appeared the COMMUNIST MANIFESTO, which has ever since been looked upon as the standard exposition of the doctrine. Nothing important has been added to it since, and if Marx had died after writing the Manifesto, the doctrine considered purely as a discovery would have been left but little. A remarkable feature of this doctrine is contained in the preface to Marx's "Critique of Political Economy," published eleven years later in 1859, but this part of the preface belongs back in the earlier period and has nothing to do with the subject of the book itself. With the publication of the Manifesto in 1848 the foundation of Marxian Socialism based on class struggle was completed. At that time Darwinism did not exist. Nothing was said about dialectic materialism as distinguished from the old French metaphysical materialism. It was not thought necessary to show any connection between Socialism and materialism, and no attempt was made to do so.

Marx found that the ruling and moving force in society, instead of being an ideal World-Spirit, as claimed by Hegel, was in fact nothing more new than the social industry prevailing at the time. "Does it require deep intuition," says the Manifesto, "to comprehend that man's ideas, views and conceptions, in the word man's consciousness, changes with every change in the conditions of his material existence, in his social relations, and in his social life? What else does the history of ideas prove than that intellectual production changes its character to conform to material production? The ruling ideas of each age have ever been the ideas of its ruling class." These words relate to social affairs, not to so-called materialistic materialism.

In 1882 the doctrine of Darwinism was first made public. Those of the Socialists who were already materialists joyfully embraced it, and from that time on attempts have been made to show that there is a necessary connection between Socialism and materialism. The common but ambiguous phrase "materialistic conception of history," has a tendency to create the impression that Socialism is "materialistic." Is this true? The evolution of industry by the ever-increasing use of infinitesimal inventions, discoveries and improvements seen analogous to the variations by means of which the development in plant and animal life goes on; and this industrial Darwinism is complemented by "political Darwinism," which has the claim for a unit. These are the apologetics pointed out by those who see an inseparable connection between Socialism and materialism.

The acceptance of Darwinism seems to imply what is commonly called atheism or materialistic materialism, and no doubt many Socialists agree with Engels when he says: "The entire natural world is governed by law, and absolutely excludes the intervention of action from without." In our evolutionary conception of the universe there is absolutely no room for either a Creator or a Ruler." (Engels' "Socialism," p. 15.)

But however it may be with the natural world, certainly one can accept the original doctrine of Marxian Socialism, the SOCIAL world, the world of human society, as governed by ascertainable economic laws, without surrendering his belief in a creator or ruler in the natural world. This implies that God does not intervene in social affairs, and if he does so in individual affairs this does not affect social relations except in so far as it results ultimately and indirectly to effects on the economic development of society.

Engels says: "I use the term 'historical materialism' to designate that view of the course of history which seeks the ultimate cause and great moving power of all important historic events in the economic development of society, in the changes in the modes of production and exchange, in the consequent division of society into distinct classes, and in the struggles of these classes against one another." Engels' "Socialism," p. 15.

Historical materialism is the term commonly used by Engels. But history means history of human society; historical means social. Hence, as a variety of names is sometimes used in making a new idea clear, it might also be called social materialism, economic materialism, or simply economicism, meaning the supremacy of economic causes in social life.

This doctrine implies that inventions and discoveries, however wonderful, have no effect on society unless and until they take an economic form and begin to affect social industry. So-called progress of enlightenment or development of intelligence of itself has no effect on a class-ruled society, because a class-ruled society is an economically ruled society. The discovery that the world was round was as barren as Leibniz's discovery of America, until its commercial and economic effects began to be felt. So of the discovery of gunpowder and printing by the Chinese. Until put to economic use they served merely as scientific toys, having no social effect. The same may be said of religious and philosophic beliefs; they do not affect society unless they first affect economic relations. In fact society may be said to be bomb-proof against all influences except those which modify its economic organization. A corporation is said to have no soul, neither has the de facto incorporated class of property owners, mislabeled "society," any soul. Its god is its belly. Its so-called soul of social consciousness is to be found only in its economic relations. It is moved primarily through economic motives. Each society is a corporation for pecuniary profit, so to speak, that is, for the material well-being of its members. If the individual has a soul, his soul can have no effect on society except through economic agencies. This state of affairs is inevitable so long as the economic question remains unsolved socially; so long as individuals and classes are warring with each other over the question of a livelihood. When this war is over, when society has taken hold of and subjected these economic forces which now tear its body, the growth of society will proceed on different principles. Our morality is not the result of our industrial system. Our industrial system is the cause of our shocking morality. Morality demands the abolition of various forms of vice, crime and human suffering, such as the death of a helpless infant in open court by actual starvation (which recently happened in Chicago). Our industrial system demands the retention of these things. They are the foundation upon which the profit system is built. Without the shedding of blood there is no remittance of profit. It is possible, without endangering the system, to slightly change the form of these evils or partly conceal them, or shift them from one locality to another, as child labor has been shifted to the South. But to take the necessary measures to stop these things effectually, i. e., at their origin, would overthrow the system. For the capitalists it is true that the remedy would be worse than the disease.

The non-Socialist recognizes no law of social growth which he is able to explain. When asked if the development of the social productive powers is not the controlling factor of social life, he will admit that this is ONE of the factors, but will add that there are other factors. When asked to state what these other factors are and what proportion of weight is to be given to those other factors, and what proportion to the economic factor, so that we may have a basis for a calculation, he replies that this is something which is hard to determine, in fact so hard that it never has been determined, cannot be determined now and probably never will be determined; all of which means that he is a social agnostic or anarchist; for him there is no such thing as a science of history or of society whose laws are ascertainable. For him one course is just as apt to succeed as another. And one time is just as reasonable as another for the growth of any social movement whatever. It is all haphazard anyhow.

The question arises, in this pretentious science which we have called economicism, true? Is there any such thing as a science of society, and if so, is it based on economic development? No other explanation of social changes except the economic has ever been given which is any better than the old one of the metaphysical materialists, i. e., that the society depends on the environment and the environment depends on the society.

As soon as man becomes a tool-making animal, he enters upon a new phase of development. His sociological development comes to be important. His historical career begins. His physical environment is no longer determinative; his industrial environment is henceforth the controlling factor. The education of mankind at large does not depend on schools and book learning, but upon actual participation in production, in business, in marriage, in all the details of existence, the living of life is hard education. As we make our living with society and not outside of it,

the kind of tools we use and the methods of co-operation in which they are used constitute the all controlling influence which shapes the course of human society. It is not simply the quantity of production or the capacity of the industrial plant alone which is important, else we should expect to find in tropical countries where means of existence are most abundant, the highest development. Such is not the case. It is the character of the tools which constitute the total industrial plant of society, and the method in which this plant is owned and operated, that determines the degree of development, that is, the degree of education obtained by society as a whole.

If Socialism is a science, it is able to stand on its own feet without the aid of religion or materialism or other outside support. But if it is only a doctrinaire philosophy, such as the so-called philosophies of anarchism, of free trade, of single tax, of personal liberty, etc., it will indeed take a vast amount of religion and arguments without end to keep it afloat, and even then it will finally go by the board, the same as all other philosophies, because irrefutable arguments are not sufficient to overthrow a ruling class. Truth does not prevail in social affairs unless it is backed by the material interests of the strongest class. If the foundation of social institutions is not economic, but religious, then there is no use trying to unite Christians, Jews, Mohammedans, Buddhists, etc., into one international and interreligious Socialist movement. Religion divides men, economics unites them. Science, instead of making itself infinitely great, tends to make him infinitely small, where it cannot wholly dispense with him.

Talk Socialism to a man who is somewhat versed in history, and he will reply that it is an old idea which has often bubbled up before, and has always bubbled down again in a little while, and that the same fate awaits modern Socialism. The sure way to silence him is to explain the cause of class struggle, and point out to him that now for the first time in history industry is adapted to collective management; and that now for the first time in history the exploited class has the necessary education and political power to secure control of the government; the so-called republics of antiquity were merely aristocracies based on slavery, but now the day of the belated proletarian is at hand. In his own voice.

Having arrived at the conclusion that Socialism is a science, it is clearly materialistic in the economic sense of the word, but not necessarily so, in the sense in which that word is used when speaking of materialistic materialism as a philosophy. There are two kinds of Socialism; materialistic Socialism and some other kind which is not materialistic. All Socialism, whether so-called utopian or scientific, has reference solely to an economic condition, and in that sense is materialistic. What effect it will have on other human institutions we do not fully know, nor is it necessary that we should know at the present time.

Some persons are both Socialists and materialistic materialists; others are Socialists but not materialists; others are materialists but not Socialists; others are neither materialists nor Socialists. Economicism or Socialism forms a common ground upon which may be united people of widely divergent views as to religion and cosmic theories, provided they agree in the view that the life of society depends on its industrial development. This leaves the individual free in his religious beliefs, because these cannot affect society unless they first affect industry. It leaves religion to stand on its own merits after the present economic prop has been removed. It also leaves Socialism free to stand on its own merits unimpeded by religious controversies, and philosophic systems, materialistic or otherwise.

The attempt to combine social materialism and materialistic materialism into one doctrine under the name of dialectic materialism, seems to us unwise, as unwise as it would be to load Socialism down with some particular doctrine as to medical science or some other matter not directly connected with social relations. Social materialism is dialectic, i. e., evolutionary, so is physical materialism; but there is no connection between them, which is of any importance in Socialist propaganda.

Marx was first and foremost a social philosopher, not a theorist, a naturalist, or an economist. His economic writings were written many years after the completion of his immortal work as the founder of the science of history, and have given rise to an amount of discussion altogether out of proportion to their importance in Socialist literature, and have thus unfortunately diverted attention from his earlier and more important work, all to the immense misfortune of the capitalists. We say this not because we value his economic writings less, but because we value his political writings more.

The only safe ground for a Socialist to stand on is that of economic independence, regardless of consequences. This is the minimum demand. Unless a man is ready to accept the triumph of Socialism in the economic field with all that it implies, he will not feel perfectly at home in the Socialist movement. Until economic independence for all becomes a demand to him then everything else he will not be enthusiastic for. If he has some cherished object, such as religion, family, nationality, native language, personal liberty, a private property, a philosophical ideal, or the like,

which he prizes higher than economic freedom and feels that they cannot thrive in that state, but must have economic subjection to keep them alive, he will be drawn by conflicting emotions; he is pushing for Socialism, but is bracing his feet to keep it from having an unwished-for effect. What ideological superstructure will be erected on the foundation of economic liberty we cannot now tell. Neither will any amount of steering at the present time determine this. Economic freedom will have certain effects on social institutions, and we shall have to hear them as best we can, whether they be "materialistic" or the opposite.

We conclude, therefore, that all Socialists are necessarily materialists in one sense, and in one sense only, that is, in the sense of being social materialists; that inasmuch as they are advocating and working for a unified, co-operative society, the burden is on them to show that such a society, which has never before existed, is now attainable or inevitable; they must give a reason for the faith that is in them; that in order to show this they must take refuge in the law of social growth by class struggle, running its complete course to final self-extinction and ending in collectivism; that in doing this they not only reject the doctrine of political accidents, but are also compelled to drop God out of the social life or rely on his inactivity, or confine his workings to the lines of ascertainable laws. As to political affairs, we are practically atheists or agnostics. We do not believe in the divine right of kings, nor in the divine right of classes, nor in the divine right of private ownership of public utilities. We are agnostic politicians for the very reason that we are NOT political agnostics or social agnostics, as all non-Socialists necessarily are.

Further than this it is not necessary to go. Socialists need not today take up an active fight for atheism, or materialism, as the bourgeoisie felt compelled to do when attacking feudalism, because at that time the church set itself up as the guardian of science and forced the then revolutionary bourgeoisie into a hostile attitude towards any and every form of religious belief. Today the church no longer poses as the guardian of science, but it still poses as the guardian of politics. It will readily pardon a scientific attack on all of its thirty-nine articles of religion but will tolerate no criticism of existing property relations. There is no room for jokes here, and no room for science either. It is the exclusive jurisdiction of the church. It is only so far as the church will pose as the guardian of the political class, state, as the supporter of class law, class justice, class morality, class property and class order, that Socialism is compelled to fight the church as an organization. ORGANIZED religion is not a matter of individual belief, but is a SOCIAL affair, and hence is today capitalistic, and is attacked by Socialists; but their does not apply to individual beliefs.

Conclusion: Physical materialism and social materialism are two entirely separate things; as also are Socialism and individual religious beliefs.

All the Socialists of Chicago will gather TO NIGHT at the First Regt. Armory for the Great Winter Festival.

What's the use of putting up a "labor" candidate if he is in favor of continuing present social and industrial conditions? The capitalist will put up a man who advocates the same thing, and thus save you the trouble.

An inquiry into sweatshop conditions in Chicago reveals the fact that hundreds of girls and women are working 15 and 16 hours per day in order to earn from 25 to 30 cents. In the interests of the Chinese we demand that the exclusion act be extended.

Free Speech Defence Fund.

H. P. Lundgren	.....	10
Joe T. Miller	.....	10
G. A. Harold	.....	10
U. A. Carlson	.....	10
A. Denial	.....	10
J. E. Froben	.....	10
F. G. Ball	.....	10
R. L. Ball	.....	10
A. Slave	.....	10
Aug. Peterson	.....	10
H. N. Daniel	.....	10
Mrs. Sundblom	.....	10
J. A. Anderson	.....	10
E. G. Jones	.....	10
Gustave Anderson	.....	10
Dora Bergelin	.....	10
Total	.....	80

Upholders of the present system of robbery was eloquent in telling us of all the things we wouldn't have under Socialism. The plain truth is that under Socialism we wouldn't have capitalism, and it is that fact alone that worries them.

New let the Chicago workmen arise in their might and demand better telephone service. There is quite as much sense in that as in demanding the election of candidates who will conserve the interests of the capitalists.

Judging from the ordinary budget of news from New York it would be rather difficult to infer that the cause of "democracy and good government" had just scored a signal triumph in that city.

Notice.
Any subscribers to the Call who are not receiving the paper regularly, are requested to give notice at once to the business manager. All cases of non-delivery will be investigated promptly, and a reply given. Comrades knowing of cases of non-delivery will please report them at once.

LOCAL PARTY NOTES

DISTRICT NO. 4.

At Sunday's meeting five Branches were represented. Light attendance at business meetings was reported. Members were reported as willing to pay dues, but not inclined to attend business meetings.

The Organizer reported 15 members in good standing in the 34th Ward and 20 in the 27th.

Committee of printing was ordered to get up posters advertising the agitation meetings to commence January 1st. Report on sale of Ball tickets 1st. Report on sale of Ball tickets 1st. Report on sale of Ball tickets 1st.

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NORTH SIDE.

The first indoor meeting held on the North Side on last Sunday, November 18th, 3 p. m., at Social Turner Hall, was a complete success.

The speakers were Comrade Joe Wanhope, editor of the Workers' Call, and Comrade Johanna Greis of New Jersey.

The first address was made by Comrade Wanhope and was carefully and well delivered, the only complaint being that it was too short. Comrade Wanhope was in his usual good trim and delivered a spirited but clear Socialist address.

He was followed by Comrade Johanna Greis and it was evident from the close attention and many outbursts of applause that those German comrades, friends, sympathizers, and listeners who were present, appreciated the address of the comrade. An audience of over one hundred were present, and a very good collection was taken up. Ten new members were secured. A quantity of literature was sold.

The next meeting at this hall will be held on Sunday, December 1st, at 3 p. m., and Comrades R. Morris and Untermyer will speak. We hope for as much success as at the November 18th meeting.

The first meeting to be held with the co-operation of the 21st, 22d and 23d Ward Branches will take place at Senefelder Hall, 565 Wells St., on Sunday, November 24th, 3 p. m. Comrades Knox and Morris will speak. All subscribers to the Workers' Call in the three (3) above named wards are invited to attend; a discussion will follow.

The North Division Committee is making arrangements for a large mass meeting on the "Free Text Book Question." Time, place and speakers will be announced next week.

As the time draws near for the Simpson-Leake debate, tickets are being sold rapidly. All comrades having tickets must notify us by Monday, December 1st, of number of tickets sold, and return all not sold, as the capacity of the hall is limited. The rule charging 25 cents at the door will be strictly enforced. So buy ahead of time. This will be certainly the greatest treat offered the Socialists and their sympathizers. Both men are able exponents of their different philosophies. Come early and avoid the rush. Tickets for sale on West and North sides and at Workers' Call office.

WEST SIDE.

Financial Report, Nov. 17th, 1901:	
15th ward, Call card acct.	..... \$1.00
16th ward, Due stamps acct.	..... 1.00
17th ward, Due stamps acct.	..... 1.00
17th ward, Call cards acct.	..... .25
18th ward, Call cards acct.	..... 1.00
23th ward, Donation	..... .25
Southwest Side German St. stamps	..... 1.00
16th ward, Due stamps acct.	..... 1.00
14th ward, Call cards acct.	..... 1.00
Picnic acct	..... 1.00
Total	..... \$11.75

To Ex. Com. on Stamp acct. 7.25
To Ex. Com. on Call card acct. 4.50
Total \$11.75

TEMPLE NOTES.

On Thursday Comrade T. J. Morgan delivered the first of his series of lectures before the Woman's Auxiliary. These are to be given every other week.

On Saturday the Temple Dramatic Club gave their initial performance before a well-filled house. The performance was completely successful, the stage and equipments being found satisfactory in all respects. Succeeding performances will be given every second Saturday of the month. Any comrade wishing to join, please address Dramatic Club, 120 S. Western Ave.

Comrade Slesman was the speaker at the Sunday afternoon Socialist School. A large class, mostly men, were present and great interest was displayed in the highly instructive address of Comrade Slesman. In the evening John Collins spoke on the "Bread and butter question" and presented it in a most convincing manner.

On Monday (18th Inst.) Mrs. Simons' school was well attended. This school affords an opportunity to acquire a groundwork in Socialism which should not be missed.

Next week's speakers: Sunday, November 24th—Afternoon school, Comrade Smiley; evening address, Comrade Knox. Wednesday, Nov. 27th—Clarance Darrow will speak without fail. Subject, "Law Courts and the Poor."

Next week's speakers: Sunday, November 24th, 3 p. m., for the purpose of reorganizing the 24th ward hall. All Socialists of this ward are urged to be present.

Of course there is a most intense "public indignation" aroused over the traffic in the dead bodies of the friendless and unknown, but on the other hand the prospect of the County Hospital patients perishing from cold, hunger and misery, and the fact that the bodies were with admirable resignation and fortitude.

Economists and the Wage System.

Extracts from Lectures Delivered Before Class of Social Economy by May Wood Simons.

What constitutes a wage laborer? Is it merely the fact that he belongs to the propertyless class, that is the class that has no part in the instruments of production, or is it the amount of income he receives that is the test of his being a wage earner? It is neither of these. The wage earner is distinguished from all other classes by a certain FUNCTION he has to perform in society. He is the producer of wealth. His function in society is to produce its goods. Labor is today a commodity that, like any other commodity, is bought and sold in the market, but labor as we saw in our last lecture, has not always been wage labor. Marx says, "The slave does not sell his labor to the slave owner. The slave along with his labor is sold once for all to his owner. He is a commodity which can pass from the hand of one owner to that of another. He himself is a commodity, but his labor is not his commodity. The serf sells only a portion of his labor. He does not receive his wages from the owner of the soil; rather the owner of the soil receives a tribute from him. The serf belongs to the soil and to the lord of the soil he brings its fruits. The free laborer, on the other hand, sells himself, and that by fractions."

The history of the evolution of the slave into the wage-earner is the history of the successive steps the subject class has taken toward something of personal freedom.

Unconsciously for the most part the slaves passed from slavery to serfdom, forced on by economic conditions. He himself showed little intelligent effort to change his condition.

Likewise the serf displayed but a slight self-interest to aid economic forces in bringing about a change to the wage system. It is the wage-earning class alone that has manifested an enlightened class interest. It is this class alone that has consciously said: "We will understand economic forces and, working along in the line of social development, will not fail through ignorance to reap the benefit that comes to us through industrial changes."

We begin, then a study historically, of the origin and growth of the wage-earning class, using English economic development to illustrate our point. Going back to feudalistic times, to the beginning of the thirteenth century, we find a decided change taking place in the condition of the serfs or villeins. Gradually they were becoming free tenants subject only to a money rent instead of a certain number of days' labor. The lords were frequently in need of money to fight their battles. At the same time, beginning in 1084, and continuing to 1173, we have that strange movement known as the Crusades. To go on these journeys required money, and the lords and barons gladly parted with certain of their powers in order to obtain ready money.

By the time of the Great Plague in 1348, villeinage had become well nigh extinct. The villeins who were better off had developed into small farmers, while the poorer ones, the cottars, had grown into a separate class of agricultural laborers. They were not entirely without land, but possessed so little that the greater part of their time was spent tilling the soil for others for wages.

In 1348 began the Great Plague, which in its economic effects was of importance. Starting in Asia and spreading to Italy, it came on into Western Europe and England. The ravages were terrible and whole counties were depopulated. Upon the laboring class it fell with greatest force. The result was a scarcity of labor, and a consequent rise in the wages of labor. For harvest time the rise was 50 per cent, and generally in agricultural labor it was 100 per cent. So great was the fear of the landlords that their land would not be cultivated, that at first this increase was paid without great protest.

But, as was to be expected, it was not long before the upper class objected to paying so large a part of their profits to the laboring class, and a proclamation was issued declaring that "no man should either demand or pay the higher rate of wages, but should abide by the old rate."

By the close of the Middle Ages certain important changes were plain in the condition of the laborer. The raising of wool and the manufacture of woollen goods were beginning to take a prominent place in English industry. The increased cost of labor had caused many landowners to do away with cultivating the land and turn it instead into sheep farms. Great numbers of free tenants were thus left landless and became wage laborers, and frequently travelled from place to place in search of work.

Gillebrun in his Industrial History says: "Labor had become nominally independent after the Peasants' revolt of 1381, and at the same time it consciously felt that it was in opposition to capitalist and land-owning interests."

In its desire for freedom it began to shake off even the self-imposed restrictions of the guilds. The old craft guilds began to lose their power. They had served their purpose and helped to build up a body of independent organized workers. Now they were only a relic of the past.

We come now to the time when the cottage factories disappeared and machine work took the place of hand work. This revolution in methods of

production was brought in by the great inventions and by the discovery of steam power.

Soon conditions in the factories became so bad that some measures to check them were plainly necessary. And now one word concerning English factory legislation that has been repeatedly pointed to as an example of disinterested legislation on the part of the upper class for the benefit of the lower.

The manufacturing and merchant class that rose with the industrial revolution, soon began to show signs of over shadowing the landed nobility. The latter, to clip the wings of these small owners began to vigorously advocate factory reform. Lord Shaftesbury and others succeeded in thus reducing the hours of labor. There is never a doubt but that these reforms were needed, but the point is this, when the corn law agitation came up, and this same class could have given to the laboring class cheaper bread, they fought against the repeal of the corn laws and thus proved that when they saw their own pecuniary interests at stake, they were not so benevolently inclined toward the laborer. But it was through the corn laws that the capitalist class found its opportunity to retaliate and strike a blow at its old enemy, the landed nobility.

Economic Systems.

At all times the orthodox Political Economy has been a reflection of the interests of the ruling class. As these interests have continuously changed with the changes in social organization, the doctrines of political economy have changed with them. Hence, when we come to discuss the contrast between Socialism and Political Economy it is necessary to explain which of the various systems of Political Economy we mean.

Therefore a short survey of these various systems that have prevailed may not be uninteresting. The word Mercantilism meant constantly in economic writings, is the term applied to the economic policy that prevailed from the beginning of the 15th to late in the 18th century. This was not so much a school of Political Economy as the policy of the statesmen of this time. Great nations were just beginning to take form, and each nation sought to make itself a self-sufficient, independent economic unit. Each nation endeavored therefore to keep the balance of trade in its own favor, hence this policy is called "the balance of trade theory." To the mercantilists the only real wealth was gold and silver coin or bullion, and they sought by every possible means to increase the supply of these in each separate country. Therefore they tried to sell as many goods and buy as few as possible to make the value of the exports greatly exceed the value of the imports.

By this means a stream of coin would be kept flowing into the country having the favorable balance of trade, and that country would accordingly grow in wealth.

We find traces of this same idea existing down to the present time, as for instance in the cry for more markets, and in the newspaper boasting over the growth in "our" exports.

But the fact is that we are sending away actual useful wealth in exchange for this coin, and this while a large per centage of our population are desperately in need of the goods. Then, again, the class that receive the income from the "favorable balance of trade" is never the same as the class that produced the goods that were exported.

This second school is known as the Physiocrats. The Physiocrats laid great stress upon the importance of agriculture as a profession and upon land as a productive factor. In many ways this school was the forerunner of the Single Tax. Indeed, Turgot, the greatest of the Physiocrats, proposed a scheme for raising revenue which he called "le impot unique"—the single tax—and in which he proposed to place all taxes on land.

At the beginning of the past century the system of capitalism began to enter upon the stage of history. The industrial revolution which ushered in capitalism in England, is generally supposed to date from about 1780. In 1776 appeared an economic treatise that most ably set forth the policy of the time. This was Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations. The old exclusive national policy was breaking down. All the nations of the world were becoming one great community under the influence of manufacturing and commerce. The old restrictions of the guilds and the Mercantilists on trade gave way before this new power.

Thus the maxim of Laissez Faire, or, the let alone policy, handed on by the Physiocrats, began to prevail and was, advocated by Smith in his book. But Laissez Faire implies free competition, and by this means Smith claimed men's wants could be supplied at a minimum cost.

It was held that if anybody who wished, started in any line of manufacturing, competition would give the largest rewards to the most competent producers. The ultimate result of all this was to be that the best men would always receive the highest rewards, the least successful would be driven out of business, and the goods would be produced at the lowest possible cost.

Of course the weak point in all this, as every Socialist knows, is that all men and methods do not start on the

same level. It is not as South supposed, a contest between equal industrial units, and consequently the best stands a very good chance of being handicapped that the worst wins instead.

Every person was to be free to compete or to contract with every other person. To interfere with these sacred rights of contract and competition was the highest possible crime. Now there is one special contract that all capitalist governments and their Political Economists are particularly concerned with. That is the "wage contract," for nowhere was it more frequently violated than the sacred freedom of contract prevailed than in the bargain between employer and employee. Nothing must be done to keep the laborer from selling his labor power as he and his employer should see fit. So the first child labor laws were declared unconstitutional—not because they were against the interests of the employer; oh, no! but because they infringed the "freedom of contract" of the child who was thus prevented from exercising his sacred right of making a contract with his employer.

Of course the Socialist has been quick to point out that a contract when the contracting parties are not of equal strength is not a "free contract" at all, and that therefore no such sacred right ever existed for the laborer.

Another idea of this school of Political Economy was that capital was the result of saving. It was held that all capital was accumulated by virtue of the fact that its owner was economical and put by a portion of his earnings each week or month or year for re-investment, and everybody was advised to do likewise and also become capitalists.

The fact is, of course, that capital is accumulated not by individual saving, but by re-investment and expenditure in the purchase of labor power which will yield surplus value. Capital is thus the result of exploitation, not saving.

One of the best examples of the way in which this invariable law theory worked out was shown by the wage fund theory.

This law, if it had been true, as it never was, would have made labor unions and all efforts of laborers to increase their wages useless, since only a fixed part of capital could be devoted to the paying of labor.

J. S. Mill is the text book in Chicago University, but it is Mill with much left out. For example, the following will not be found in the edition used: "The restraint of Communism would be freedom for capitalists with the present condition of the majority of the human race. The generalization of laborers have as little choice of occupation or freedom in this and most other countries, are practically as dependent on fixed rules and on the will of others as they could be in any system short of actual slavery."

The New Socialist Temple.

A number of offers from land-owners for a site for the new Socialist Temple are under consideration. The executive committee, consisting of Comrades Barnard, Daly, Farber, Heckman, Morgan, Jessa, Kennedy, Kerr, Lambert, Smith, Wachusky and Wright, has been given full charge of the preliminary arrangements, and will soon decide on the site and style of the building to be erected. Contributions in cash to the building fund have been received:

Wm. C. Morgan	10.00
A. H. Hugel	10.00
R. C. Williams	2.00
A. M. Anderson	1.00
Geo. R. Grant	10.00
John Peterson	5.00
John H. Hansen	2.00
A. A. Wiggins	5.00
Total	84.00

Comrades are urged to get in their contributions as soon as possible. The base of the old Temple expires next April, and we want to get a roof over our heads by that time, so as to avoid any interruption to our work.

The building will be owned by the Socialist Co-operative of Chicago, and party members can join the Co-operative and thus become a joint owner in the new building by paying \$5.00. No one who is not a party member can buy any share in the building for any amount of money. This will be a guarantee that both the building and the Co-operative will be managed strictly in the interests of the Socialist Party.

The location chosen will be a central one, as convenient to all parties of the city as can be found, and every Comrade has a personal interest in making an immediate success of the building project. Pay what you can now, for we need to secure a site, and that takes money. You can put your name down for as much as you can save each month till the building is completed.

Here is another way to help effectively that will cost you nothing. You are paying several dollars a week for food, coal, laundry work, etc., and the profit is going to those who are trying to maintain the present capitalist system. Do your trading with the Socialist Co-operative. It will cost you no more, probably less, you will get genuine goods, and the profits will go to the cause of Socialism.

For further particulars call at the Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western Ave., any evening, better take in one of the propaganda meetings, held on Sunday, Wednesday, and Thursday. If more convenient, call at my office, 50 North Avenue, any time between 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. You can get your membership card at either place.

CHARLES H. KERR.

SOCIALIST PARTY OF CHICAGO.

Branch Directory.

COMMITTEE.

ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE—South Side—Sec. Paul Pierce, 6407 Rhodes Ave. Fin. Sec. E. Richter, 5446 Ellis Ave. Division Org. Arnold Rasmussen, 5714 Loomis Street.

THE NORTH DIVISION ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE—Meets every Saturday, 7 p. m., at 123 N. Clark St. Secretary, G. A. Harold, 36 N. Clark Street.

GENERAL COMMITTEE—Meets first Saturday of every month at Schiller Hall, 303 So. Schiller Bldg., 130 E. Randolph street. M. E. Tait, secretary, 24 N. Clark street.

BRANCHES.

The following directory announces only the business meetings of the various branches. All agitation meetings will be announced in the "List of Meetings," which will be found on the first page of every issue of The Workers' Call.

FIRST AND SECOND WARDS—Meet every Friday, 8 p. m., at 2114 Wabash Ave. (store). Secretary, Bice Washburn, 175 East 2nd street. Organizer, Peter East, 1755 Wabash Ave.

THIRD WARD—Headquarters, 254 S. State street; meets every Monday at 8 p. m.; secretary, E. E. Yeomans, 1300 State street. Organizer, Louis Dalgaard, 5788 State street.

FOURTH WARD—Meets every 2nd and 4th Monday night at 235 S. Halsted. Luxembourg Hall Sec. Joe Trent, 35 N. Twenty-second Place. Organizer, H. Driesvost, 2110 Halsted st.

FIFTH WARD—Every second and fourth Monday at 820 Archer Ave. Secretary and Organizer, Mrs. A. M. Finsterbock, 3000 Archer Ave.

SIXTH WARD—Meets first and third Monday nights at 418 1/2 4th street. Secretary M. Klingner, 614 Lake Ave. Organizer, A. J. Nielsen, 115 E. 3rd street.

SEVENTH WARD—Meets every second and fourth Friday evenings at 8 o'clock at 422 E. 3rd street. Secy. M. H. Klaber, 5545 Duane Ave. Organizer, Paul Pierce, 6407 Rhodes Ave.

EIGHTH WARD—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at 8 o'clock, at 158 N. 11th street, corner Buffalo Avenue. T. J. Vind, Secretary, 123 11th Street.

NINTH, TENTH AND NINETEENTH WARDS—Meet every 1st and 3rd Monday at Porgy Hall, Jefferson and Maxwell Streets. Secretary, Mary E. Collier, Hull House, 125 S. Halsted St.

ELEVENTH WARD—Every 1st and 3rd Friday at Jucowitz Hall, cor. 21st street and Paulina street. Robert Plotter, 409 Washburne Ave.

TWELFTH WARD—Meets every Tuesday evening at 8 1/2 W. 23rd Place. School of Socialism every evening. Secretary G. J. Sindler, 1138 S. Albany Ave.

THIRTEENTH WARD—Every Friday evening, 8 p. m., at Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western Ave. Secy. Mrs. D. H. Daly, 461 S. Western Ave. Organizer, J. Gillespie, 213 Western Ave. Phone Secy. 53.

FOURTEENTH WARD—Every Friday at Mieser Hall, southeast corner Grand and Western Aves. Secretary, Henry Stocker, 72 Austin Ave.

FIFTEENTH WARD—Meets every Friday at 56 North Rockwell Street. Secretary, F. H. Kuchinbecker, 440 N. Winchester Ave.

SIXTEENTH WARD—Every 1st and 3rd Friday, Schombert's Hall, Ashland and Milwaukee Aves.; secretary, O. Baselach, 244 N. Wood St.

SEVENTEENTH WARD—Every 1st and 3rd Friday, Aurora Hall, Huron St. and Milwaukee Ave.; secretary, A. Mark, 461 N. Wood St.

EIGHTEENTH WARD—1st and 3rd Wednesday at 47 W. Madison street. secretary John Gillespie, 477 W. Madison street.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD—Every Thursday at Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western Ave.; secretary, James S. Smith, 413 W. Madison street.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD—Every first and third Monday, 8 p. m., 183 North Clark St. Secretary, E. Morris, 38 N. Clark St.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD—Every first and third Monday in the month at 24 South Ave.; Sec. Chas. Sand, 34 Wells Street.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD—Meets first and third Monday, 8 p. m., at 611 Sedgwick street. R. Matheson Jr., secretary.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD—Every 1st and 3rd Thursday at N. W. corner South Broadway and Diversey Blvd.; secretary, E. G. Knaus, 341 Lincoln Ave.

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD—Every first and third Tuesday, 8 p. m., at Fridson Hall, 104 Diversey Boulevard. Secretary, Ruth Dick Hall, 197 Aldine Avenue.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD BRANCH—Meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesday at Corner LaSalle and Leavitt Sts. Secretary, Chas. L. Jensen, 371 Otto Street.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 1—AVONDALE—Meets every first and third Friday at 355 West Wellington St. Secretary, Henry Schulz, 355 W. Wellington St.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 2—IRVING PARK—Meets every Saturday evening at 115 Irving Park Boulevard. G. P. Gelnar, secretary, 2500 Madison Ave.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 3—CRAGIN—Every first and third Tuesday, Lincoln Hall, 1818 N. 51st Ave. Secretary, George Jensen, 234 St. Paul Ave.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 4—MEETS EVERY 1st AND 3rd MONDAY AT 8 o'clock at Mieser Hall, cor. Armitage and Noble Aves. J. Gould, Secretary, 622 Melrose Ave.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 5—SWEDISH SETTLEMENT—Secretary Fred Wimmow, 113 N. Whipple Street.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 6—HERMOSEA—Meets every Thursday evening, 8 o'clock, at Hamilton Hall, 125 Armitage Ave., corner Hamilton Ave. K. W. Stuart, secy., 2046 42nd Avenue.

THIRTY-FOURTH WARD—Every Friday at headquarters, Socialist Educational Hall, Armitage and Milwaukee Sts., secy., O. K. Jorgensen, 1365 North Washington Ave.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD—Meets on call at 54 Ashland Ave. Organizer, Wm. E. Ellis, 447 Ashland Ave.

THIRTIETH WARD—Secretary, F. W. Fisher, 432 Westworth Avenue.

THIRTY-FIRST WARD—Every 2nd and 4th Friday at Lundquist's Hall, 41st and Morgan Streets. Secretary, Chas. Wikstrand, 6146 Aberdeen St. Organizer, K. Nelson, 1641 Aberdeen St.

THIRTY-SECOND WARD—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday, 5 p. m., at 763 53rd St. Secretary, Little M. Forberg, 6110 Halsted St. Organizer, G. Anderson, 1111 Hamilton Ave.

THIRTY-THIRD WARD—Every second and fourth Wednesday evening at 11th street and Michigan Avenue; secretary, G. P. Dennis, 1167 Perry at Organizer, H. DeBoer, 44 West 11th street.

THIRTY-FOURTH WARD BRANCH—Meets every 1st and 3rd Friday at 2340 Harrison St., Sec. E. C. Lowater, 2349 Harrison Street.

THIRTY-FIFTH WARD, No. 1—Secy., J. M. Crook, 194 N. 3rd Ave.

THIRTY-FIFTH, No. 2. Public lecture and entertainment the first and third Thursday each month at Lindstrom Hall, 4th Ave. and Lake St. John M. Cook, Secy., 146 N. 3rd Ave.

GERMAN BRANCHES.

KARL MARX CLUB—Every second and fourth Monday evenings at 348 Larabee street, near North Avenue; secretary, John Vogt, 100 Garfield Ave.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meets every Monday at Workers' Call office, 58 N. Clark street. M. E. Tait, secretary, 24 N. Clark street.

EIGHTH WARD GERMAN CLUB—Every first and third Friday evening at 1100 South Chicago Avenue; secretary, Ferdinand Jahns, 1013 1/2 Ave. K.

FREDERICK ENGELS CLUB—Meets every 1st Monday of month at 1718 W. 31st St. and every 2nd Monday at 4844 Archer Ave. Secretary, J. Stevens, 3013 W. 30th St.

POLISH BRANCHES.

POLISH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Meets every Monday at Polish headquarters, 484 Noble street; secretary, P. Glenciar, 484 Noble street.

SEVENTEENTH WARD BRANCH—Every Saturday at 484 Noble street; secretary, M. Piek, 484 Noble street.

EIGHTH WARD BRANCH—Every Sunday, 3 p. m., at Frokop's Hall, 14th street and Superior Avenue; secretary, F. Rudinski, 1577 Market Ave.

TENTH WARD BRANCH—Every Saturday evening at Puigaki's Hall, 18th street and Ashland Avenue; secretary, K. Kosturki, 617 W. 29th street.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD BRANCH—Every first and third evenings, Kleszczewski Hall, 4th and Wood streets.

LADIES' BRANCH—Every first Sunday at 151 21st place, secretary, Mrs. B. Felick, 82 1st place.

EDUCATIONAL CLUBS.

SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Meets every Tuesday at 3 p. m., at 103 Milwaukee Ave., in rear. Secretary, J. Liechtenstein, 149 Wilmet Ave.

THE NORTH SIDE SPEAKERS CLUB—Meets every Tuesday evening at 123 N. Clark St. Basement, at 8 p. m. All North Side Comrades should attend.

NORTH SIDE SPEAKERS CLUB No. 2—Meets every Friday eve, 8 p. m., at 1748 Diversey Blvd., near Clark Street, Lake View. Comrades should attend.

LABOR POLITICAL AND EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Lecture and reading rooms at 484 S. Halsted street; meetings every Friday night.

SOCIALIST BRICKLAYERS' EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Meets every Saturday, 8 p. m., at Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western Ave.; P. P. Farber, Secy., 1024 W. Superior St.

LADIES' AUXILIARY—meets every Thursday at the Socialist Temple, 120 South Western Ave., 8 p. m. All women interested in Socialism are invited to attend and become members. Interesting lectures and discussions. Mrs. D. H. Daly, Secretary, 461 South Western Avenue.

Socialist School.

Every Sunday afternoon during the winter, lectures dealing with some phase of Scientific Socialism will be delivered at the Socialist Temple. An opportunity is thus afforded to many people who are Socialists to post themselves on the subject without going to the expense of purchasing high-priced books. These lectures will in no sense be propaganda speeches, but will be conducted for the sole purpose of educating those interested in the doctrine of Socialism. All who are desirous of acquiring the science of Socialism as taught by Marx, Engels, Liebknecht, Kautsky and others, will do well to become members of this school. A class for children will also be started soon. The school is free.

Klenke's Lecture Tour.

Centralia, Ill., Nov. 25th and 26th. Jerrin, Ill., Nov. 27th and 28th. Great Springs, Ill., Nov. 29th. New Burnside, Ill., Nov. 30th.

Hall Meetings.

Friday, 8 p. m. Porgy's Hall, corner Maxwell and Jefferson. Speakers: Peter Fineman.

Sunday, 8 p. m. Socialist Hall, cor. Milwaukee Ave. and Armitage Avenue. Speaker: M. Kaplan.

Sunday, November 25th, 2:30 p. m. Roseland Hall, (3d floor) cor. 11th St. and Michigan Ave. Speaker, R. G. Merz. Subject, "The Class Struggle."

Last Sunday at the Socialist Educational Hall (23rd Ward Branch), 543 Armitage Ave., Comrade F. M. Wentworth spoke to a large audience who displayed great interest in his address. Two solos and a piano solo by Comrade Mrs. Munt were highly appreciated.

Sunday, Nov. 25th, 3 p. m. M. Kaplan will speak. Seven Socialist quartets will be present. Don't miss this. Be sure and send the children to the Sunday School 11 a. m.

A DEBATE

Socialism versus Anarchy

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SOCIALIST TEMPLE,

120 S. Western Ave.

Thos. J. Morgan will lecture every 2d and 4th Thursday, 8 p. m., under the auspices of the Workers' Auxiliary of The Socialist Party. First lecture Thursday Nov. 28th subject, Socialism—its Historic Basis.

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Special Notice to Members.

Are you hustling for those prizes? If so, don't forget to have the cash for your sub. cards in the hands of your Ward or Division Organizer, or the Business Manager of the Workers' Call before December 1st.

In order to keep the sub. card account straightened out and carried up to date, the Committee has found it necessary to place a time limit on all cards issued. Those now out are limited to December 1st. Comrades having cards they have not disposed of can exchange them at their Branches for cards good to January 1st.

per Geo. D. Evans.

A DEBATE.

Association vs. Municipal Ownership. J. W. Saunders vs. Dr. M. P. Doty. At Socialist Hall, 743 W. 63 St. Sunday Oct. 27th 8 p. m.

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THIRD YEAR.—WHOLE NO. 143.

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1901.

PRICE ONE CENT

Rickaby on Socialism

A Review of the Pamphlet Now Being Circulated by the "Catholic Truth Society."

The Rev. Joe Rickaby, S. J., has written a pamphlet on "The Crying Evil of the Hour," which evil he declares to be Socialism. This pamphlet is being circulated by thousands among the Roman Catholics of Chicago, and is intended to be a crushing refutation to Socialism. As the letters after the author's name indicate that he is a member of the Society of Jesus, popularly known as the Jesuits, and as it is through this particular order that the Catholic Church usually acts in all countries where it enters politics, we are justified in concluding that this is an official declaration of war from the "powers that be" within the Roman Catholic Church. That this action will raise trouble within their own ranks we may be sure. There are many who, like Father McGrady, will refuse to recognize the policy of the high church dignitaries on this point.

Perhaps the greatest danger, or rather the only danger, to Socialism lies in the fact that some Socialists will fall into the trap which such an attack constitutes, and respond by jumping upon the Catholic Church as an institution. This would be just what the enemies of Socialism would most desire. It would change the discussion from the dangerous ground of Socialism to the perfectly safe position of religion. So long as the laborers spend their time thinking about religion, Socialism is fairly safe, and it does not make any difference to the safety of capitalism whether their thoughts on this subject take the negative form of secularism, infidelity and agnosticism, or the orthodox form of Catholicism, Protestantism, or the doctrines of the Salvation Army and the Christian Scientist. All these matters are strictly none of the Socialist's business. AS A SOCIALIST. To attack the Catholic Church because of the action of Rev. Rickaby and Archbishop Corrigan and the "Catholic Truth Society," is as silly as to call for the abolition of the Post Office because of the recent discrimination against Socialist papers, or to join in the cry of "lynch the niggers" because Booker T. Washington is a valuable decoy duck for capitalism. It is not churches, nor post offices, nor negroes that we want to abolish, but capitalism, and if this incidentally hurts any of these others, that is none of our fault.

So it is that in a consideration of this pamphlet I shall discuss it in exactly the same way as if it were written by a Hindu, an Ingersollite, a Presbyterian, or a Salvation Army lassie. It is only possible in the brief limits of a single article, to touch upon some of the more manifest absurdities of his argument, and perhaps at some other time I may go more into details.

He puts the issue fair and square at the start. Designating the capitalist and laborer of today by the names of their biblical prototypes Dives and Lazarus, he says: "Property now is on its trial. If the existence of Dives is a benefit to Lazarus, then we will not touch it, but if his existence is a benefit to no one but himself, so much the worse for Dives in the time that is coming on earth." Good! We accept the issue, and if we cannot show the uselessness of the capitalist, then the Reverend has won out. But instead of attempting to show that Dives has a reason for existence, the writer takes a sudden turn, and after a most thrilling description of the woes of the present worker, with which we most heartily agree, proceeds to define Socialism. "Socialism involves a transfer, sudden and probably violent, of all capital to the State." But Socialism proposes nothing of the kind. Here is our old bug-a-bee of "State Socialism" once more. It is the same old straw man that has been nervously howled over time without number. What Socialists propose is that the present state should first become a government of the workers and then that it should proceed to acquire the means whereby wealth is produced. If the capitalists refuse to give up their plunder then they will necessarily have to be put down as rebels who refuse to obey the laws. Otherwise there is no necessity of violence.

But we will not quibble over definitions of this point, but will go on. As we read further, we find that this writer has proceeded to build a utopia and to outline a future society from the fragments of his own brain that would out-Bellamy Bellamy. After declaring, which is a quite fair statement of the case, that Socialism proposes a purely democratic form of government, and that "The people collectively is to be sole proprietor, not of all the wealth to the country, but of all the wealth that may be lawfully employed in producing other wealth," he goes on to make some most astounding conclusions. He then declares that a man "may not hire hands to cultivate his garden and then sell the produce; he may not build houses and rent them; he may not import wine for the market." And the reason why he cannot do all these things according to the Rev. Rickaby, is because the state will make such actions unlawful.

such thing. The reason why it will be impossible for one man to hire another or to rent him a house, is not because the state has forbidden such actions, but because everyone being able to secure all that his labor will create, without the interference of a master, he will naturally refuse to sell himself to such a master. No law will be needed. Indeed if anyone is fool enough to hire himself out to another under Socialism, no one could have the slightest objection.

So it is with his silly little illustration of the fisherman and his family under Socialism, who having prospered "in their craft" will start another boat and man it with hirelings. But if whoever wishes, can use a boat which is the common property of all and receive all the fish that he catches, where can any fool be found to sell themselves for less than their whole catch, and if they receive all they catch why would anyone want to hire them?

"Socialism," he continues, "to be successful would need to embrace the civilized world." It will do, that same, but not for the reason he gives in the next sentence, where he says: "Otherwise the threatened capitalists would hasten to transfer their wealth to countries where private capital is still allowed." Did it ever strike the Reverend that it would be a pretty hard job for the capitalists, who are usually not accustomed to hard labor, to dig up the coal and iron mines, tear up the railroads, pack away the mills and factories, cart off the great city blocks, and scoop up the choice residential districts and valuable suburban property of this country, and carry it away to some country where the wicked Socialists would cease from troubling and the weary capitalist would be at rest. And by the way, Rev. Rickaby, would you just mention where such a country is located? What you mean is that they would carry away their paper titles, their stocks, bonds, deeds, mortgages, etc. Well, good riddance to bad rubbish with them. The laborers could get on very well without them, thank you.

Then he pictures the terrible times that would be ahead of his imaginary Socialist state, if ever his imaginary Socialist government should find itself in the power of an imaginary "fighting guild" who should inaugurate an imaginary revolution to establish an imaginary tyranny. "This is the sort of stuff that dreams are made of," not Socialism, and need not occupy our attention further than to ask what would be the object of all this commotion in a society in which there was to be no economic gain from political supremacy. What would his "fighting guild" live on while they were drilling and getting ready to do all this? For real assured the workers would not give them anything to live on while they were wasting their time in such foolishness.

Then he proceeds to an analysis of the "iron law of wages" which the Socialists abandoned nearly twenty years ago, and comes to practically the same conclusions as the Socialists hold today, so there is no need of our quarreling on that point. Then he takes up Marx's theory of value. He says: "These costs are valuable, not merely as representing a certain amount of labor, but as being tolerably well adapted to meet a public need. But who thought of adapting them? Who foresaw the need and was there to meet it? Who set up the machinery, improved and perfected it, bought up the raw material, got together the workmen, inspected and controlled them? All this is the doing of the capitalists, not of the hands." Hold on a minute, my friend. On the preceding page, in discussing the manufacture of these same costs, you said of these same capitalists whom you gave the names of X, Y and Z: "Y and Z are perhaps away hunting on Lake Lacarum and X has not been on the premises more than two hours a day and has never laid a finger on the costs in any stage of their manufacture." Really the Reverend should have edited his work more carefully, so as not to make these little slips. But at any rate he would have to have a very foolish lot of readers if some of them had brains enough to know that the work of buying, planning and hunting today is carried on by hired overseers, superintendents, etc., and that the capitalist plays no useful part in production.

Then another tack is taken, and we are assured that capitalists are valuable because they form our "Cabinet Ministers, clerks, authors, scientific investigators, musicians, artists, poets, the men who refine our tastes and brighten our lives." This is just plain ordinary everyday lying. The Rev. Rickaby knows perfectly well that the capitalist class very seldom does any of these things, and that for one great author, inventor, musician, etc., he can point to that has come from this class, with all the opportunity that is offered their children, a dozen can be pointed out who came from the creators of wealth; and this in spite of the terrible handicap that has rested on the latter.

The present exploiting class is the most useless known to history. This accounts for the utter lack of great figures in the fields of art, literature, music, etc., at the present time. Capitalism offers premiums only to bogs, and crushes, starves and freezes the genius and the artist.

Then he proceeds to tell us how he is going to heal the sores of Lazarus. He would have kind and paternal employers, who should establish fatherly relations with their employees, and bring back the old fatherly relations into the industrial world. Surely the priest has laid aside the robe for the cap and bells. Are there really such fools as to think that the corporation is going to disappear and the little individual shop return? But he seriously proposes (at least he gives no sign that he is joking) that seven Companies might become paternalistic by delegating to their various agents in command of their work-people, the office of a father. How would you like that, laborers? Just imagine the floor boss or the division superintendent coming around to you and running your life for you in a fatherly sort of way. That would be "Pulmanism" with a vengeance. He proceeds to scold the capitalist for not spending more money on his laborers, forgetting that he had already pointed out that if any capitalist dared to do this he would be competed out of existence. He declares that "if no capitalist is possible except money-grubbers, it is a waste of words to argue against Socialism; the Socialists

THE WINTER FESTIVAL.

Socialist Ball Rooms All Previous Records. First Regiment Armory is Crowded.

By far the largest and most successful social gathering ever held under the auspices of the Socialist Party of Chicago came to a conclusion early last Sunday morning at the First Regiment Armory Building in this city. The unanimous verdict of every one present was that it had not only far surpassed every previous similar gathering, but had gone beyond the expectations of the most sanguine and enthusiastic of those who had worked so hard to ensure its success.

At 8 p. m. on Saturday night the doors of the great building were thrown open for the entertainment. All preparations had been made beforehand to provide everything necessary for the pleasure and comfort of the assembly. A strong corps of volunteer party members were placed in charge of the different departments, which were fully manned and equipped in readiness for the occasion.

From 8 until 11 p. m. a continuous stream of pleasure-seekers poured into the building and at the latter hour there were probably three thousand people on the floor and galleries.

A magnificent band provided excellent music and the grand march was led off by between four and five hundred persons, the first floor space of the

entertainment have not yet been accurately computed, there is every reason to believe that they will be fully as satisfactory as the social success of the evening.

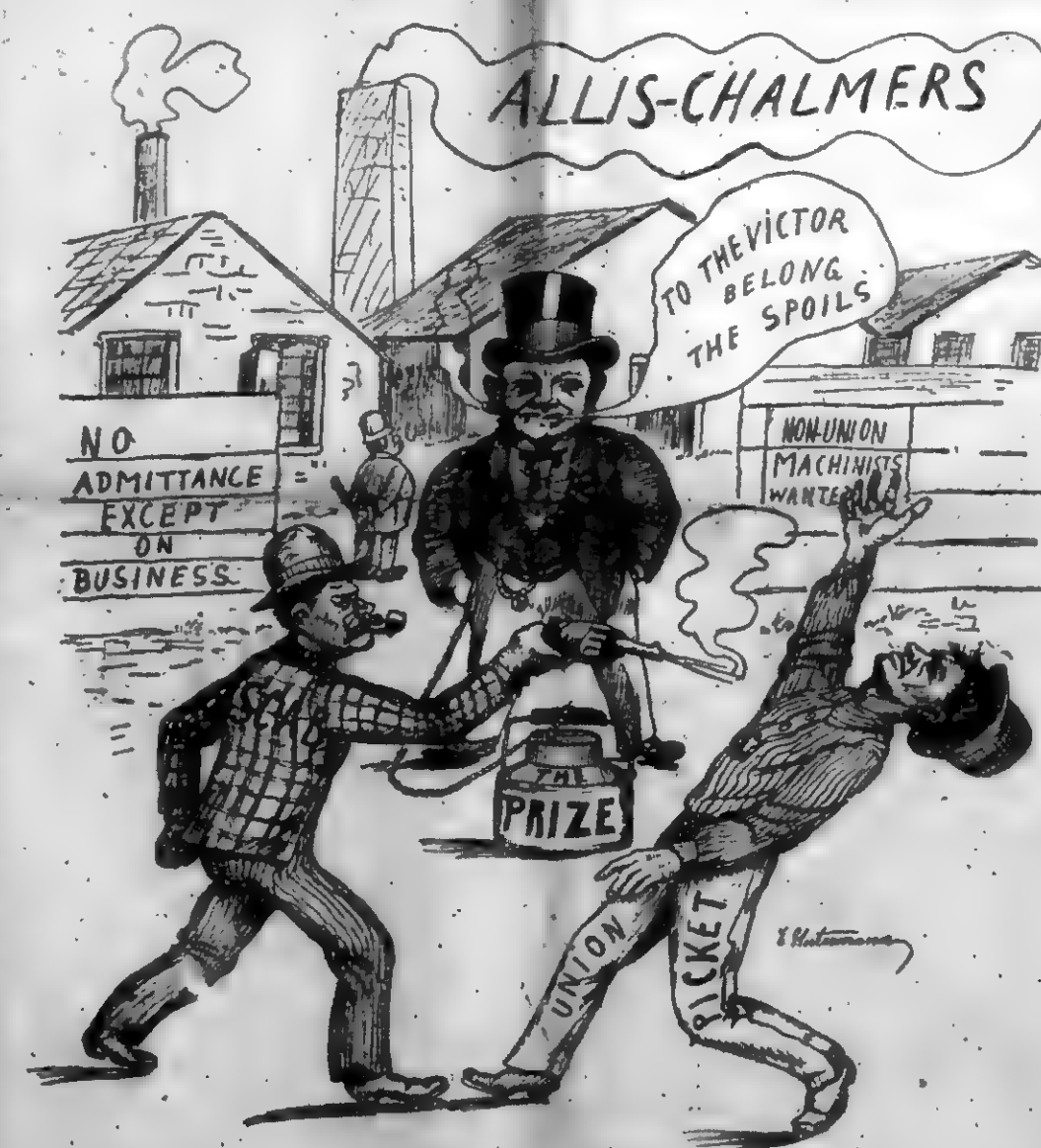
The thanks of every member of the Socialist party is especially due to all those active comrades who rendered such indispensable service in arranging and conducting to a successful conclusion the largest and most important function of this sort ever given by the Socialist Party of Chicago.

All Branches are requested to see that all tickets for the Winter Festival that yet remain in their hands, and cash for those sold, are turned in at this office, 36 N. Clark St., as promptly as possible.

How the World "Moves."

"James Eads How, of St. Louis, philanthropist, Harvard graduate, polished man of letters, reformer and heir to a million dollars and more, has become a new boy.... Mr. How believes that he is not entitled to the money left him earned it, and that it is his duty to return it to the public in some way that by his forbears because he has not will work good." Thus the world moves in spite of the ballot-box and "class consciousness."—Fred Society.

If this is the anarchistic idea of "moving," how long would it take for the world to get somewhere on their principles and which way is it moving, and where will it get to? Great is the "beautiful (and idiotic) philosophy" of anarchy!



FIND THE VICTOR.

are right and capital stands condemned." And you showed us only ten pages back that "Suppose I act on higher principles, and retain my workmen at 45 pounds each; but my neighbor employs coolie labor; the consequence is that he can offer his goods in the market cheaper than mine." Under these circumstances the one who must charge the most for his goods simply goes out of business. Permit me to congratulate you, Rev. Rickaby, on the excellent argument you have put up for Socialism. You have demonstrated that "The Socialists are right and capital stands convicted," and by the conditions of the discussion, "So much the worse for Dives in the time that is coming on earth."

The Socialists of Chicago are so much impressed with the case that the Reverend Joseph Rickaby, S. J., has made out for Socialism against his will, that they have purchased a large quantity of these pamphlets and have them on sale at two cents each at the office of the Workers' Call. If you cannot come to the office one will be mailed to your address anywhere in the Postal Union for four cents in stamps. Get one and give it to your Catholic neighbor if his church has not already supplied him, and point out the good things in it.

A. M. SIMONE.

On Monday, December 3, B. Berlyn will speak before the Socialist Machinery Club at the Socialist Temple, 128 S. Western Avenue, 8 p. m. All Socialists are invited.

Keep your eye on your subscription number.

For Next Week's Issue.

Make sure that you secure a copy of our next issue, as it will contain much matter of unusual interest. A speech delivered by the famous lawyer Clarence S. Darrow to the prisoners in the Cook County Jail, will be one of the most striking features. This address was passed over by the capitalist press of the city, who found it too hot to handle. It was revised for the Worker's Call by Mr. Darrow himself.

Another article from a big financial magazine, openly confessing that capitalism rules the working class only by force and fraud, will also appear. It should have been published this week, but through lack of space was held over. The paper will also contain extracts from the admirable lectures of Mrs. Simons at the School of Social Economy, an article detailing the progress of the trusts, by a writer well known as a close student of this subject and many other interesting features. Call the attention of your neighbor to these facts, as we are making special efforts to put an unusual amount of interesting matter before the readers of the Worker's Call.

Saving the Guns.

The soldiers of the First Regiment Armory were so frightened when they learned that their building was to be used by the Socialists, that they took all the guns out of the racks and hid them away. These terrible Socialists might have been plotting all the time to start a revolt, and had only been waiting for a chance to get within reach of the necessary weapons. Rich-

IN MEMORIAM

Three Thousand Union Men Perform the Last Rites for Ferdinand Trapp the Murdered Machinist. Orator at the Grave. An Impressive Ceremony.

Followed by 3,000 unionists, the remains of Ferdinand Trapp murdered by a non-union employee of the Allis Chalmers Co. were laid away Sunday November 24th. At an early hour a long line of friends and sympathizers stood outside of the home of the murdered man waiting to be allowed to take a last look at their friend and comrade, and not until the time set for the funeral service did the steady flow of mourners cease to push by the door of the home.

The coffin was surrounded by floral offerings sent by the different local lodges of the International Association of Machinists and other labor organizations. Similar tokens of respect were also sent by the Knights of Pythias, and the gloom of death seemed to be dispelled by the beautiful colors and fragrance of the flowers.

At 10:30 a. m. the members of Liberty Lodge, of which the deceased had been an honored member, arrived in a body, and the men after looking on the face of their departed brother for the last time, formed outside and remained as a guard of honor until 1 p. m. when the order was given the funeral procession to march.

At 12:45 p. m. strains of military music were heard in the distance, and shortly afterwards the members of the local unions of the International Molders union appeared on the scene headed by their banner. Immediately after them came the members of the Linemen's union with faces clouded with grief, each man wearing on his arm the token of mourning. Representatives of other organizations came in carriages, and it soon became apparent that the funeral of the murdered union man would be one of the largest ever seen in Chicago.

At 1:30 p. m. when the last of the mourners had looked upon the face of the departed brother, the funeral service began. No stately pomp marked the proceedings but in a voice trembling with emotion Stuart Reid, ex-general organizer of the International Association of Machinists preached a funeral sermon that was fitting to the memory of one who had been a true union man and had sacrificed himself for the cause.

His text was a portion of the XI chapter of the Gospel of St. John, "Behold how he loved him" and the tears of many fell as the speaker told of the love of the members of the union for their departed brother. He feelingly referred to his work for the union, and said his memory would be enshrined in the hearts of union men wherever his story of devotion to the cause reached.

After the sermon, a short prayer was delivered in which the Almighty was asked to lighten the burden of the widow and the loved ones of the deceased. The Knights of Pythias then took charge and conducted the impressive funeral service of that organization.

At 1:30 p. m. preparations were made to remove the remains and as the body was being taken out of the house the strains of "Nearer My God To Thee" played by a military band, came floating in mournful tones bringing tears into the eyes of hundreds of those waiting to begin the funeral march. Thousands of people stood in the street and as the coffin appeared all

heads were uncovered, although a chill miserable rain was falling. After the body, came the floral offerings which were placed in three carriages and carried behind the hearse.

Blocks away, the head of the procession began to move and soon the long line of mourners were marching with solemn mien to the strains of the "Dead March in D-flat" played by two military bands.

The rain began to fall heavily and the streets were heavy and slippery, but not a man broke line from the time the procession started from the home of the deceased until it disbanded at Madison and Rockwell streets. At the latter point the marchers formed on each side of the street and stood with bared heads until the long line of carriages, nearly one hundred in number, passed through.

When the funeral procession reached Waldheim cemetery, a heavy rain was falling and the mourners shivered in the face of a South Western wind that chilled them to the bone, but hundreds stood around the grave and listened to an oration delivered by Stuart Reid who spoke of the virtues of the departed and declared the cause he died for, as noble as the mission of the Carpenter of Nazareth itself. He said in part: "The union seeks to uplift men and secure to them a just proportion of the good things, that the creator intended should be theirs. Its fundamental principle is the doctrine of love, and though it is often maligned it will yet be victorious and prove to the world that its mission and that of the Carpenter of Nazareth are one. Brother Trapp has only passed away in the flesh, his memory still lives in the hearts of his comrades and all true union men, and although he has been cut off in the flower of his youth, shot down by a contemptible assassin his work will live and hasten the hour when justice shall prevail, and the common brotherhood of man be firmly established."

When he finished the oration, the rain was falling heavily, and he and the hundreds who stood around the grave were chilled, but when he lifted his hands and invoked the blessing of the Supreme Being for the widow and relatives of the deceased, and the cause of unionism, every head was bowed and bent, and the supplication seemed to ascend heavenward like incense wafted from the censers of the worshippers of the Gods.

Before the ceremonies at the grave were completed, the shadows began to fall, and the atmosphere grew more chilly, but not one of the mourners moved from the grave. They opened death to part from their loved one and when a few voices untrained, but with a depth of feeling in them, began to sing, "Nearer My God To Thee," hundreds of voices were lifted up and the strains of the grand old hymn woke the echoes of the city of the dead and seemed to break for a moment the gloom of the fast approaching night.

"Dust to Dust, Ashes to Ashes" was said, and the coffin of the departed was soon hidden in mother earth. The floral tributes completely covered the cold earth that covered the body of the martyr, and the mourners after gazing on his last resting place for a few minutes slowly turned away and left the cemetery.

Want to Post Themselves.

Local No. 1 of the Amalgamated Glass Worker's Association has adopted the following resolution, which has been sent to this office for publication:

Whereas—Local No. 1, Amalgamated Glassworkers International Association, deems it necessary to hold open meetings for the purpose of educating its membership members and fellow workers on economic and political questions, therefore

Be it resolved—That we met aside the second Friday of the months of December, January, February, March, April and May for the purpose of conducting said meetings.

And be it further resolved—That we secure each speaker as are able to thoroughly explain all economic and political questions of the day, such speakers to be obtained from all economic and political organizations, if possible.

And be it further resolved—That we have handbills printed before each meeting the same to be distributed amongst our members and fellow workers.

Local No. 1, A. G. W. Int. Ass'n of America. For committee: D. M. BRINKMAN, A. F. BETTHELLE, A. E. REINACH.

List of Donations.

The following donations to the Call have been received since report of Oct. 19th:

Oct. 12, W. Div. (picnic proceeds).....	\$1.50
Oct. 18, 7th Ward Branch.....	1.00
Oct. 20, W. Div. (picnic proceeds).....	1.00
Nov. 2, Carl Rick, Lyons Ia.....	1.00
Nov. 4, W. Div. (picnic proceeds).....	1.00
Nov. 5, "A Friend", Glen Ridge, Ill.....	1.00
Nov. 8, Socialist Seagrubers.....	1.00
(Entertainment proceeds).....	1.00
Nov. 11, Aug. Lange, Cincinnati, O.....	1.00
Nov. 14, A. S. Bird.....	1.00
Nov. 15, 3rd Ward Branch.....	1.00

More subscriptions are ALWAYS wanted.

A. M. SIMONS.

In view of these facts we are not surprised to learn that fully nine-tenths of the labor consumed in the paper medicine trade is expended in getting off of the finished product, and that a

CONCENTRATION AND ADVERTISING.

There are about ten million farmers involved in manufacturing and commercial pursuits in this country. Enough money is thrown away in ad-

FOREIGN NEWS.

general council of the party, the adoption of the second chapter and of programs, the delegates of the provincial organizations and of the Federation of Labor. The main point of the discussion was the question of financial support.

As all labor organizations in Italy owe their existence to the work of Socialists, these results speak well for the energy of our comrades. Thirteen Socialists were recently elected to the city council of Naples.

work in the principles of Socialism and more particularly in the best methods of work. He also holds meetings in adjoining towns and endeavours to effect county organizations.

Comprehensive Film Collection in 10 Volumes

away from the producer the legal right to his product, which he surrenders for wages, which are a small fraction of his product, and protects the capitalist or non-producer in his ownership of the surplus product after the wages are

Refuse promptly when your subscrip-
tion expires.

**If Laborers Really Cared They Would
Vote to Have it Different.**

Stamp all papers, books, leaflets, etc. that are given away, with the announcements of business and propaganda meetings in your ward.

Park Bank.....	40.00
President Mhuighnessy, Cana- dian Pacific road.....	60.00
<hr/>	
Go to the speaker to night at the Ro- mained Temple, 120 S. Western Ave,	

Legal Kidnaping.

Her husband sat in court with a baby in his arms.

Rub your eyes reader. This is the twentieth century and you are not reading of the Spanish Inquisition, but of a court created for humanitarian

up in the awful surroundings which horrified both court and spectators. Why did society, in the person of the court, refuse to heed the cry for assistance from the other two unfortunate? Is it powerless, under present ideals to assume the responsibility of feeding, clothing, educating and caring for such social outcasts?—**"BY STANDER"**.

NORTH SIDE.

On Thursday Mrs. Woodman's talk at the ladies' meeting was very inter-

THE WORKERS' CALL.

"Workmen of all countries unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains; you have a world to gain."

THIRD YEAR.—WHOLE NO. 144.

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1901.

PRICE ONE CENT

A Peep Behind the Scenes.

Inside History Leading up to the Attempt to form a New Labor Party in Chicago. Harrison, Brought to Time by the Capitalists, Does no Longer Give Political Offices to "Labor Leaders". Disintegration of the Democratic Party Makes Birth of a New Party Necessary. Well known Labor Skates Take the Initiative. Star Chamber Methods Adopted. Growth of Socialism in the Union a Menace to schemes of "Political Scabs". Capitalist Politics in Trades Unions Now an Object of Suspicion.

Things are developing rapidly in the new "Union Labor Party" in Chicago. Every day that passes makes it more evident that it is simply another decoy duck to entice the laborers within reach of the capitalist hunter. This party would never have appeared had it not been for a series of happenings in local politics.

Five years ago Carter Harrison went into power as the "friend of union labor." He received the endorsement of a large number of trade unions, and he paid his political debts by giving City Hall jobs to the "labor leaders" that had engineered the deal. He even went further and pretended to be upon the side of the unions in times of strikes, and occasionally permitted the police to be conveniently blind when "scabs" were being "persuaded" to be men instead of curs. But the building trades lock-out came on and the building trades capitalists forced Harrison to show whose dog he really was. He fired the stool pigeons from the jobs he had given them as the price of their treachery; sent the galling gun in front of the headquarters of the Building Trades Council, and instructed his police to see to it that "rights of property were preserved," no matter how many rights of men were violated.

Nevertheless, the laborers rallied to his support and elected him for the third time, thus declaring that they liked the dose he had given them. But the capitalists were watching him too close this time to enable him to reward the "political scabs" that had once more betrayed their fellow workers. So there arose a large crowd of sore heads around labor headquarters. Still they did not dare to openly break with the Harrison machine lest they lose the last chance to sell their "influence" and betray the laborers of Chicago.

Then came the grand smash-up in the Democratic machine. As this piece of mechanism flew into a multitude of fragments, with Harrison, Burke, Gabe, Carey and a half-dozen others each securing a wheel or at least a cog, it became evident to these professional labor politicians that there was henceforth "nothing in it" for them. Then it was that we began to hear of a "Union Labor Party."

Meanwhile the union workmen of Chicago were being made to realize as never before the tyranny of capitalism and the crushing weight of class government. Injunctions, police abuses, and lock-outs followed fast upon each other's heels. One judge made it a criminal offense to even ask a traitor to labor to brace up and be a man. Another said that henceforth it should be a crime for one body of workers to tell another that any master was especially oppressive to his wage-slaves. Union workmen were forbidden to picket or to wear against unfair shops. Under these conditions it is any wonder that the union laborers of Chicago declared that it was time that they returned to the counsel of the Socialist and carried their battles into the political arena?

In this troubled water certain men saw an opportunity for rich fishing. The gang of political beetles that had infested the unions for years, and that were now left stranded by the wreck of the Democratic ship, saw a chance to once more "enter politics." So it was announced that a "Labor Party" would be formed.

But in every union there were a number of men who knew that there was already a "Labor Party" in the field, definitely committed to the interests of the workers, with a clear cut program elaborated after years of study and experience in this and other countries.

These men began to ask why when such a party existed, it was necessary to form another. The idea quickly grew and soon became a demand, that the unions should, instead of starting a new party with untried principles and no political machinery, endorse the party which was already in the field and about whose position concerning the laborers there could be no doubt.

This by no means suited the would-be leaders of the new party. Hence they made haste to announce that no one who was connected with any existing political party and especially with the Socialist Party, would be permitted to have anything to do with the formation of the new party. But a glance at the list of names of those who are supposed to be assisting at the birth of what promises to be a still-born political child, reveals the fact that practically every one of them has been actively engaged in either Democratic or Republican politics within the last few years. As was pointed out in our issue for last week, some of them are already counting on being endorsed or even nominated by one of the old parties for the offices which they expect to get out of this business.

It thus seems that the only kind of politics that is to be barred from this new party is LABOR POLITICS. Any man who has dared to say that he stands for the laborers and the laborers alone; who has been bold enough to announce that the men who create the wealth of the world should own it, is to be disbarred from all connection with this Labor (?) Party.

Frightened out of their wits at the prospect of an exposure by those who really stand for the rights and ALL the rights of labor, these "political scabs" who were seeking to sell themselves and their fellows for a mass of political pottage, rush into print to endeavor to bar out from all connection with their schemes those whom they know would expose their weakness and treachery. Not daring to trust the rank and file of the union men, they begin their work with "star chamber" sessions at the Sherman House where none but the "leaders" are to be admitted. They realize full well that the great mass of union men if actually permitted to meet and discuss the question, have intelligence enough to detect the false character of a "Labor Party" that proposes to leave the boss undisturbed. The only hope the new party has for any existence whatever, lies in the fact that everything will be all cut and dried before the laborers are allowed to have any say in the matter. It is the intention of these would-be bosses to have everything all fixed up ready for the so called public meeting which is announced to take place at 33 Franklin street Sunday afternoon. We may be sure that if any man at that meeting dares to have an idea opposed to the scheme which the clique of the Sherman House have decided upon, he will not be allowed to speak or in any way to voice his opinions.

This, then, is the beginning of the new party. Conceived in the wrangles and disputes of a disintegrating Democracy; it is to be born from the hands of a gang of disappointed office-seekers. Professing to espouse the cause of labor, its inner councils are to be thrown open to all ears those whose loyalty to the cause of labor in the political field is certain. Unless the laborers of Chicago are more easily duped than we think, there will be a rude awakening for some aspiring office holders and political scabs when this disgusting political monstrosity is brought to the public gaze next Sunday afternoon.

Resolution on Socialism and Trade Unionism.

Adopted at the Independent Convention July 1901.

The Socialist Party in convention assembled, declares: The trade union movement and independent political action are the chief emancipating factors of the wage-working class. The trade union movement is the natural result of capitalist production, and represents the economic side of the working-class movement. We consider it the duty of Socialists to join the union of their respective trades and assist in building up and uniting the trades and labor organizations. We recognize that trade unions are by historical necessity organized on national grounds, as far as political affiliation is concerned.

We call the attention of trade unions to the fact that the class struggle is nobly waged by the trade union (three today, while it may result in lessening the exploitation of labor, can never abolish that exploitation. The exploitation of labor will only come to an end when society takes possession of all the means of production for the benefit of all the people. It is the duty of every trade unionist to realize the necessity of independent political action as a Socialist force, to join the Socialist Party and assist in building up a strong political movement of the wage-working class, whose ultimate aim and object must be the abolition of wage-slavery and the establishment of a co-operative state of society based on the collective ownership of all the means of production and distribution.

Independent political action on the part of the working class is possible only through Socialism.

Capitalist politics are always the same whether a banker or a working man is elected or the thief.

PROOFS OF DISCRIMINATION

New Big Capitalist Publications Violate Second Class Mail Rules With Impunity.

One of the newly promulgated rules of the Post Office department concerning second class mail, is that no paper which is offered for a nominal subscription price shall be admitted to the mails. But all the Chicago dailies carried an advertisement last Sunday offering "The Winner," a sloppy sort of mail order paper, for one year for ten cents, which would be less than the cost of the blank paper contained in it.

The labor state who is now filling the place of Third Assistant Postmaster-General, has specifically stated that if any publication advertising any premium in connection with its subscription, the price of which was stated in the advertisement to be equal to the subscription, would be barred from the second-class mails. The following is a verbatim quotation from the conclusion of a full-page advertisement in the December number of the "World's Work": "The regular price of the 'Review of Reviews' is \$2.50, the publishers' price of the 'Little Masterpieces' in the cheapest binding is \$6.00. We offer both the magazine and the 'Masterpieces,' the latter in the handsome red cloth binding, for 50 cents down and 50 cents a month for twelve months—or a check for \$5.00 closes the transaction." There are three pages of such announcements but they all seem to have escaped the vigilant eye of Madden.

less than the combined price of the other publications, would suffice to bar the publication from being offered for the mails. But we find "Education," a periodical with a \$2.00 a year subscription price, advertising this month to give the "Review of Reviews," "Business" and "North American Review," whose combined subscription price is \$3.50, for \$2.00, and throw in one year's subscription to its own publication for nothing.

One of the things which the Post Office makes the biggest fuss about is the rule that no publication PRINTING (not mailing) more than twice as many copies as it has subscribers shall be admitted to second-class entry. But the Chicago Bureau of Charles publishes a little leaflet each week, which consists of little more than a directory of the charities of Chicago, and a little reading matter on charitable subjects. According to the report of the Bureau, they had received less than \$200 on subscriptions at one dollar per year. They have something near three thousand contributors to their fund and it is safe to say that practically every one of them was mailed a copy. Not only was this true, but the report itself was issued as a supplement to this little leaflet, and was thus permitted to take place in a free delivery city where only weeklies are admitted to the second-class pound rate, and this supplement is only issued once a year.

"The Challenge" was recruited because it "advertised William's ideas" too much. But I have before me at the

WOMEN'S WAGES.

Appeals of Ethical Culture Advances Some Peculiar Theories on This Subject.

"Why do women get lower wages than men?" is the question discussed by M. Mangasarian, the lecturer of the Chicago Ethical Society in last Sunday's Tribune. There are a lot of reasons for this phenomena given, which would certainly never occur to any one not well posted in ethical culture. Here are several which M. Mangasarian puts forward. The first is given as follows: "In the world of outdoor labor women are comparatively speaking still a novelty, having but recently joined the ranks of the bread winners. For this reason she has yet to acquire the skill and to accumulate the experience which have been centuries of struggle."

The fact that the skill and experience of a woman has depended only through one sex, is, to say the least, original. One might also ask why outdoor labor is considered inferior to the question of woman wage-workers, when it is a notorious fact that the vast majority are engaged in indoor occupations, and that in these occupations they have displaced men in spite of their centuries of experience. The fact that production by machinery eliminates skill and thus makes the woman fully equal to the man as a producer, seems to be utterly unknown to M. Mangasarian. Then follow several other reasons such as the assertion that women do not take pains to learn a trade thoroughly; that they look upon their occupation as tem-

How the Game is Worked.

Editorial in the "Banker's Magazine" for October, Makes Open Confession of the Methods by Which Capitalism Subjugates the Minds of the Workingclass and Insures the Continuance of Exploitation. Now the "Willing Co-operation" of the Laborer is Secured. Obsolete Methods such as Loyalty, Patriotism, Religion, etc., are Discarded. Admission that in Modern Times Men can be Enslaved Only by Capital. Now the "Constitution" is Side Tracked. Article Intended Only for Capitalist Readers Gives the Whole Snap Away.

Consolidation and concentration of the forces of production and manufacture is the prominent feature of modern business operations. It is not necessary to enumerate the several lines of business and of labor which are now dominated by this principle. To accomplish great results, whether to conquer neighboring nations or to build pyramids, or to produce great quantities of oil or steel, to build railroads or dig canals, it is necessary to organize humanity by the DIRECT or INDIRECT application of FORCE. The original and crude method of organization was by the application of force to the bodies of men. The more MODERN and INGENUOUS method involves force applied to their MINDS. Under the rulers of Egypt and Assyria hordes of men were driven to work with sullen and unwilling minds. Nevertheless, the necessity of satisfying the mind while securing the service of the body was early recognized, and motives of CASTE and RELIGION, and so-called LOYALTY, helped to furnish SATISFACTION with a man's lot in life, however hard and subservient it might be.

For centuries the mass of humanity has struggled to free itself from the visible chains of outward force and the more subtle influences which restrained and deadened their thoughts and feelings. Slavery, the admitted right of some men to dominate and control others, has been discredited and discarded by civilized nations. The equality of men in certain radical rights is generally admitted. Nevertheless, the natural instinct of the race to conquer and bend to their uses the resources of the planet they dwell on grows stronger as the centuries pass. One achievement invites to greater and more ambitious efforts. The necessity of united effort grows more and more pressing. Modern times, therefore, but lead the race in their efforts to secure their following by methods entirely different from those of the ages past. In the old days, loyalty to leaders because of supposed divine rights, have been so much weakened that they cannot be invoked to produce great results.

The welfare of the individual is the keynote of modern organization, whether for government or for business. In the United States the idea that the individual has the inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, is perhaps more fully accepted in CONSTITUTIONS, LAWS and CUSTOMS than among other nations. Nevertheless, in no country are men more fully organized and CONTROLLED for conducting industrial undertakings than in the United States. This result

has been accomplished by INFLUENCES which CONTROL the MINDS of men, and in consequence their BODIES. The chief of these is the desire for property.

During the early part of the last century in the United States the democratic ideas of Jefferson dominated and flourished. Individual effort accomplished much, because there was room enough to give each individual a wide orbit; but the results of these ideas in business were not very conspicuous. The country grew because of immigration and the natural increase of population, but government was weak, business was conducted in a sporadic and disorganized fashion; there was no general system. Every man did what was GOOD in his OWN eyes; it was a formative period, chaotic, abounding in business explosions, crises, panics, and general tendency to disintegration.

The Civil War was the epoch which opened the eyes of men to the possibilities of organization, by means of capital. Never before had the possible resources of the country been realized even by the most advanced minds. The POWER of money was, by the great expenditures of the government, shown to MASSES of citizens. The construction of railroads necessary to overcome the expanses of territory, gave a further impulse to the sciences of organizing human effort. Other enterprises requiring great organizations of men have followed. The problem, however, has been to effect this organization to secure the co-operation of the NECESSARY HUMAN FORCE without coming in conflict with the freedom of the individual as ENUNCIATED in the CONSTITUTION.

The MODERN leaders of men CAN NOT ENSLAVE THE MASSES BY DIRECT FORCE as the Pharaohs did. They cannot enslave them by rules of CASTE, or of LOYALTY, or RELIGION, as was done in later centuries. Their method of enslaving men is to organize them, and this was done by what political economists characterized as CAPITAL. What capital consists of, it is not very easy to define. It includes money and all kinds of resources that can be directly turned into money, and many that cannot. Generally it is a power that enables SOME men to secure willing co-operation of OTHER men.

As the ideas of industrial development have expanded, the necessity of larger capital has been met, and it has been secured by combinations and consolidations, until the command of property and money, and through them of willing (!!) labor is practically unlimited.—Banker's Magazine, Oct. 1901.

remarks of M. Mangasarian, if the slings be pardoned. If ethical culture is responsible for such economic phantasies as the above, there may be some truth in the oft-repeated assertion that genius and insanity are closely allied.

THE NEW SOCIALIST TEMPLE

General Outline of the Proposed Building With Financial Considerations and Cost of Maintenance.

While no formal action has yet been taken by the Executive Committee in charge of the Temple building project, a general agreement has been reached as to the main features of the new building. It is planned to have an auditorium that with the galleries will seat 1,000 people. This will be in the rear of a building about 50x125 feet, while the front of the building will be used for stores of the Co-operative, for committee rooms, etc. The size of the whole building will probably be 50x125 feet, though these figures may be modified when the site is finally selected. Several acceptable offers have been made and we urge the comrades to be prompt with their contributions in order that the right site may be secured without delay. If you have any money to put where it will count for socialism, here is the place!

How much is needed? It is impossible as yet to give exact figures, but just for a starter I will give my own guess, which must not be taken as an official statement by the committee. I believe we can get a suitable building site for about \$1,000. The cost of putting up such a building as we shall need would probably be \$15,000 if everything had to be paid for, but the large amount of labor that will be contributed will probably reduce the cash outlay to something like \$1,500 making the building cost us \$13,500, while its value will be at least \$25,000. Thus I believe it safe to say that we can borrow \$10,000 on the security of the land and building. The interest on this would be \$500. Half of this can be raised by renting space on the second floor. I should be glad to pledge this amount on behalf of our publishing company, provided such an arrangement would be acceptable to the comrades.

The other half would easily be met out of the profits of the Co-operative. It is properly supported. The principal should easily be paid off inside five years by membership fees of those desiring to join the Co-operative.

The cost of keeping up the building, including the heating and lighting, could easily be paid by the ordinary collections at meetings, just as the cost of the old Temple is paid now.

So the question is reduced to the raising of the first \$1,000. We can't count on large contributions. There may be a few of them and they will be a welcome help. But the greater part of the money must be raised from small contributions.

There are about 3,000 socialist workers in Chicago. Of these at least half are where they can reach the Temple by paying a five cent fare, and at least 1,000 are within easy and convenient reach of it.

If these 1,000 would join the Co-operative at once and pay in \$2.00 each the problem would be solved and we could take up something else. But not to understand their own best interests, yet, so those who do understand must do more.

I have been appointed financial secretary of the building committee and on behalf of the committee I want to ask the comrades to act quickly and save time. Every party member can at least subscribe for a \$1.00 membership in the Co-operative. If possible, send in the \$2.00 at once. If not, send what you can and say when we may look for the rest.

If you are getting better pay than the average, put your name down for membership and also for a contribution of \$1.00, \$2.00 or \$5.00 a month for five months. Be prompt and we can have the building ready next summer.

There is one way you can help that costs you nothing. Buy the things you need from the Co-operative; don't spend the money with the bourgeois, large or small, when you can put it where it will help your own cause.

Call at the Socialist Temple, 107 Western avenue, any Sunday, Wednesday or Thursday evening, and see what we are doing.

CHARLES H. HARRIS.



THE TWO INVITATIONS.

The superintendent of the second-class division at Chicago told me that if the Workers' Call took any subscription for less than three months it would be thrown from second-class entry. He assured me that there was no possible exception to this rule. But this same issue of the "World's Work" has a half-page advertisement of "Public Opinion" offering that publication for ten weeks for ten cents. No nominal subscription price about that either. Another of Madden's rules provides that no publication must contain a disproportionate amount of advertising of anything sold by the publishers. This has been interpreted in some cases to mean not more than four pages of the same issue of a magazine. But this same "World's Work" contains nineteen pages of Doubleday, Page & Co.'s advertisements, who are the owners and publishers of "World's Work." But this publication has already gained the name of being the ablest exponent of capitalism in America, and need not fear any interference by the present Post Office.

The "Back Buyer," a "house organ" of Scribner's Sons, which violates a half dozen post office rules in every issue, contains eighteen pages of advertising of books published by the publishers of the periodical, and also advertisements of "The Independent," "Eight Weeks for 25 cents," and the "Dial" four weeks for ten cents, the latter, by the way, being the exact terms of the offer made by the Workers' Call that promptly brought a notice of suspension of entry. This, too, was over a year ago, when the rules were supposed to be much less stringently enforced than at present.

An examination of the advertising pages of one other magazine, reveals an offer by Harper Brothers to throw in a subscription to either the "Weekly," the "Magazine" or "Banner," to every buyer of a set of their books. In another of his pronouncements, the Cur of the Second Class division specifically declared that any clubbing offer in which it appeared that the publication making the offer was given for

present moment a sample of a publication of which there are hundreds in this country. It is a four-page circular, printed on a hand press by a child and is filled with the acts of the child's playmates and their pets, items concerning cats and dogs who have been slain or injured, etc., in short the babble of a child at play. But the United States government took this babble seriously enough to grant a second-class entry to this child's play thing.

Do not let this be misunderstood. We are not knocking in order to get some one else excluded, but are simply calling attention to the fact that the new rulings about which so much fuss has been made are only strictly applied when Socialist papers are in question. Here would be a good point for the State Socialist to explain about these being no class struggle.

A. M. JIMONS.

He had Barrels of it.

In Cincinnati a prominent minister, investigating the strike of the machinists, started to give a strike in the presence of Attorneys Eugene Polkey and W. H. Ganley.

"How much did you get, my good man?"

"Two dollars a day."

"Two dollars a day? Why, that is good wages. What did you do with it?"

"I'll tell you, but don't let it get out," said the strike, sarcastically. "After I paid taxes, assessments, living expenses for a family of six, I placed the balance in a four barrel, and when it was full I heeded it up and began on another barrel. My cellar is full of barrels of money."—Exchange.

It is an undoubted fact that the world is becoming more humane. About five weeks ago a baby died of starvation in its mother's arms in a justice court. Last week a Waukegan family took a sick pet team out to Florida in order to restore its health, and the animal cancelled all the way in a Pullman sleeper.

porary only until something better turns up, the something better in this case being marriage. Then women are too nervous. They cannot stand the strain of competition with men. They are over-anxious for results; they are not patient enough; they are not compelled to go to work; they don't save their wages, etc., etc.; all of which may be accepted or not as the reader sees fit, but why these things should be considered as a reason for low wages is certainly difficult to see. In conclusion he gives another cause for this state of affairs which one would suppose renders the others superfluous. It is as follows:

Notwithstanding that women are less easily satisfied than the men, still they are satisfied with less. Of this desire of woman to accept almost anything as a price for her labor employers have taken an undue advantage.

Endowed with less and less easily satisfied. We leave the reader to wrestle with this mysterious assertion as best he may. But about the last sentence there is no doubt. Women get low wages because they desire them. It is a matter of freedom of contract. It never seems to strike M. Mangasarian that the cost of production of a wage-earning woman is rather less than that of a man, and that this fact might have something to do with the matter. Perhaps the conception is not an ethical one, but it might be worth consideration.

Like all of his ilk, M. Mangasarian takes a peep into the future of women as wage-earners, and this is what he sees:

We are of the opinion, however, that it will not be long before women will become thoroughly acclimated to the world of outdoor work and not only command higher wages for themselves but also by their presence make the struggle for existence a little less fierce.

There will be more competition, yet the struggle for existence is to become less fierce, and women will command higher wages. The desire to accept anything as a price for her labor will disappear just as soon as she takes outdoor work. Surely the struggle for existence never was so fierce as these

However, much imperialism and ex-
pansion may spread, however rapidly
the base-level annihilation of the in-
habitants of weak and small communities
may proceed, there is one thing that
may survive while capitalism lasts, and
that is, private property. No when a
telegram from Amsterdam announces

But see, how President Roosevelt comes out with style. "Oh, he was willing to 'grant reciprocity,' willing to advocate 'abstract justice,' willing

Or shall we follow the example of the labor organizations of San Francisco and Bridgeport which recently elected union members into the mayoral chair of their cities, only to find that the incumbents immediately assumed the enforcement of labor that they intended to do nothing inimical to the interests of capitalism—or in other words that their election had not even a tendency to change in the slightest degree the relative positions of the working and capitalist classes?

Union men of Chicago! Kyn and these against whom you struggle, on the economic field—the capitalist employing classes and their judicial and political tools—are calculating upon your ignorance in these matters to render your action futile. In the struggle for the economic and political supremacy of their class they have forced upon you the consideration of employing your political power in your own interests. They understand the nature of the conflict thoroughly, and as fully as they can will seek to prevent you from understanding it, knowing that when you do, you will of necessity utilize the Socialist movement. As Social

Belgian Socialists are pushing the demand for universal suffrage so vigorously that they are forcing the ruling class of that country to adjourn Parliament if they refuse to discuss the question. The opinion of the latter upon whether Socialism supplies an "incentive" or a "check" make interesting reading for all who constantly assert that Socialism is a "check" upon progress.

appeared in the capitalist press. The chance to couple socialism and murder together was altogether too valuable the ruling class to be lost by telling truth. The prominence given to the story of the murders and the consequent ignoring of the real facts, were deliberate acts of the capitalist class which the capitalist press seeks to create and form a "public opinion" favorable to present economic conditions.

And the governors of some western states expecting a visit from Rockefeller?

but doesn't properly seem to understand that the American capitalists don't intend to allow the President's services to be diverted into unprofitable channels.

Crime; its Cause and Cure.

An Address by Clarence S. Darrow to the Prisoners in the County Jail.

"I looked at fate and crime and prisoners in the way the ordinary person does. I should not speak on this subject to you. The reason I talk to you on the question of crime, its cause and cure, is because I really do not believe in no such thing as a crime as the word is generally understood. I do not believe there is any sort of distinction between the real moral condition of the people in and out of jail. I think that one is just as good as the other. I think that the people here can no more help being here than the people outside can avoid being outside. I do not believe that any one is in jail because he deserves to be. They are in jail simply because they cannot avoid it on account of circumstances which are entirely beyond their control and for which they are in no way responsible.

I suppose a great many people on the outside would say I was doing you harm if they should hear what I say to you this afternoon, but you cannot be hurt a great deal anyway, so it will not matter. Good people outside would say that I was really teaching you things that were calculated to injure society, but it's worth while once in a while to hear something different from what you ordinarily get from preachers and the like. These will tell you that you should be good and then you will get rich and be happy. Of course we know that people do not get rich by being good, and that is the reason why so many of you people try to get rich some other way, only you do not understand how to do it quite so well as the fellow

There are people who think that everything is an accident in this world. I really think there is no such thing as an accident. A great many folks admit that many of the people in jail ought not to be there, and many who are outside ought to be in. I think none of them ought to be here. There ought to be no jails and if there were not for the fact that the people on the outside are so grasping and heartless in their dealings with the people on the inside, there would be no such institutions as jails.

I do not want you to believe that I think all you people here are angels. I do not think that. You are people of all kinds, all of you doing the best you can, and that is evidently not very well—you are people of all kinds and conditions and under all circumstances. In one sense everybody is equally good and equally bad. We all do the best we can under the circumstances. But as to the exact things for which you are sent here, some of you are guilty and some of you are not guilty. Some of you did the particular act because you needed the money. Some of you did it because you are in the habit of doing it, and some of you because you are born to it, and it comes to be as natural as it does, for instance, for me to be good.

Most of you probably have nothing against me, and most of you would treat me the same as any other person would: probably better than most of the people on the outside would treat me, because you think I believe in you and they know I do not believe in them. While you would not have the least thing against me in the world you might pick my pockets. I do not think all of you would, but I think some of you would. You would not have anything against me, but that's your profession, a few of you. Some of the rest of you, if my door were unlocked, might come in if you saw anything you wanted, not out of any malice to me, but because that is your trade. There is no doubt there are quite a number of people in this jail who would pick my pockets. And still I know that when I get outside pretty nearly everybody picks my pockets. There may be some of you who would hold up a man on the street, if you did not happen to have something else to do, and needed the money; but when I want to light my house or my office the gas company holds me up. They charge me one dollar for something that is worth twenty-five cents, and still all these people are good people; they are pillars of society and support the churches, and they are respectable.

When I ride on the street cars I am held up—I pay five cents for a ride that is worth two and a half cents, simply because a body of men have bribed the city council and the legislature, so that all the rest of us have to pay tribute to them.

If I do not want to fall into the clutches of the gas trust and choose to burn oil instead of gas, then good Mr. Rockefeller holds me up, and he uses a certain portion of his money to build universities and support churches which are supported in talking us how to be good.

Some of you are here for obtaining property under false pretenses—not I pick up a great Sunday paper and read the advertisements of a merchant prince—'Shirt waits for No. 30, washed down from \$5.00'.

When I read the advertisements in the paper I see they are all lies. When I want to get out and find a place to stand anywhere on the face of the earth, I find that it has all been taken up long ago before I came here, and before you came here, and somebody says, 'Get off, move into the lake, by the lake, go anywhere, but get off'.

Some fellow who reaches into my pocket and takes out a five dollar bill; the fact that the gas company bribes the members of the legislature from year to year, and fixes the law, so that all you people are compelled to be "forced" whenever you deal with them; the fact that the street car companies and the gas companies have control of the streets and the fact that the landlords own all the earth, they say, has nothing to do with you.

Let us see whether there is any connection between the crimes of the respectable classes and your presence in the jail. Many of you people are in jail because you have really committed burglary. Many of you because you have stolen something; in the meaning of the law, you have taken some other person's property. Some of you have entered a store and carried off a pair of shoes because you did not have the price. Possibly some of you have committed murder. I cannot tell what all of you did. There are a great many people here who have done some of these things who really do not know themselves why they did them. I think I know why you did them—every one of you; you did these things because you were bound to do them. It looked to you at the time as if you had a chance to do them, or not as you saw fit, but still after all you had no choice. There may be people here who had some money in their pockets and was still went out and got some more money in a way society forbids. Now you may not yourselves see exactly why it was you did this thing, but if you look at the question deeply enough and carefully enough you would see that there were circumstances that drove you to do exactly the thing which you did. You could not help it any more than we outside can help taking the positions that we take. The reformers who tell you to be good and you will be happy, and the people on the outside who have property to protect—they think that the only way to do it is by building jails and locking you up in cells six weeks and paying for you on Sundays.

I think that all of this has nothing whatever to do with right conduct. I think it is very easily seen what has to do with right conduct. Some so-called criminals—and I will use this word because it is handy. It means nothing to me—I speak of the criminals who get caught as distinguished from the criminals who catch them—some of these so-called criminals are in jail for the first offense, but nine-tenths of you are in jail because you did not have a good lawyer and of course you did not have enough money to pay a good lawyer. There is no very great danger of a rich man going to jail.

Some of you may be here for the first time. If we would open the doors and let you out, and leave the laws as they are today, some of you would be back tomorrow. This is about as good a place as you can get anyway. There are many people here who are in the habit of coming that they would not know where else to go. There are people who are born with the tendency to break into jail every chance they get, and they cannot avoid it. You cannot figure out your life and see why it was but still there is a reason for it, and if we were all wise and knew all the facts we could figure it out.

In the first place there are a good many more people who go to jail in the winter time than in the summer. Why is this? Is it because people are more wicked in winter? No, it is because the coal trust begins to get in its grip in the winter. A few gentlemen take possession of the coal and unless the people will pay \$7 or \$8 a ton for something that is worth \$2, they will have to freeze. Then there is nothing to do but to break into jail, and so there are many more in the jail in winter than in summer. It costs more for gas in the winter because the nights are longer, and people go to jail to save gas bills. The jails are electric lighted. You may not know it, but these electric laws are working all the time, whether we know it or do not know it.

There are more people who go to jail in hard times than in good times—few people comparatively go to jail except when they are hard up. They go to jail because they have no other place to go. They may not know why, but it is true all the same. People are not more wicked in hard times. That is not the reason. The fact is true all over the world that in hard times more people go to jail than in good times, and in winter more people go to jail than in summer. Of course it is pretty hard times for people who go to jail at any time. The people who go to jail are almost always poor people—people who have no other place to live and just have to go to jail. When times are hard then you find large numbers of people who go to jail who would not otherwise be in jail.

Long ago Mr. Buckle, who was a great philosopher and historian, collected facts and he showed that the number of people who are arrested increased just as the price of food increased. When they put up the price of gas ten cents a thousand I do not know what will go to jail, but I do know that a certain number of people will go. When the meat combines raise the price of beef I do not know who is going to jail, but I know that a large number of people are bound to go. Whenever the Standard Oil Company raises the price of oil, I know that a certain number of girls who are transgressors and who work after night long hours for somebody else, will be compelled to go to the streets and ply another trade.

A great many people will tell you that all this is true, but that it does not excuse you. These facts do not excuse

and I know that Mr. Rockefeller and his associates are responsible and not the poor girls in the jails.

First and last, people are sent to jail because they are poor. Sometimes I say you may not need money at the particular time, but you wish to have thrifty forehand habits, and do not always wait until you are in absolute want. Some of you people are perhaps playing the trade, the profession, which is called burglary. No man in his right senses will go into a strange house in the dead of night and prow around with a dark lantern through unfurnished rooms and take chances of his life. If he has plenty of the good things of the world in his own home. You would not take any such chances as that. If a man had clothes in his clothes press and beef steak in his pantry, and money in a bank, he would not navigate around nights in houses where he knows nothing about the premises whatever. It always requires experience and people who fit themselves for it are no more to blame than I am for being a lawyer. A man would not hold up a man on the street if he had plenty of money in his own pocket. He might do it if he had one dollar or two dollars, but he wouldn't if he had as much money as Mr. Rockefeller has. Mr. Rockefeller has a great deal better hold up game than that.

The more that is taken from the poor by the rich who have the chance to take it, the more poor people there are who are compelled to resort to these means for a livelihood. They may not understand it, they may not think so at once, but after all they are driven into that line of employment.

There is a bill before the legislature of this state to punish kidnapping children with death. We have a law member of the legislature. They know the gas trust when they see it and they always see it—they can furnish light enough to be seen, and this legislature thinks it is going to stop kidnapping children by making a law punishing kidnappers of children with death. I don't believe in kidnapping children, but the legislature is all wrong. Kidnapping children is not a crime, it is a profession. It has been developed with the times. It has been developed with our modern industrial conditions. There are many ways of making money—many ways that our ancestors knew nothing about. Our ancestors knew nothing about a billion dollar trust; and here comes some poor fellow who has no other trade and he discovers the profession of kidnapping children.

This crime is born, not because people are bad, people don't kidnap other people's children because they want the children or because they are devilish, but because they see a chance to get some money out of it. You cannot cure this crime by passing a law punishing by death kidnappers of children. There is one way to cure it. There is one way to cure all these offenses, and that is to give the people a chance to live. There is no other way, and there never was any other way since the world began, and the world is so blind and so stupid that it will not see. If every man and woman and child in the world had a chance to make a decent, fair, honest living, there would be no jails, no lawyers, and no courts. There might be some person here or there with some peculiar formation of their brain, like Rockefeller, who would do these things simply for the doing them; but they would be very, very few, and those should be sent to a hospital and treated, not sent to jail; and they would entirely disappear in the second generation, or at least in the third generation.

I am not talking pure theory. I will just give you two or three illustrations. The English people once punished criminals by sending them away. They would load them on a ship and export them to Australia. England was owned by large and nobles and rich people. They owned the whole earth over there, and the other people had to stay in the streets. They could not get a decent living. They had to take their criminals and send them to Australia—I mean the class of criminals who got caught. When these criminals got over there, and nobody else had come, they had the whole continent to run over, and so they could raise sheep and furnish their own meat, which is easier than stealing it; they became decent, respectable people where they had a chance to live. They did not commit any crimes. They were just like the English people who sent them there, only better. And in the second generation the descendants of these criminals were as good and respectable a class of people as there were on the face of the earth, and then they began building churches and jails themselves.

Part of our country was settled in the same way, landing prisoners down on the southern coast; but when they got here and had a whole continent to run over and plenty of chances to make a living, they became respectable citizens, making their own living just like any other citizen in the world; but finally these descendants of the English aristocracy, who sent the people over to Australia, found out they were getting rich, and so they went over to get possession of the earth as they always do, and they began sending their criminals to Australia, and they had just as many criminals in Australia as they did in England. It was not because the world had grown bad; it was because the earth had been taken away from the people.

Some of you people have lived in the country. It's prettier than it is in here. And if you have ever lived on a farm, you understand that if you put a lot of cattle in a field, when the pasture is short they will jump over the fence; but put them in a good field where there is plenty of pasture, and they will be law abiding cattle to the end of time. The human animal is just like the rest of the animals, only a little more so. The same thing that governs in the one governs in the other. Everybody makes his living along the line of least resistance. A wise man who comes into a country early sees a great undeveloped land. For instance, our rich men twenty-five years ago saw that Chicago was small and knew a lot of people would come here and settle, and they readily saw that if they had all the land around here it would be worth a good deal, so they sold the land. You cannot be a landlord because somebody has got it all. You must find some other calling. In England and Ireland and Scotland less than five per cent own all the land there is, and the people are bound to stay there on any kind of terms the landlords give. They must live the best they can, so they develop all these various professions: burglary, picking pockets and the like. Again people find all sorts of ways of getting rich. These are diseases like everything else. You look at people getting rich, organizing trusts, and making a million dollars, and somebody gets the disease and he starts out. He catches it just as a man catches the quins or the measles; he is not to blame, it is in the air. You will find men speculating beyond their means, because the nights of money getting is taking possession of them. It is simply a disease; nothing more, nothing less. You cannot avoid catching it; but the fellows who have control of the earth have the advantage of you. See what the law is, when these men get control of things, they make the laws. They do not make the laws to protect anybody; courts are not instruments of justice; when your case gets into court it will make little difference whether you are guilty or innocent; but it's better if you have a smart lawyer, and you cannot have a smart lawyer unless you have money. First and last it's a question of money. These men who own the earth make the laws to protect what they have. They fix up a sort of fence or pen around what they have, and they fix the law so the fellow on the outside cannot get in. The laws are really organized for the protection of the men who rule the world. They are not made to do justice. They were never organized or enforced to do justice. We have no measure for doing justice; not the slightest in the world.

Let us illustrate. Take the poorest person in this room. If the community had provided a system of doing justice the poorest person in this room would have as good a lawyer as the richest, would he not? When you went into court you would have just as good a trial, and just as fair a trial as the richest person in Chicago. Your case would not be tried in fifteen or twenty minutes, whereas it would take fifteen days to get through with a rich man's case.

Then if you were rich and were beaten, your case would be taken to the appellate court. A poor man cannot take his case to the appellate court; he has not the price, and then to the supreme court, and if he were beaten there he might go to the United States Supreme Court. And he might die of old age before he got into jail. If you are poor, it's a quick job. You are almost known to be guilty, else you would not be in the criminal court if he were not guilty? He would not be there if he could be anywhere else. The officials have no time to look after all these cases. The people who are on the outside, who are running banks and building churches and making mills, they have no time to examine 600 or 700 prisoners each year to see whether they are guilty or innocent. If the courts were organized to promote justice the people would elect somebody to defend all these criminals, and give him as many detectives and as many assistants to help, and pay as much money to defend you, as to prosecute you. We have a very able man for state's attorney, and he has many assistants, detectives and policemen without end, and judges to hear the cases—everything handy.

Most all of our criminal code consists in offences against property. People are sent to jail because they have committed a crime against property. It is of very little consequence whether one hundred people more or less go to jail who ought not to go—you must protect your property, because in this world property is of more importance than anything else.

How is it done? These people who have property fix it so they can protect what they have. When somebody commits a crime it does not follow that he has done something that is morally wrong. The man on the outside who has committed a crime may have done something for instance, to take all the coal in the United States which is owned by one concern, and when the price two dollars or three dollars when there is no need of it, which will kill thousands of babies and send thousands of people to the poor house and tens of thousands to jail, as I have done every year in the United States, this is a greater crime than all the people in our jails ever committed, but the law does not punish it. Why? Because the fellows who control the earth make the laws. If you and I had the making of the laws, the first thing we would do would be to punish the fellow who gets control of the earth. Nature put this coal in the ground just as much for me as it did for anyone, and nature made the prairies up here to raise wheat for me as well as for them; and I have the

great railroad companies, cars, along and fenced it up. Most all of the crimes for which we are punished are property crimes. There are a few personal crimes, like murder—but they are very few. The crimes committed are mostly those against property. If this is true the criminals must have a lot of property. How much money is there in this crowd? And yet you are all here for crimes against property. But these people up and down the Lake Shore, they have not committed crimes. They have so much property they don't know what to do with it. It is perfectly plain why these people have not committed crimes against property, they make the laws and therefore do not need to break them. And in order for you to get some property you are obliged to break the rules of the game. I don't know but what some of you may have a very nice chance to get rich by carrying the bed for one dollar a day, twelve hours, and instead of taking that nice easy profession, you are a burglar. If you had a chance to be a banker you would rather follow that. Some of you may have a chance to work as a switchman on a railroad where you know according to statistics that you cannot live and keep all your limbs more than seven years, and you can get fifty dollars or seventy-five dollars a month for taking your lives in your hands, and instead of taking that lucrative position you choose to be a sneak thief, or something like that. Some of you made that sort of choice. I don't know which I would take if I was reduced to this choice. I had an easier choice.

I will guarantee to take from this jail, or any jail in the world, five hundred men who have been the worst criminals and law breakers who ever got into jail, and I will go down to the lowest streets and take 500 of the most abandoned prostitutes, and go out somewhere where there is plenty of land, and will give them a chance to make a living, and they will be as good people as any on the face of the earth. There is a remedy for the sort of condition we are in. The world never finds it out, or when it does find it out it does not enforce it. You may pass a law punishing every person with death for burglary, and it will make no difference. Men will commit it just the same. In England there was a time when the different offences were punishable with death, and it made no difference. The English people strangely found out that so fast as they repealed the severe penalties and so fast as they did away with punishing men by death crimes decreased instead of increased; that the smaller the penalty the fewer the crimes.

Hanging men in our country jail does not prevent murder. It makes murderers. And this has been the history of the world. It's easy to see how to do away with what we call crime. It is not so easy to do it. I will tell you how to do it. It can be done by giving the people a chance to live—by destroying special privileges. So long as big criminals can get the coal fields, so long as the big criminal has control of the city council and get the public streets for street cars and gas rights, this is bound to send thousands of poor people to jail. So long as men are allowed to monopolize all the earth, and compel others to live on such terms as these men see fit to make, then you are bound to get into jail.

The only way in the world to abolish crime and criminals is to abolish the big one and the little one together. Make fair conditions of life. Give men a chance to live. Abolish the right of the private ownership of land, abolish monopoly, make the world partners in production, partners in the good things of life. Nobody would steal if he could get something of his own some easier way. Nobody will commit burglary when his house is full. No girl will go out on the streets when she has a comfortable place at home. The men who have a department store may not be to blame himself for the condition of his girls, but when he pays them five dollars, three dollars, and two dollars a week, I wonder, where he thinks they will get the rest of their money to live. The only way to cure these conditions is by equality. There should be no jails. They do not accomplish what they pretend to accomplish. If you would wipe them out there would be no more criminals now. They terrorize nobody. They are a blot upon any civilization, and a jail is an evidence of the lack of charity of the people on the outside who make the jail and place the man in control of jail.

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FOREIGN NEWS.

Onset of the World-wide struggle of the Proletarian Army for Liberty.

FRANCE.

Comrade Amilcare Cipriani, delegate to the general committee of the Parti Socialiste Français from the Federation du departement Loire-et cher, introduced a motion demanding the exclusion of Millerand from the Party. He justified his motion with the Manifesto of the General Committee calling on all Socialists not to take part in the festivities in honor of the Czar. Millerand has taken a prominent part in the celebration of the Czar's visit to France. Cipriani points out that unless Millerand is excluded several federations will leave the party.

The Alsatian delegates moved, without mentioning Millerand, to stigmatize and exclude forever all those Socialists who had taken part in the celebration of the Czar's visit.

Comrade Viennet, a delegate from the Federation Socialiste Revolutionnaire, introduced the following motion:

"Whereas, Comrade Millerand, who has been expelled outside of the party, (by the Lyons congress), does no longer belong to the party, and cannot therefore be disciplined by the party;

"Resolved, that the general committee lay the matter on the table."

Comrade Renaudel, one of the original signers of the Lyons resolution against Millerand, held that the latter was still responsible to the party and should account for his actions during the Czar's visit, "by which it seems he intended to break the last ties that bound him to the party."

The general committee voted to put the question to a referendum.

In the interest of the unity of all French Socialists, it is to be hoped that the Millerand question will be definitely settled by this referendum.

ITALY.

The results of the municipal elections in Naples are now known. The city council consists of 64 moderate clericals, 12 Socialists, and 4 democrats. The lowest number of votes cast for the Socialists was 2500, the highest 6000. The Camorra did not succeed in electing a single candidate. In the district of Stella the police prohibited the distribution of Socialist ballots. The Socialists ignored the police and continued their distribution. Thereupon the police inspector had three Socialists arrested. The Socialist deputy Rinaldi was distributed the ballots himself and the police inspector did not dare to interfere.

HOLLAND.

The general committee of the Holland Social Democratic Labor Party adopted the following resolution: "We hail the plan of the longshoremen to boycott English vessels and thus to induce the English government to make peace with the South African republics, as a hopeful sign of an increasing self-assertion and reliance of the workingmen the boycott committee will carry it in their own strength; we trust that plan into effect when it is sure of the support of the workingmen of its trade, and when it has a sufficient boycott fund on hand; we express our full sympathy with the plan, although we can not bind our party members in the matter; and we endorse the position of the party members who have pledged their assistance in case the boycott is declared."

GERMANY.

The Bavarian Socialists collected 27,000 signatures protesting against the proposed agrarian tariff. A glance at the statistics of the employment agencies shows that the number of the unemployed has been steadily increasing since the end of last year. In certain branches of production from six to eight times as many men want help as can be placed. The trade unions have paid \$2,250.00 marks more in assistance to unemployed members during the last quarter than during the same months last year.

The conditions are worst in the metal industry. Not only have many men been discharged, but the wages of those who have not yet been forced to tramp the streets in search of work, have been cut considerably. In many shops the production has been restricted. In 417 machine shops of Berlin, 16,000 men less are employed this year than last. A similar condition confronts the laborer in other industries. In Berlin alone over 50,000 men are now out of work, and the crisis has not yet reached its climax.

The government is making inquiries about the number of the unemployed and the possibilities of giving them work. The result of this inquiry among the employers is that they know nothing of any great number of unemployed. Of course very little will be done by the government to alleviate the sufferings of the working people.

PROGRESS IN KANSAS.

Successful State Convention Held, Ninth Session of the School of Social Economy.

The State Socialist Convention at Parsons, Kas., on November 24th, was in every way a most successful convention. There were present 37 delegates, representing 12 localities, and unaccredited delegates from four others, who were given the privilege of the floor without a vote.

A public meeting was held in Library Hall, besides several street meetings, the result of which was the addition of 25 new members to the Parsons Local.

The constitution adopted follows closely the model of the other states, and

of the National Party. The only resolutions adopted were an endorsement of the resolutions and platform adopted by the Indianapolis convention.

The state headquarters will be at Abilene, J. D. Haskell of that place was elected secretary-treasurer, Wilbur C. Benton state organizer, and Walter Thomas Mills was nominated for member of the National Committee.

Mr. Benton will devote his whole time to the party work, beginning at once, on the close of the fall term of the Socialist Training School at Girard, at which he is studying.

We are in receipt of the ninth lesson of the International School of Social Economy. The subject of this lesson is the Ancient Trade Guilds; the Modern Trades Unions, and Socialism. The lesson gives an account of the rise of the guilds, of the political conditions which made their existence possible, of the end of the guilds on the establishment of the factory system, how the wage system made its beginning by hiring those who could get no one to hold them as serfs or take them as slaves, and with wages less than the average cost of living for either serfs or slaves. It points out how the labor organizations were forbidden to exist; how by spite of the law they have grown; how secured the legal right to be; have extended the electric franchise, have shortened hours, and advanced the standard of living. It traces the class struggle and shows how the conflict of the laborer with the capitalist must finally result in enforcing such a decision at the ballot box with the result that the side of the trade unions, through enlargement of their plans and triumph in politics, as Socialism proposes, will finally inaugurate the cooperative commonwealth. If you do not understand the origin and development of the class struggle nor see how the fight which has been made by the labor organizations, is the same fight carried on at the work shop which the Socialist Party is now making at the ballot box, then you should surely study this lesson. If you do not clearly see how the Socialist Party and the labor organizations are factors in the same fight, and why all Socialists should support the unions and all unionists join the Socialist Party, then the study of this lesson would make you see it.

For full particulars regarding this course of lessons, send stamp to: WALTER THOMAS MILLS, Editor.

MINNEAPOLIS NOTES.

Local Activity Spurred in Preparing for Socialist Propaganda During New Year.

Forty-eight new members elected at last regular meeting of Local Minneapolis, Minn.

"Woman and the Social Problem," is the subject of a talk by Anna Maki next Sunday.

The Karl Marx Socialist lectures by Dr. A. Hirschfeld are growing in interest, every meeting seems to be better attended and better appreciated.

Minneapolis has produced a boy Socialist orator in Harry C. Rayner, a member of the Central High School and son of Chas. D. Rayner, literary agent of the local. Our coming orator made his debut Sunday afternoon, treating the subject "The Social Problem of the Young," in an interesting and able manner.

WHAT WE WANT TO DO. Our hall is not located in the most desirable part of the city, but there are no bad features in connection with it, such as saloons, etc. The rent is cheap and it does very well for a "starter."

We ought to have a large building, containing, besides the lecture hall, reading rooms, class rooms, music rooms, etc. Other features might well be added, such as baths and gymnasium, etc., and run so as to pay actual cost.

We hope to have some of the prominent speakers in our movement, such as Debs, Harbo, Winchell, etc., to lecture here this winter in some of the best halls in the city. We also wish to hold meetings in all the wards of the city and get our speakers into trade union meetings, churches, etc. We wish to do all this, and much more, if the Socialists of this city will join our organization and help to push the work.

Many Socialists are working outside the organization, and think they can do as much as they can inside. This is a grave mistake. If Socialism teaches anything, it teaches the necessity of organization. Socialism can properly be defined as an organized system of society.

LOCAL PARTY NOTES

NORTH SIDE.

At the public meeting in the North Division on last Sunday a fair-sized crowd listened to Comrade Morris Fowler at address at Social Temple Hall.

A good collection was taken up and quite a lot of literature was sold.

On next Sunday, December 8th, another meeting will be held, Comrade P. W. Knox will be the speaker. This meeting will take place at Genefer Hall, 153 Wells street, at 8 p. m. We hope to have a successful meeting as the last one held at this hall.

The North Division is making a specialty of selling literature. So far we have had good sales for the following pamphlets: Marx and Engels' Manifesto, Engels' Socialism, Utopian and Scientific, Morris-Hyndman's Basis of Socialism, Liebknecht's No Compromise, the Call, and the Review, and a few standard numbers of the Pocket Library. This will help to disperse the propaganda.

Let all clubs do this, that is, keep only clear Socialist works on hand to sell, and the result will soon be apparent. For—no trash, no confusion.

TEMPLE NOTES.

On Wednesday, November 28th, Clarence Darrow delivered a lecture on "The Law Courts and the Poor," to a full house.

On Saturday the coordinated held a business and social night at the Social Temple. Comrade Morris Fowler gave a lecture on "The Law Courts and the Poor," to a full house.

Sunday evening we had a full house notwithstanding the weather, and Comrade A. M. Simpson gave us a good talk on labor politics.

Sunday, December 8th, Prof. Howard Holmes of the College of Physicians and Surgeons will speak.

Wednesday, December 11th, debate between Comrades Hardy and Higgins. Subject: "Resolved, that the purchasing power of the people is an important factor in the economy. Comrade Hardy taking the affirmative. General discussion allowed.

Thursday, December 12th, Comrade Morgan delivered his regular lecture at the women's meeting.

A new organization is to be formed at the Temple on Sunday afternoon, 3 p. m., under the name of the Liberator Club (German). AD. Germans invited.

The next Socialist Drama Saturday, December 14th.

Hall Meetings.

On December 5th at 2 p. m., Miss Mary Cebon and J. B. Smiley will speak respectively on the following subjects: "Public Morals" and "The Trusts, their Origin and End," at Room 111, 111th street and Michigan avenue (third floor). Everybody invited. Seats free. Free discussion.

Friday 8 p. m. Pogue's Hall, corner Maxwell and Jefferson. Speaker, Jas. R. Smiley.

Sunday, 2 p. m. Socialist Hall, corner Milwaukee and Armitage avenues. Speaker, A. M. Simpson.

Sunday, 8 p. m. Aurora Hall, corner Huron street and Milwaukee avenue. Speaker, J. H. Bard.

A Flattering Testimonial.

As a general rule it is not our custom to publish letters and communications celebrating the Worker's Call, though if we care to do so we could probably set up a page that would make Comrade Wilshire's "Challenge" sink into insignificance by comparison. However in the course of human events it sometimes becomes necessary to lay aside to some extent that natural modesty and reserve which we have so long practiced and accepted the rule for once. A testimonial which we received during the early part of this week, seems to justify this decision on our part, so at the risk of incurring the displeasure of the Post Office authorities we here reproduce verbatim the opinion of our intelligent correspondent upon the Worker's Call in the editor and its proprietors, the members of the Socialist Party of Chicago in general. The clipping for which our correspondent thanks the Daily News was included with his communication, and seems to be the point of a little property, owner against socialist activity on Milwaukee Ave.

"Editor Working News Cell:

I read one of your Anarchist papers recently. Of all the trash I ever read the worst. You fellows are always trying to run down the capitalists who give you work, if you don't like this Country get back to Europe where you belong. And that's what we are going to do with every mother son of you send you all back when get to strong with your socialism, and those that are not sent back will be jailed, and don't you forget it too. You are always trying to make some riots on the street corner with your Harbanga. You would work if you had a show, and you no it.

This is free America, the best government, for a man who wants to practice, and do what he likes, and we don't want any of your foreign ideas of dividing up either. Why don't you get out and work and stop saving Anarchy?

You are anarchist and you no it!

A CITIZEN.

Needless to say we regard this eloquent tribute to our humble efforts with unalloyed satisfaction and gratitude. His suggestion that we stop "singing Anarchy" will receive the most immediate consideration on our part. If our correspondent will reciprocate by accepting a pointer in return. As he admits that this government is the best "for a man who wants to practice," we would merely hint at the unlimited possibilities contained in an ordinary spelling book.

SOCIALIST PARTY

OF CHICAGO.

Branch Directory.

COMMITTEES.

ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE. South Side—Sec. Paul Pierce, 647 Rhodes Ave. Fin. Sec. E. Richter, 142 E. Elm Ave. Division Org. Arnold Hamann, 514 LaSalle Street.

THE NORTH DIVISION ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE—Meet every Friday, 7 p. m., at 123 N. Clark St. Secretary U. A. Marold, 24 N. Clark St.

GENERAL COMMITTEE—Meet first Saturday of every month at Schiller Hall, 2nd floor, Schiller Bldg., 108 E. Randolph street. M. H. Taft, secretary, 24 N. Clark street.

BRANCHES.

The following directory announces only the business meetings of the various branches. All agitation meetings will be announced in the "List of Meetings," which will be found on the first page of every issue of The Workers' Call.

FIRST AND SECOND WARD—Meet every Friday, 8th p. m., at 1114 Wabash ave. (store). Secretary, Rice Wabash, 124 East 12th street. Organizer, Peter Raat, 1705 Wabash av.

THIRD WARD—Headquarters, 134 S. State street; Meets every Monday at 8 p. m.; secretary, S. E. Yeomans, 1280 State street. Organizer, Louis Dalgaard, 705 State street.

FOURTH WARD—Meets every 1st and 4th Monday night at 235 S. Halsted. Organizer, Harry Stoker, 73 Austin Ave.

FIFTH WARD—Every second and fourth Monday at 800 Archer Ave. Secretary and Organizer, Mrs. A. M. Finsterbuch, 200 Archer Ave.

SIXTH WARD—Meets first and third Monday nights at 40 E. 4th street. Secretary M. Kleininger, 614 Lake ave. Organizer, A. J. Nielsen, 145—E. 4th street.

SEVENTH WARD—Meets every second and fourth Friday evenings at 1 o'clock, at 602 E. 6th street. Secy, M. H. Klabner, 656 Drexel Ave. Organizer, Paul Pierce, 647 Rhodes Ave.

EIGHTH WARD—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 8 o'clock, at 128 1/2 Street, corner Buffalo Avenue. T. J. Vond, Secretary, 128 1/2 Street.

NINTH, TENTH AND NINETEENTH WARD—Meets every 1st and 3rd Monday at Pogue's Hall, Jefferson and Madison Streets. Secretary, Mary E. McCallum, Hull House, 228 S. Halsted St.

ELEVENTH WARD—Every 1st and 3rd Friday at Jasevitch Hall, 1st street and Paulina street. Robert Plotter, 600 Washburne ave.

TWELFTH WARD—Meets every Tuesday evening at 125 W. 12th street. School of Socialism every evening. Secretary G. J. Sindler, 125 W. 12th Ave.

THIRTEENTH WARD—Every Friday evening, 8 p. m., at Socialist Temple, 129 S. Western Ave. Secy, Mrs. D. H. Daly, 461 S. Western Ave. Organizer J. Gillepie, 613 Warren Av. Phone 3671.

FOURTEENTH WARD—Every Friday at 8 p. m. at Socialist Temple, 129 S. Western Ave. Secy, Harry Stoker, 73 Austin Ave.

FIFTEENTH WARD—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at North Rockwell Street. Secretary, F. H. Kuchebek, 608 N. Winchester Ave.

SIXTEENTH WARD—Every 1st and 3rd Friday, Scholten's Hall, Ashland and Milwaukee Ave. Secretary, O. Bensch, 146 N. Wood St.

SEVENTEENTH WARD—Aurora Hall, Huron st. and Milwaukee ave.; secretary, A. M. Kish, 61 N. Wood st.

EIGHTEENTH WARD—1st and 3rd Wednesday at 47 W. Madison street; secretary John Gillepie, 677 W. Madison street.

TWENTIETH WARD—Every Thursday at Socialist Temple, 129 S. Western ave. Secretary, James G. Smith, 413 W. Madison street.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD—Every 1st and 3rd Monday, 8 p. m., 121 North Clark St. Secretary, R. Morris, 25 N. Clark St.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD—Every 1st and 3rd Monday in the month at 14 Clybourn Ave.; Sec. Chas. Sand, 342 Wells Street.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD—Meets first and third Monday, 8 p. m., at 604 Sedgwick street. R. Holthausen Jr., secretary.

TWENTY-FOURTH—Every 1st and 3rd Thursday at N. W. corner Southport avenue and Diversey Blvd.; secretary, E. O. Knaus, 91 Lincoln Ave.

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD—Every 1st and 3rd Tuesday, 8 p. m., at Prichard Hall, 1708 Diversey Boulevard. Secretary, Ruth Dick Hall, 1977 Armitage Avenue.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD BRANCH—Meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesday at Corner Belknap and Leavitt Sts. Secretary, Chas. L. Jensen, 127 Otto Street.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 3—AVONDALE—Meets every first and third Friday at 1713 N. Kedzie Ave. corner Hurry Ave. Secretary, Henry Schaub, 465 W. Wellington St.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD NO. 2—Irving Park—Meets every 1st and 3rd Saturday evening at 715 Irving Park Boulevard. O. F. Gishmar, Secretary, 2545 Montross Avenue.

TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD, No. 3—CRAGIN—Every first and third Tuesday, Lincoln's Hall, 1019 N. 51st Ave. Secretary, George Jensen, 224 St. Paul Ave.

TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD NO. 4—Meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday, at 8 o'clock, at 223 S. Francisco Av. Fred Whammond, Secretary, 114 N. Whipple Street.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 5—SWEDISH SETTLEMENT—Secretary Fred Whammond, 114 N. Whipple Street.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD NO. 6—HELMONA—Meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday evening, 8 o'clock, at Hamilton Hall, 123 Armitage Ave. corner Hamilton Ave. C. D. Rogers, Secretary, 541 N. 1st Ave.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD NO. 7—HANNEN PARK—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday, 8 p. m., at 1281 Grand Ave. Wm. Klemm, Secretary, 1128 E. 17th Ave.

TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD—Every Friday at Headquarters, Socialist Educational Hall, Armitage and Milwaukee Aves. Secy, O. E. Jorgensen, 1285 North Washington Ave.

THIRTIETH WARD—Secretary, P. W. Fisher, 424 Westworth Avenue.

THIRTY-FIRST WARD—Every 2nd and 4th Friday at Lundquist's Hall, 41st and Morgan Streets. Secretary, Chas. Whitman, 616 Aberdeen St. Organizer, M. Nelson, 641 Aberdeen St.

THIRTY-SECOND WARD—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday, 8 p. m., at 723 1/2 St. Secretary, Lillie M. Porberg, 610 Halsted St. Organizer, G. Anderson, 713 Marshall Ave.

THIRTY-THIRD WARD—Every second fourth Wednesday evening at 1124 street and Michigan Avenue; Secretary, G. F. Danne, 1127 1/2 St. Organizer, H. DeRoe, 64 West 1124 Street.

THIRTY-FOURTH WARD BRANCH—Meets every 1st and 3rd Friday at 2240 Harrison Street. Secy, H. G. Lowater, 2240 Harrison Street.

THIRTY-FIFTH WARD, No. 1—Secretary, J. M. Crook, 124 N. 1st Ave.

THIRTY-FIFTH, No. 2, Public lecture and entertainment the first and third Thursday each month at Lincoln's Hall, 48th Ave. and Lake St. John M. Cook, Secy., 124 N. 1st Ave.

GERMAN BRANCHES.

KARL MARX CLUB—Every second and fourth Monday evenings at 800 Larrabee street, near North Avenue; Secretary, John Vogt, 129 Garfield Ave.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE Meets every Monday at Workers' Call office, 26 N. Clark street. M. H. Taft, secretary, 26 N. Clark street.

EIGHTH WARD GERMAN CLUB—Every first and third Friday evenings at 2150 South Chicago Avenue; Secretary, Ferdinand Jahnke, 1911 Ave. K.

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POLISH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Meets every Monday at Polish headquarters, 404 Noble street. Secretary, F. Gieziarski, 404 Noble street.

SEVENTEENTH WARD BRANCH—Every Saturday at 64 Noble street; Secretary, M. Fleck, 64 Noble street.

EIGHTH WARD BRANCH—Every Sunday, 3 p. m., at Prokop's Hall, 5th street and Superior Avenue; Secretary, P. Rodzinski, 707 Market Ave.

TENTH WARD BRANCH—Every Saturday evening at Pulaski's Hall, 12th street and Ashland Avenue; Secretary, K. Kosturak, 617 W. 24th Street.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD BRANCH—Every first and third evening, Kosciuszko Hall, 4th and Wood streets.

LADIES' BRANCH—Every first Sunday at 811 1st place; Secretary, Mrs. R. Polick, 811 1st place.

SOUTH-WEST GERMAN BRANCH—No. 1—Secretary, M. Tubing, 1901 S. Leavitt st.

SOUTH-WEST GERMAN BRANCH—No. 2 (Wilhelm Liebknecht Club)—Secretary, R. Fusch, 704 W. 12th St.

EDUCATIONAL CLUBS.

SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at 1009 Milwaukee Ave. in rear. Secretary, A. Liebknecht, 148 Wilmet Ave.

THE NORTH SIDE SPEAKERS CLUB—Meets every Tuesday evening at 121 N. Clark St. Basement, at 8 p. m. All North Side Comrades should attend.

NORTH SIDE SPEAKERS CLUB No. 1—Meets every Friday eve 8 p. m., at 1705 Diversey Blvd. near Clark Street. Lake View. Comrades should attend.

LABELL POLITICAL AND EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Lectures and reading rooms at 608 S. Halsted street; meetings every Friday night.

SOCIALIST BRICKLAYERS' EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Meets every Saturday, 8 p. m., at Socialist Temple, 129 S. Western Ave. Secy, P. F. Farber, Secy., 1624 W. Superior St.

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A DEBATE.

Socialism vs. Municipal Ownership. W. Saunders vs. Dr. R. P. Day. At Socialist Hall, 743 W. 61st. Sunday Dec. 1st 8 p. m.

Notice.

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In order to keep the sub. card account straightened out and settled up to date, the Committee has found it necessary to place a time limit on all cards issued. Those now out are limited to December 1st. Comrades having cards they have not disposed of can exchange them at their Branches for cards good to January 1st.

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Debate at Mueller's Hall.

Relative Merits of Socialism and Anarchism Presented to Audience of Eight Hundred. Points Made by Both Speakers Liberally Applauded. Good Order Prevails Throughout the Meeting. Audience Intensely Interested in the Arguments. A Summary of the Debate.

Socialism vs. Anarchy, the debate which has been advertised for several weeks past in our columns, drew on last Thursday evening an audience of about 800 persons to Mueller's Hall on Sedgwick and North avenues, to hear the principals in the controversy, Abraham Isaak, editor of "Free Society," and A. M. Simons of the International Socialist Review, present their respective sides of the discussion.

In the absence of Clarence S. Darrow, who had agreed to act as chairman, but whom "circumstances" prevented from being present, Mr. T. P. Quinn was selected to act in that capacity, and about 8:30, after a few preliminary announcements, introduced the debaters and acquainted the audience with the time arrangement: agreed on, Simons (for Socialism) was to open the debate with a 20-minute address, followed by his opponent for a like period of time; twenty minutes each in rebuttal; and ten minutes each in conclusion, Isaak to close the debate, which was thus to occupy two hours.

In opening the discussion, Simons stated the question at issue as follows: "Which of the two philosophies, Anarchy or Socialism, offers the best explanation of social phenomena and provides the best plan of action for the abolition of the evils of present society?" His opponent assenting to this statement, the speaker went on to define Socialism as based on economic determinism, or as stated by Marx and Engels, that in every historical epoch, the prevailing mode of economic production and exchange, and the social organization necessarily following from it, form the basis from which is built up, and from which alone can be explained the political and intellectual history of that epoch.

The speaker then explained this economic determinism by illustrations from nomadic, feudal and capitalist society. He then stated that this philosophy was antagonized by idealism, which regarded all history as but the evolution of ideas, and held such abstractions as justice, truth, etc., as being absolute and eternal, insisting that society must be bent to fit these ideas. This philosophy, he asserted, took no account of social evil, law, and necessarily led to confusion and utopianism and the production of dreamers. Anarchists, he declared, accepted this philosophy, and revived the old theological dogmas, the fixed categories of good and evil, right and wrong, and the individualistic conceptions of the past century, such as the talk of natural rights, inalienable and eternal, etc. He quoted from modern anarchist writers such as Grave, Malato, and others. All anarchist literature, Free Society included, based its philosophy on these conceptions, which led inevitably to such ridiculous and impotent conclusions, whereas Socialism, being based upon material facts, in its study of society regarded dreams as unimportant and therefore reached practical conclusions, which were being constantly verified by evolution.

Whatever plans of action anarchism therefore evolved, were necessarily puerile and impracticable. He classified them under two forms, negative and positive. The first advocated such passive action as the refusal of military service, jury duty, payment of taxes, all of which he declared were doctrines which the bourgeois observed as faithfully as possible. He ridiculed the idea of the working classes refusing to pay taxes when capitalism had stripped them of all property, while the refusal of military service, even if practicable, required the organization which anarchism declares unnecessary.

Under positive action he fastened the formation of colonies, encouragement of trades unions and Co-operatives, and other exploded petty bourgeois reforms which the passing of every day makes more impracticable as revolutionary factors. Socialists, on the contrary, used these things intelligently. Anarchism, also postulated vague and indefinite suggestions of reform in education, propaganda in the country, without any clear specification of any sort. He cited various anarchist writers in support of these assertions.

The so-called revolutionary measures proposed by anarchism were equally impossible and absurd. The general strike and the idea of a universal armed uprising he characterized as too idiotic for discussion, as they not only grow less possible each day, but actually require an elaborate authoritarian organization which is mooted in any and every form by anarchism.

He concluded that when these silly and ridiculous conceptions were eliminated, but one thing was left, viz. Terrorism—individual warfare—assassination, which was the only logical result of the acceptance of the philosophy of anarchism. He quoted liberally from anarchist literature to show that this position was generally accepted, and in conclusion asked his opponent if he was prepared to justify assassination or did he propose to show that it was not the logical conclusion from anarchism.

The champion of anarchism then took the floor, and after asking the indulgence of the audience, announced that being his first appearance in debate, he began with a vigorous attack upon Socialism. He characterized Socialism as declaring that Anarchy was dead, and asking why in such case they had it as an object of attack. He then insisted he was a Socialist, a real Socialist, and that the members of Socialist political parties had no pains in the same.

Since the days of Robert Owen he declared that the revolutionary character of the working class had diminished, that the two and a half million Socialists in Germany were State Socialists, which in reality meant State Capitalists—authoritarians; that authority was the evil that power always tends to develop and increase, that in the transition from chief to king, the evil began by giving the chief the best of everything obtainable, and so increasing his power—that the government resulting from this development of power was not instituted to protect the property of the subjects but of the chiefs.

Socialism he declared meant fatalism, anarchism proclaimed liberty to all mankind. He admitted the economic factor, but only regarded it as partial and limited. The only point where anarchism and Socialism agreed was upon the abolition of private property, but whereas Socialism wished to preserve government, Anarchism would destroy it. Government was the evil. It was impossible to govern men without deceiving them. The power of government rested on fraud and ignorance, and freedom was therefore only possible through the abolition of government.

He then quoted Kautsky to show that the wage system was compatible with a Socialist society, that workmen would have no choice of occupation under Socialism and that they have more freedom in that respect now. He quoted Liebknecht to show that political action meant compromise, and stated that the German Socialist deputies were middle class reformers who wasted their time by quibbling over matters which had no interest for the workers or which they should have opposed in toto. That therefore the Socialist workmen of Germany were being deceived and defrauded through their acceptance of political action as a means of emancipation. Revolutions were necessary only because constitutions do not grow. Anarchist ideals could only be realized by showing government as an exploded ideal. Anarchism taught the individual to resist tyranny by asserting his manhood, by showing that emancipation cannot come through participating in government or using the ballot box as the Socialist tactics dictate. Intelligence, not the ballot box, was the factor, bloodshed was a mere incident in the revolution, progress was not made by voting; people did not vote as to whether they would accept inventions or not. The class struggle was not a political struggle. Marx himself denied that it was, therefore Socialist tactics stood condemned.

Twenty minutes for rebuttal from Simons, who opened by objecting to the dream picture of State Socialism drawn by his opponent; that if he wanted to dream he should select his own brand of opium. He showed that this State Socialism existed nowhere, but in the minds of dreamers and cited quotations from Engels, Liebknecht, Dühring and Vandervelde four modern Socialist writers, to show how Socialism regarded the "State" in the future. His opponent had wasted a lot of time in telling what things should be done, but utterly neglected to tell how. Government must be abolished. Good; but to abolish government it is necessary to get hold of it, necessary to wrench the power from the hands of those who now use it as an instrument in their own interests, and this could only be accomplished by united political action on the part of the working class.

His opponent had spoken of the strength of revolutionary ideas in Owen's time, but it was a notorious fact that Owen appealed not to the working class but to the bourgeois; that Owen was a dreamer of dreams like the modern anarchist of today. Socialism was in accord with evolution. It recognized that authority had an economic basis, that it will die out under collectivism, that the material interests of the laborers must and does urge them to intelligent action, as instanced by its appearance as the political expression of the aspirations of the working class in every capitalist nation on earth. He asserted that anarchism had added nothing to the economic thought of the world, that the term Anarchist Communist merely described an impossible hybrid—that as a term it was meaningless. That assassination was the only reality left to anarchism, and it now devolved upon his opponent to either justify or repudiate it.

In his twenty minute rejoinder Isaak replied that assassination could no more be dodged than lightning—it was inevitable. Caligula he said was a Socialist for eight years, but Caligula was a better man than the speaker, for the sight of misery and injustice gave him the courage to strike at what he thought was the cause of the evil, and this courage he (the speaker) lacked. He could write articles about it, but Caligula took action, whether rightly or wrongly he would not say, but he would not condemn him. He challenged the Socialists to show a case where voting ever changed anything. It never did throughout all history, and it never can. The American revolution was not put to a vote—had it been there would have been no revolution, for the majority would have sided with King George. Socialism led to its own tactical because opportunism existed in its political action but was denied. He quoted Bernstein in support of this and cited the "Anarchist Manifesto" of 1894, which declared that the Socialists were "Nothing," "But," were the Socialists.

"We are going to do something." "Good," replied the anarchist, "so are we."

Ten minutes were allowed Simons, who began by stating that he had forced his opponent, who had rejected economic determinism as fatalism, to fall back on a still more absolute fatalism in order to explain assassination. He showed that an investigation in Cleveland proved beyond all doubt that Caligula was not only not a Socialist, but had been a Republican for years, that he had voted at Republican primaries in Cleveland, and that the transition from capitalist politics to anarchist tactics was extremely easy. That assassination was a logical result of the failure of anarchism to evolve an intelligent line of action to be pursued.

He declared that the presence of immediate demands abated no hope of the complete revolutionary character of the Socialist program; that nothing was changed in the past by voting, merely because majority rule was recent, that it was a distinctive feature of modern capitalism. Socialism, he concluded, gave the only practical solution of the question—that the working class must capture the powers of government and that the use of the ballot was at present the most expedient means to that end. Anarchism must ever remain a dream—it can only express itself negatively in idiotic quiescence, positively in ridiculous demands for petty bourgeois reforms, or if carried to its logical extreme, assassination and private warfare. His opponent had deliberately falsified Marx and Engels in order to prove alleged assertions, he had quoted from writers who are not recognized as Socialists, and even then had failed to reply when these misrepresentations were brought to his notice. In conclusion the speaker urged his hearers to

work unitedly for the emancipation of their class through the ballot of the Socialist Party. The debate was closed by Isaak with a ten minute address in which he claimed that no philosophy has anything to do with assassination more than with voting. When misery is recognized some one will strike at what he believes to be the cause of it. Anarchist tactics would yet work out liberty for the human race. Socialist tactics were bound to fail because the working class are now and always have been in the majority, but were powerless because they recognized government. He then cited several instances of individual anarchists refusing military service in the French army and escaping because the authorities dare not punish them for fear of after consequences. The speaker was in the midst of a reference to Millerand, the French cabinet minister, when the time limit for the debate expired.

Both speakers were liberally applauded during the course of the debate, although the Socialists evidently preponderated in numbers. Points made by both were quickly perceived by the adherents of each side, and due recognition was not withheld. Deep to the reports which appeared in the daily press (with which we shall deal in another column) the meeting was conducted with perfect order at all times. During the controversy on assassination there were a few hisses heard throughout the hall, but beyond this harmless expression of disapproval nothing further was noticeable. Whether the anarchist portion of the audience will hold the reporters responsible for the fanciful accounts of the meeting which appeared in the press next day, we cannot say, but we Socialists at least will be quite ready to find an excuse for them in material interests. They can only live by getting acceptable copy, and a Socialist meeting without "wild scenes of disorder" the poor fellows have learned through experience, is not worth reporting from a financial point of view. It would be too much to expect of the capitalist press to give a truthful report of an affair of this sort, an admission that apparently supports the anarchist contention that governments must deceive the people, if one is content to ignore the economic reasons which make falsehood of this sort necessary.

It is unnecessary to say anything further about the debate, as those present will judge according to their particular standpoint. It only remains to say that such side was ably presented by the principals, and listened to most attentively by the audience who were certainly furnished with ample material for future reflection.

One Way to Help the Workers' Call.

This is a way that costs you nothing and it is very simple. Buy your food at the Socialist Co-operative. One-eighth of the profit goes to Socialism, and as long as the Workers' Call needs it the money will be put there. Of the remaining profit another eighth goes to the reserve fund of the Co-operative, and the other three-fourths goes back to you. That is an easy way to save up money for helping the work along in other ways.

"Social Justice"

This publication will be resumed as a 32 page magazine. All subscribers should send in their correct addresses at once to Fred K. Strickland, 97 N. Kedzie avenue, Chicago. They will receive as many copies of the new series as was due them of the old series.

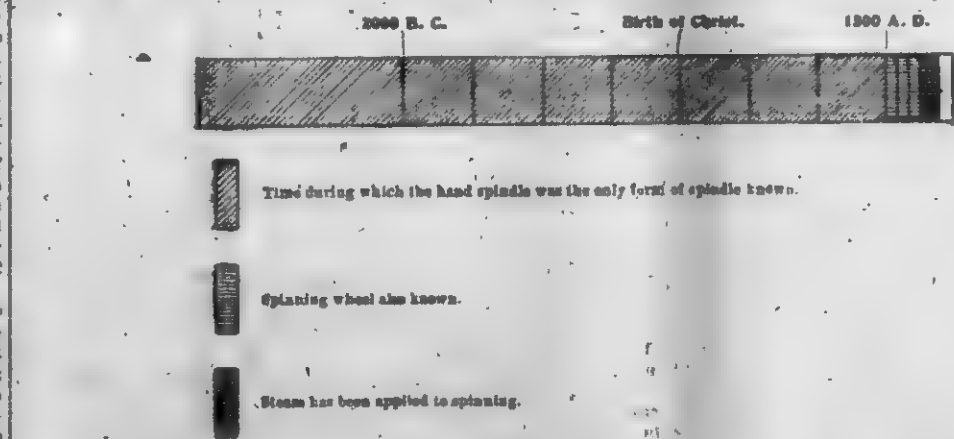
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A Collection of Primitive Tools of Handicraft Showing the Evolution of Industrial Processes with Illustrative Charts, etc.

The Labor Museum of Hull House has just issued a most interesting report.

This museum aims to gather material illustrating the processes of production from the most primitive times. The earliest forms of tools are shown, and it is an interesting point which is brought out in the report that it was always possible to find in the vicinity of the museum people who were still accustomed to producing in this primitive form. The writer of the report, however, seems wholly to miss the point that this shows a terrible social waste of life, in that the knowledge of the improved methods of production has failed to reach so large a portion of the population.

Perhaps the most striking thing in the report is the chart which is given below showing the thousands of years during which society was slowly learning to use the most crude of tools, and the comparatively short time in comparison that steam has taken to revolutionize the whole face of society.



Concerning this chart and the lectures which were given at the museum, the report says:

"It was startling in its revelation of the length of time the stick spindle was used, compared with the more recent spinning wheel, and the infinitesimal time during which steam has been applied to spinning. Beginning with 2,000 B.C. the straight spindle was used to produce all the spun clothing used by mankind for more than three thousand years, and not until 1,500 A.D. was the spinning wheel introduced into Europe. The European spinning wheel was used but a little more than two and one-half centuries when steam was first bunglingly applied to textile manufacture,

SOCIALIST CO-OPERATIVE.

Notice of Special Meeting to be Held December 20th to Discuss Proposed Amendments.

In accordance with a petition of ten per cent of the members, as provided by the by-laws, the directors of the Socialist Co-operative of Chicago, hereby call a special meeting of the membership of the Association to be held at the Socialist Temple, on Saturday evening, December 29th, 1901, at 8 p. m., for the purpose of voting upon the following amendments to the by-laws and electing a building committee as provided by the proposed amendments.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS.
Resolved, That Section 3 of the by-laws shall be amended to read as follows:

MEMBERSHIP.
Any member of the Socialist Party may become an active member of the

coming in the latter half of the eighteenth century.

"Many of the Italian women who came to the museum had never seen spinning wheels, and looked upon them as a new and wonderful invention. The chart shows that steam has been applied to textile manufacturing but a short space in the long line of 3,500 years. Even then it is confined to certain countries of Europe and America, with spots in Asia and on the coast of Africa. A world map, exhibiting the places in which the straight spindle and the spinning wheel still survive, was a matter of unfeeling interest to the visitors of the museum."

"Of necessity, it was difficult to use chart to more than indicate the periods of adjustment which accompanied the changes in industrial methods; and although the times of transition were comparatively short, they were big with suffering. An attempt was made to fill out by the interpretation of literature that period when steam was first

applied to the manufacture of textiles.

Perhaps the most striking picture is that drawn by Hauptmann in his drama of "The Weavers." An interesting lecture was given upon the Industrial Revolution in England, and the appalling conditions throughout the weaving districts of the North, which resulted from the hasty gathering of the weavers into the new towns, also the regulation of those conditions as the code of factory legislation was slowly developed. The rise of trade unionism among textile workers was also traced, and their connection with the British labor movement. The lectures in the museum found it easy, indeed almost inevitable, to pass from the historical

applied to the manufacture of textiles. Perhaps the most striking picture is that drawn by Hauptmann in his drama of "The Weavers." An interesting lecture was given upon the Industrial Revolution in England, and the appalling conditions throughout the weaving districts of the North, which resulted from the hasty gathering of the weavers into the new towns, also the regulation of those conditions as the code of factory legislation was slowly developed. The rise of trade unionism among textile workers was also traced, and their connection with the British labor movement. The lectures in the museum found it easy, indeed almost inevitable, to pass from the historical

Here the report leaves the workers with no suggestion of future evolution, no idea of the possibilities which come to the human race by this recent victorious conclusion of the fight of man against nature. The Socialist, however, can easily point the moral, and show that the marvelous and productive increase in productive power for the first time makes human suffering wholly unnecessary.

A few copies of this report, richly illustrated, have been given to the Workers' Call, and may be had free by anyone who will call at this office for them.

tion of a building to be known as the Socialist Temple, and to be the property of the Socialist Co-operative of Chicago. It shall also be the duty of this committee to purchase a suitable piece of land for said building and to supervise the construction of the building. They shall serve until the annual meeting of the Socialist Co-operative, but any member of the committee may be removed by a majority vote of the membership of the Co-operative at any special meeting. In case of a vacancy occurring, it may be filled by the Board of Directors.

It is desired that every member of the Socialist Party in Chicago who is interested in the building of the Socialist Temple and wishes a voice in its management, become a member of the Socialist Co-operative before December 29th. Membership subscriptions may be left with the manager at the Socialist Temple, any evening between seven and nine, or with the treasurer, Charles M. Kerr, at his office, 14 Fifth avenue, between 8 a. m. and 6:30 p. m.

Rent Interest and Profit.

Extracts from Lectures Delivered Before School of Social Economy by Mrs. May Wood Simons.

General treatises on economics usually contain at least two divisions of the subject, that of production and of distribution. According to the most common acceptance of the term, production means the creating of utilities—utilities being used in the sense of the power to satisfy wants. Men cannot create new MATTER, but they can take the matter about them and put into such a condition as to form new material, or into such a form or place as at such a time that it will meet the demands of some human want.

This process of securing new materials, as when the farmer sows the grain and thus uses the matter and force of nature to form more grain, and of putting things into the form and the place and at a convenient time, is known as production. This division has from the first occupied the attention of economists, and they have divided the production into three—the land, labor and capital.

Distribution on the other hand is not concerned as the name might seem to imply, in the moving of goods from place to place, but with the division of the results of production between the different factors. Hence arise the terms, wages, the reward of labor; rent, the return to land; and interest and profit, the portion that goes to capital.

It must be noticed that the Physiocrats had no theory of distribution and Adam Smith gave little attention to it. The reason is plain. Great and new productive forces were beginning to make themselves felt when Smith wrote. He turned his attention wholly to these new productive forces and wrote principally on how nations were to increase their wealth. The question of the division of the products had not assumed as yet any great importance. All eyes were fixed on the wonderful new agents that furthered production. Today, on the other hand, the problem of distribution is occupying well nigh the whole attention of economists.

In primitive times the organization of society was such that the three factors in production were united for the most part in the hands of one person.

The same man owned the land, labor and capital. Hence there was then no problem of distribution.

When production took the form of village communities, there was collective ownership of the land and tools, and the produce was divided according to certain rules and customs.

Under the guild system the master owned the raw material and tools, the capital. He managed the business and worked with his own hands. From the produce he supported his apprentices and paid his journeymen. The whole system was regulated by governmental supervision.

The past century, however, saw industry completely revolutionized. The laborer was now not only landless but without tools as well. He possessed nothing but his labor power. Labor was thus separated entirely from capital, so that in production one class provided labor, another capital and land.

Land being the first source from which the ruling class drew a return, we will consider that. In early times land was generally common property. Later it became private property, and individuals or the state have since then secured a return for the use of land which they call rent. Rent in this sense is for the use of land only and must not be confused with the so-called rent of houses, etc.

The most extensive treatise on rent in the English language, and at the same time the most far-reaching in its effects, is no doubt David Ricardo's work. He defines rent as "that portion of the produce of the earth which is paid to the landlord for the use of the original and indestructible powers of the soil." He sums up his doctrine as follows: "It is only because land is not unlimited in quantity and uniform in quality, and because in the progress of population land of an inferior quality or less advantageously situated, is called into cultivation that rent is ever paid for the use of it." In other words, he attributes all rent to the original differences of soil. This is practically the position taken by J. B. Mill and a large number of today's economists.

We come now to the return to capital in the form of interest and profit. There is no little confusion between economists as to where the line between these two shall be drawn. It is now conceded by many that a term, gross profit, should cover both interest and pure profit, but that interest is the return on capital invested, whether that capital be loaned or used in business by the owner, and that pure profits are the returns that come to a business through the superior managing abilities of the manager, entrepreneur.

How then, is interest on the return to capital determined?

Still another theory of capital is given by Edwin Barrow, in his "Positive Theory of Capital." He says: "In the previous book I tried to show and account for the natural difference that exists between the value of present and the value of future goods. I have now to show that this difference of value is the source and origin of all interest on capital." That is, he would say that a man will not give one hundred dollars' worth of goods for one hundred dollars' worth of goods to be received hereafter.

Pure profits the economists tell us

Progress of the Trusts

Never since the world began has the wit of man hit on any other device for making money which would compare with the modern formation of trusts. And the trick consists in issuing enormous quantities of watered stocks to pay interest on which the workers are being taxed. As this is one of the most striking features of the formation of trusts now going on, Socialists should watch it and continually bear it in mind. A notable instance of this kind is the Steel (Great) trust.

The trust was formed last March, after the laws of New Jersey had been modified to suit the incorporators. Originally it had a capital of \$1,154,000, consisting of \$24,000,000 of bonds, and \$25,000,000 of common and preferred stock. These securities were issuable in exchange, at rates agreed upon, for the \$73,971,071 of securities of the eight companies first absorbed, and for \$25,000,000 in cash put up by the magnates.

A few weeks later the American Bridge Company (capital \$30,427,000 each of common and preferred stocks) and the Lake Superior Consolidated Iron Mines (capital \$29,541,000) were absorbed, and \$70,000,000 of preferred, and \$72,435,000 of common stock of the new company were issued in exchange for old stocks.

The new capitalization was thus increased to \$1,214,527,000, though adding no visible assets or real wealth to the original company to take the place of wind and water. It has been estimated by competent authorities that the \$24,000,000 bonds of the new trust probably cover the actual assets, aside from values due to monopoly power. Thus it appears that this great trust is capitalized for more than four times the actual cost of all the different plants it has absorbed. And during the first six months of its existence, notwithstanding the great strike of the iron workers, which appears to have hurt it very little, it earned enough money to pay good dividends on all this stock, and there is a good prospect that it will continue to do so.

In July, 1900, the Department of Labor at Washington issued a bulletin on "Trusts and Industrial Combinations," compiled by Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks. In that bulletin Prof. Jenks gives details of fifteen trust combinations whose plants he shows could be reproduced for 65 per cent of their capitalization, and he says: "It is probable, also, that the establishments reporting do not represent, on the whole, the most speculative of the larger combinations whose securities are placed on the market, and that in consequence the result shown here is much more favorable as regards stock watering than the average of industrial deals in on the stock exchange." Thus Prof. Jenks states that while these plants are capitalized for over twice their actual value, most of the individuals dealt in on the stock exchange are capitalized for much more than that.

An example of excessive capitalization is afforded in the Central Pacific Railroad, which is capitalized at \$147,124 per mile. It was principally built with subsidies from the government, and cost the original owners very little. The railroads of the country as a whole are capitalized for three or four times what it actually cost to build them.

In January, 1900, the American News

tions of the paper trust, then recently formed, and stating that the trust was capitalized for \$55,000,000, while all its plants could be reproduced for \$11,000,000. Thus, this trust is capitalized for almost four times the actual cost of value of its plant.

Facts like these might be multiplied indefinitely, but the point to which we now desire to call attention is that the great mass of "securities" dealt in on the stock exchanges, and to pay interest on which the working class is being "lured," is made up principally of water. It is probably safe to say that these securities, as a whole, are watered to three or four times their actual value, and every dollar which goes to pay either the principal or interest on these securities is earned by the sweat of some working man's brow.

To intelligent working men who have never been able to acquire a dollar except by actual work, and who find their labor closely watched so that they are docked for every hour of idleness, it must be an interesting sight to see these financiers manufacture hundreds of millions of dollars worth of fictitious "securities," and then bind them as a burden on the back of labor. And so the rich acquire fabulous fortunes without labor, and the poor work hard and see their earnings slip away from them. This is one of the ways in which the great wealth is acquired which is being squandered in luxury, as in the case recently reported, of Mrs. Bradley Martin, who has spent \$1,500,000 on a necklace, while thousands of women by the hardest labor can get barely enough to hold soul and body together. J. B. B.

LOCAL PARTY NOTES

NORTH SIDE.

The last Sunday meeting at Senefelder Hall, 445 Wells street, was a success although the attendance was small; quite a lot of literature was disposed of, and a splendid address, which was appreciated by close attendance, was delivered by Comrade May Walden Kerr. A good collection was taken up and a new member added.

TEMPLE NOTES.

On Wednesday, December 12, Comrade Brennan gave us a good talk on "Modern Slavery." Discussion followed.

Thursday, December 13th, Mrs. Woodman gave a talk at the ladies' meeting, but as most of them were at the North Side debate, the attendance was small. Sunday, December 16th, Dr. Bayard Holmes delivered a lecture on the subject "How to Live." Some of the comrades who did not know our rules desired discussion, but as our Sunday meeting is a meeting mostly of whole families and we rarely get through before 10 o'clock with regular program, the Temple committee have thought it advisable not to have discussion at Sunday night meetings, but we invite it at all other meetings of the week.

Saturday, December 15th the Socialist Dramatic club will give a performance. If you miss this you'll be mad with yourself.

Sunday, December 16th, Comrade Strickland will speak, 8 p. m. Comrade A. M. Simons will talk to the afternoon school.

Wednesday, December 19th, Comrade Belyin will speak on Thursday, the 19th, Mrs. Wentworth.

At its last business meeting the First Ward Branch appointed four committees—lecture, advertising, house, and visiting—to have charge of the work in the ward for the winter, also a literary agent.

Next Sunday (16th) Comrade Simons will speak at the Branch Hall at 445 North Rockwell street at 1 o'clock. Comrade Strickland will speak at the same place on Monday evening, Dec.

Twenty Eighth Ward.

Notwithstanding the bad weather a good sized crowd gathered at Socialist Educational Hall to hear Comrade Pimons speak. At the close of the lecture criticism was invited, but those who are famous for their abnormally developed bump of intellectual combativeness, were conspicuous by their silence. Songs were sung to the piano accompaniment, and the spirit of true comradeship reigned supreme.

A Christmas festival will be held on December 25th, and judging from the talk of the committee in charge, something grand will take place. Bi-weekly lectures will begin Wednesday, January 9th, and continue until the spring election.

SOUTH SIDE.

The South Side entertainment which will be given on December 15th at headquarters, 751 W. 53d street, will contain many unique features, amongst which will be an auction of good things to eat. Each lady will bring a basket holding lunch for two people which may be decorated to suit her own taste and convenience, and which will contain a card bearing her name. The baskets will be auctioned off to the highest bidder who will share the lunch with the person who furnished it.

Coffee will be provided extra. Let every one who can either furnish a basket or buy one come and help every one else have a good time. Sociability helps socialism.

A. RASMUSSEN, Organizer.

The third annual entertainment and ball given by the 33rd ward branch of the socialist party for the benefit of the propaganda fund will take place at Kensington Tavern Hall at 241 W. 34th street, on Saturday, Dec. 24, 1901, commencing at 8 p. m. The J. Morgan will preside on "The Revolution of 1776, its Disgraces and Consequences" and Professor Untermyer will deliver an address on Capitalism and Socialism. Tickets 50 cents a couple.

SOCIALIST PARTY OF CHICAGO.

Branch Directory.

COMMITTEES.

ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE, South Side—Sec. Paul Pierce, 647 Rhodes Ave. Fin. Sec. E. Richter, 1436 Ellis Ave. Division Org. Arnold Blumenson, 5116 Loomis Street.

THE NORTH DIVISION ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE meets every Saturday, 7 p. m. at 113 N. Clark St. Secretary G. A. Harold, 26 N. Clark Street.

GENERAL COMMITTEE meets first Saturday of every month at Schiller Hall, 3rd floor, Schiller Bldg., 188 E. Randolph street. M. H. Taft, secretary, 24 N. Clark street.

The following directory announces only the business meetings of the various branches. All agitation meetings will be announced in the "List of Meetings," which will be found on the first page of every issue of The Workers' Call.

FIRST AND SECOND WARDS—Meet every Friday, 8 p. m. at 214 Wabash ave. (store). Secretary, Rice Washburn, 115 East 22nd street. Organizer, Peter Rast, 1765 Wabash ave.

THIRD WARD—Headquarters, 335 S. State street; meets every Monday at 8 p. m.; secretary, E. E. Tomason, 339 State street. Organizer, Louis Daigard, 3705 State street.

FOURTH WARD—Meets every 2d and 4th Monday night at 325 S. Halsted. Luxembourg Hall, Sec. Joe Trentz, 35 E. Twenty-second place. Organizer, E. Driesvogl, 310 Halsted st.

FIFTH WARD—Meets every second and fourth Monday at 320 Archer Ave. Secretary and Organizer, Mrs. A. M. Flinterboch, 230 Archer Ave.

SIXTH WARD—Meets first and third Monday nights at 410 E. 43d street. Secretary M. Kleminger, 614 Lake ave. Organizer, A. J. Nielsen, 345 E. 43d street.

SEVENTH WARD—Meets every second and fourth Friday evenings at 8 o'clock, at 445 E. 3rd street. Secy, M. H. Kleminger, 614 Lake ave. Organizer, Paul Pierce, 647 Rhodes Ave.

EIGHTH WARD—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 8 o'clock, at 125, 10th Street, corner Buffalo Avenue. T. J. Vind, Secretary, 125 10th Street.

NINTH, TENTH AND NINETEENTH WARDS—Meet every 1st and 3rd Monday at Porges' Hall, Jefferson and Maxwell Streets; Secretary, Mary E. Colleen, Hull House, 125 S. Halsted St.

ELEVENTH WARD—Every 1st and 3rd Friday at Josephine Hall, cor. 3rd street and Paulina street. Robert Plotter, 400 Washburne ave.

TWELFTH WARD—Meets every Tuesday evening at 8 p. m. at 323 Wabash Ave. School of Socialism every evening. Secretary O. J. Sindelar, 198 S. Albany Ave.

THIRTEENTH WARD—Every Friday evening, 8 p. m. at Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western Ave. Secy Mrs. D. M. Daly, 431 S. Western Ave. Organizer, J. Gillepie, 615 Warren Ave. Phone Serley, 641.

FOURTEENTH WARD—Every Friday at Miller Hall, southeast corner Grand and Western Aves. Secretary, Henry Blocker, 712 Austin Ave.

FIFTEENTH WARD BRANCH—Meets every Friday at 24 North Rockwell Street. Secretary, F. H. Kochenberger, 425 N. Winchester Ave.

SIXTEENTH WARD—Every 1st and 3rd Friday, Shoshonova's Hall, Ashland and Milwaukee Aves. Secretary, O. Beeslack, 346 N. Wood St.

SEVENTEENTH WARD—Aurora Hall, Huron st. and Milwaukee ave.; secretary, A. Mork, 441 N. Wood st.

EIGHTEENTH WARD—1st and 3rd third Wednesday at 477 W. Madison street; secretary John O'Halloran, 477 W. Madison street.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD—Every first and third Monday, 8 p. m. at 123 Clark St. Secretary, E. Morris, 35 N. Clark St.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD—Every first and third Monday in the month at 58 Clybourn Ave.; Sec. Chas. Sand, 341 Wells Street.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD—Meets first and third Monday, 8 p. m. at 44 Sedgwick street. E. Hothausen Jr., secretary.

TWENTY-FOURTH—Every 1st and 3rd Thursday at N. W. corner Southport avenue and Diversey Blvd.; secretary, E. G. Kraus, 381 Lincoln ave.

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD—Every first and third Tuesday, 8 p. m. at Fridham Hall, 148 Diversey Boulevard. Secretary, Ruth Dick Hall, 1707 Aldine Avenue.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD BRANCH—Meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesday at Corner Belleplaine and Leavitt Sts. Secretary, Chas. L. Jansen, 137 Otto Street.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 1—AVONDALE MEETINGS—Every first and third Friday at 177 N. Kedzie Ave., corner Berry Ave. Secretary, Henry Schuch, 625 W. Wellington St.

TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD NO. 2—Living Park—Meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesday evening at 115 Irving Park Boulevard. O. P. Gellmar, Secretary, 126 Monticello Avenue.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD, No. 3—CRAGIN—Every first and third Tuesday, Lincoln's Hall, 1211 N. 51st Ave. Secretary, George Jansen, 234 St. Paul Ave.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD NO. 4—Meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday at 8 o'clock, at 215 N. Francisco Ave. Fred Whammond, Secretary, 112 N. Whipple Street.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD NO. 5—HERMOSA—Meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock, at Kensington Hall, 125 Armitage Ave., corner Wabash Ave., O. D.

HAYDEN PARK—Meets Every 2nd and 4th Tuesday, 8 p. m., at 2341 Grand Ave. Wm. Klemmer, Secretary, 1123 N. 57th Ave.

TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD—Every Friday, at headquarters, Socialist Educational Hall, Armitage and Milwaukee Aves. Secy, O. K. Jorgensen, 1355 North Washburn Ave.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD—Meets on 1st and 3rd Friday at Lundquist's Hall, 41st and Morgan Streets. Secretary, Chas. Wietand, 614 Aberdeen St. Organizer, E. Nelson, 541 Aberdeen St.

THIRTIETH WARD—Secretary, F. W. Fisher, 421 Westworth Avenue.

THIRTY-FIRST WARD—Every 2nd and 4th Friday at Lundquist's Hall, 41st and Morgan Streets. Secretary, Chas. Wietand, 614 Aberdeen St. Organizer, E. Nelson, 541 Aberdeen St.

THIRTY-SECOND WARD—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday, 8 p. m. at 703 32nd St. Secretary, Lillie M. Forberg, 619 Halsted St. Organizer, G. Anderson, 1112 Emerald Ave.

THIRTY-THIRD WARD—Every second and fourth Wednesday evening at 1118 street and Michigan. Secretary, O. W. Danna, 1147 Ferry Ave. Organizer, E. DeBor, 64 West 110th street.

THIRTY-FOURTH WARD BRANCH—Meets every 1st and 3rd Friday at 210 Harrison St. Sec. E. G. Lowater, 224 Harrison Street.

THIRTY-FIFTH WARD, No. 1—Secretary, J. M. Crook, 304 N. 32nd ave.

THIRTY-FIFTH, No. 2 Public lecture and entertainment the first and third Thursday each month at Lindstrom's Hall, 4th Ave. and Lake St. John M. Cook, Secy, 126 N. 32nd Ave.

GERMAN BRANCHES.

KARL MARX CLUB—Every second and fourth Monday evenings at 330 Larrabee street, near North Avenue; secretary, John Vogt, 169 Garfield Ave.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meets every Monday at Workers' Call office, 24 N. Clark street. M. H. Taft, secretary, 24 N. Clark street.

EIGHTH WARD GERMAN CLUB—Every first and third Friday evenings at 919 South Chicago avenue; secretary, Ferdinand Jahnke, 10513 Ave. K.

FREDERICK ENGELS CLUB—Meets every 1st Monday of month at 1718 W. 51st St., and every 3rd Monday at 486 Archer Ave. Secretary, J. Slevens, 3415 W. 51st St.

POLISH BRANCHES.

POLISH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Meets every Monday at Polish headquarters, 484 Noble street; secretary, F. Ciembara, 484 Noble street.

SEVENTEENTH WARD BRANCH—Every Saturday at 484 Noble street; secretary, M. Plech, 484 Noble street.

EIGHTH WARD BRANCH—Every Sunday, 2 p. m., at Prokop's Hall, 54th street and Superior avenue; secretary, P. Rudzinski, 1757 Market Ave.

TENTH WARD BRANCH—Every Saturday evening at Pulaski's Hall, 193 1/2 street, and Ashland avenue; secretary, E. Kestorick, 615 W. 29th street.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD BRANCH—Every first and third evening Kosciuszko Hall, 4th and Wood streets.

LADIES' BRANCH—Every first Sunday at 823 21st place; secretary, Mrs. B. Felick, 823 21st place.

SOUTH-WEST GERMAN BRANCH—No. 1—Secretary, H. Tubessing, 1077 S. Leavitt st.

SOUTH-WEST GERMAN BRANCH—No. 2 (Wilhelm Liebknecht Club)—Secretary, R. Panch, 74 W. 15th st.

EDUCATIONAL CLUBS.

THE NORTH SIDE SPEAKERS CLUB—Meets every Tuesday evening at 123 N. Clark St. Basement, at 8 p. m. All North Side Comrades should attend.

NORTH SIDE SPEAKERS CLUB No. 2—Meets every Friday eve, 8 p. m., at 1746 Diversey Blvd., near Clark Street, Lake View. Comrades should attend.

LASALLE POLITICAL AND EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Lecture and reading room at 498 S. Halsted street; meetings every Friday night.

SOCIALIST BRICKLAYERS' EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Meets every Saturday, 8 p. m., at Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western Ave.; Secy, F. Farber, Secy, 141 W. Superior St.

LADIES' AUXILIARY—Meets every Thursday at the Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western Ave., 8 p. m. All women interested in socialism are invited to attend and become members. Interesting lectures and discussions. Mrs. D. H. Daly, Secretary, 441 South Western Avenue.

SOCIALIST MACHINISTS' EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Meets every Monday evening at 8 p. m., at the Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western Ave. Good speakers, lectures and discussions. Secretary, Guy Marshall; Treasurer, John M. Brody.

Hall Meetings.

Friday, 8 p. m. Porges' Hall, corner Maxwell and Jefferson. Speaker, E. Driesvogl.

Sunday, 3 p. m. Socialist Hall, corner Milwaukee and Armitage avenues. Speaker, T. J. Morgan.

Sunday, 3 p. m. Aurora Hall, corner Huron street and Milwaukee avenue. Speaker, W. L. Goodspeed.

Friday, December 20th, 8 p. m. Fredericks' Hall, 123 W. 23d street (near Sixt). Speaker, F. W. Knox. Discussion invited.

On Friday, December 20th, at 8 p. m., Comrade T. J. Morgan will lecture at Porges' Hall, corner Maxwell and Jefferson streets, on "Co-operation." Good speakers in Jewish will also speak upon this subject.

Comrade John Collins will speak at the Karl Marx Club, 330 Larrabee street Monday evening, December 17th, 8 p. m. Comrades are requested to attend.

Sunday, 3 p. m. Social Turner Hall, Belmont avenue and Paulina street, entrance on Paulina street, E. Untermyer and Charles Sand, speakers.

At Rockland Hall, corner 11th street and Michigan avenue, Sunday, December 15th, 3 p. m. Joe Wanhope, speaker. Subject, "The Battle of Socialism."

Don't forget that in every workingman there is possible material for making a Socialist. It can be most speedily developed by putting the party press to work.

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Dr. H. A. Frankel, DENTIST

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Special Notice to Members.

Are you hesitating for those prizes? If so, don't forget to have the cash for your sub. cards in the hands of your Ward or Division Organizer, or the Business Manager of the Workers' Call before December 1st.

In order to keep the sub. card account straightened out and settled up to date, the Committee has found it necessary to place a time limit on all cards issued. Those now out are limited to December 1st. Comrades having cards they have not disposed of can exchange them at their Branches for cards good to January 1st.

The Executive Committee, per Geo. D. Evans.

Socialist Temple

120 S. Western Ave. Phone 323 Serley. Business Agent, J. P. Larsen, 547 W. Erie Street. Jas. Lambert, 1155 Wilcox Avenue. Library Agent.

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To Night-To Night

Fun and Laughter. Come and enjoy yourself at the 2nd Entertainment given by the SOCIALIST DRAMATIC CLUB at Temple, 120 S. Western Ave. Admission 10c at the door. Children 5c.

FOR A HAPPY NEW YEAR

We all Meet At The Fourth Grand Ball

Given under the Auspices of the Socialist Educational Club

Wicker Park Large Hall

307 W. North Ave. New Years Eve. December 31st 1901. Tickets 25 cents.

NOTICE.

All Comrades holding tickets from the Socialist Sangerbund since Oct. 30, Bragg's Hall will kindly return cash on tickets to The Workers' Call office. Per Committee.

Notice. Any subscribers to the Call who are not receiving the paper regularly, are requested to give notice at once to the business manager. All cases of non-delivery will be investigated promptly and a reply given. Comrades knowing of cases of non-delivery will please report them at once.

N. B. Taft.

Notice. All Comrades having Simonsian debate tickets or money for them please turn in all moneys and tickets at once, and Oblige Fraternally THE COMMITTEE.

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Special Notice

To all Machinists living on the North Side to attend the meetings of Lake View Lodge which meets every 2d and 4th Monday nights at 1106 North Halsted St.

SOCIALIST TEMPLE, 120 S. Western Ave. Those J. Morgan will lecture every 1st and 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., on the subject of the Women's Auxiliary of the Socialist Party. First lecture Thursday, Nov. 14th. Subject Socialism.

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Something entirely new, red background, words SOCIALIST PARTY in white letters large enough to be seen, design of ruling class, the international emblem, stamped in gold. Sample by mail 10 cents. 50 cents a dozen, \$1.50 a hundred, address CHARLES H. KERR & CO., PUBLISHERS, 56 Park Ave., Chicago.

"The Worker With the Capitalist Mind" is described in our 4 page illustrated leaflet which is just the thing to give away for propaganda purposes, as with its utterance it is bound to attract attention. Send for one cent stamp for 100 copies. There are now two more out of set. Expected Socialist Magazine "The Comrade," Turn a look at its contents and pictures. Subscription one dollar a year,

THE WORKERS' CALL.

"Workingmen of all countries unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains; you have a world to gain."

THIRD YEAR.—WHOLE NO. 146.

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1901.

PRICE ONE CENT

As Capitalism Sees It

New York Journal of Commerce Declares Editorially That Trusts Lead to Socialism. Significant Admissions Which Demonstrate that the Ruling Classes Already Discern the Coming Economic Changes. Socialism Now an Appreciable Force in Politics.

It is not a new discovery that great combinations in the field of industry whose profits are dependent on the maintenance of a non-competitive and, therefore, artificial price for their product, are not exempt from the danger of failure. A more interesting question, raised by some recent developments in this line, is whether the temporary reverses of some of these combinations may not be as reasonably expected to give a new impetus to further combinations as to be the signal for their dissolution into their constituent elements. We are disposed to agree with President Bullock that financial combinations are not likely to lead to the termination of the corporate existence of the trusts, and to the resumption of independent operations by their various plants. Receiverships or eventual reorganizations would, more probably, be the accepted form of procedure, so that the enterprises now consolidated would remain under unified management, and might conceivably, include others previously independent of them. In other words, the failure of efforts to form a potential monopoly is more likely to lead to the renewal of these efforts on a larger scale than the resumption of the competitive conditions in which the combination had its origin, and which were regarded by all the parties to the combination as "wasteful," "irrational," and "self-destructive." The disasters which may overtake a number of the great monopolistic combinations might be plausibly traced to their inability to exclude effective competition, to limit production, and to fix an artificially high standard of price. In that case, safety for the future would be sought and found in making the best terms they could with other interests in the same field, and so minimizing the danger of again losing control of their market.

Meanwhile, there can be no question that the policy of consolidation is in control of the larger part of the field of manufacturing industry; that the chief railroad systems of the country have been brought under the control of a few

A READY ILLUSTRATION.

Mr. Gov. Altgeld Talks on the Control of the Press and His Speech Furnishes an Example.

It would not be very difficult to show that outside of the direct suppression of Socialist journals an inside press censorship exists which seems to be a well defined arrangement between the journalistic mouthpieces of capitalism as to the exclusion of matter which by common consent of dominant class interests is deemed objectionable. Last week we referred to an incident which occurred at the recent debate between representatives of Socialism and Anarchism at Muller's Hall, in which the advocates of the former openly taunted the press reporters with the fact that the journals which they represented dared not print his statement that Chicago was a Republic. This statement which can be easily substantiated, seems by common consent of the capitalist press to be strictly tabooed in their columns.

Another instance of the understanding which has been arrived at on this subject may be given here. Last Saturday ex-Governor Altgeld lectured on "American Ideals" before the Good Government Club of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. Carefully prepared proof sheets of his address were sent before hand to all the leading capitalist papers, all of which gave considerable space to the lecture. Here, however, is a paragraph which was omitted in every one of them. We reproduce from the advance sheets prepared for the press.

"It was first charged that Czolgosz was connected with anarchist societies and was carrying out their decrees, but this failed utterly. Then it was charged that he had heard a woman make an incendiary speech. An enterprising newspaper in Chicago managed to secure that speech and published it, and it proved to be the most harmless document imaginable, it depicted all violence. Then it was charged that he had listened to the criticisms upon the government by Mr. Bryan and his friends, and that therefore Mr. Bryan and his friends should be held responsible for the assassination of the President, but further inquiry developed the fact that CZOLGOSZ and his father were REPUBLICANS and not only had not supported Bryan but did not go to that kind of meetings; that they lived in Cleveland and VOTED THE REPUBLICAN ticket not only at the general elections but attended REPUBLICAN PRIMERIES, therefore if political speeches had anything to do with the crime, the leaders of the Republican party must be held responsible. Thus the absurdity of all this wild talk became apparent, and it also became apparent that while repressive measures may do infinite harm they will not serve the purpose that is aimed at in this

direction of the same men who dominate the iron and steel industries, and that, as a corollary to this process, the tendency to centralization has become well established in the banking business, and there has been effected a union of financial interests sufficiently large to exercise a material, if not a controlling influence on the money market. The process has gone too far to be sensibly affected by partial failures; the system has become too firmly established to admit of the supposition that it can be quickly or radically changed. It is this fact which lends great importance to the political dangers which may come in the train of a highly developed trust system. As the authority already quoted puts the case, "The billion dollar trust seems to furnish a practical demonstration of the possibility of organizing the largest industries upon a national scale, and the concentration of all the railroads into a few groups controlled by a single set of interests, is a brilliant triumph for the policy of centralization. For these achievements the trust organizers have the applause and gratitude of every Socialist. The popular discontent caused by the monopolization of one necessary of life after another, prepares the soil in a manner ideally perfect for the sowing of Socialism seed."

The last ten years has witnessed a remarkable growth of opinion favorable to the public ownership of municipal service industries. There can be no doubt that the same tendency will assert itself if thinking men ever become convinced that in manufacturing and other industries competition is impossible and monopoly inevitable. If the TWO ALTERNATIVES which will then present themselves—PUBLIC or PRIVATE MONOPOLY—IT IS NOT HARD TO PROPHESY WHICH IS THE MORE LIKELY TO COMMAND GENERAL APPROVAL.

But in taking account of the forces which are making for State Socialism, it is well to bear in mind that the fundamental principle of all Socialistic theory is that the value of a given product is determined by the amount of labor expended on it. The idea that the value of an article of merchandise expresses the relation between the desire of the purchaser and the necessity of the seller is counted by all the Socialistic writers as a patent absurdity. There being, according to their postulate, no wealth except that which is the result of manual labor devoted to material products, and the value of these products being proportioned to the average duration of the labor incorporated with them, it follows that the capital of the rich is derived from the unpaid toil of the laborer. In other words, men who work with their hands form an inferior class subject to the oppression of the privileged class of capitalists by whom they are systematically robbed of their just dues. A theory like this necessarily leads to what is known as "industrial

Not a whisper of this has ever to our knowledge appeared in the capitalist press since Comrade Max Hayes of Cleveland set the investigation on foot that resulted in disclosing the political affiliations of the President's murderer. Obviously this was not "news." It would not even pay to publish it for the purpose of ensuring denial next day. The very rumor that Czolgosz was a Republican was too dangerous to be touched, and ex-Governor Altgeld himself has evidently a fairly clear conception of the reason why. We quote again from his address:

"This commercialism objects to the searchlight of criticism and therefore seeks to control the press of the land, and to a very great extent does control it; it seeks to control the pulpit of the land and to a certain extent does control it. We have in this country about ten thousand or more banks. They are so organized that the banks in New York can get word to all the other banks inside of an hour, and the other banks can in a few minutes get word to the manufacturers, the merchants, and the men that need accommodations, and thus they are able to CONTROL the columns of the newspapers that are dependent upon advertisement and accommodation, and are able to control the action of public officials.

"There is one class of papers that are not subject to control, that is the LAT-

IN LOVING EMBRACE

"Labor and Capital" Fall Upon Each Others Necks.

AT THE N. Y. CONFERENCE

Significance of the Peace Recently Reached in New York. Socialism in the Role of "Bottleneck."

Once again that political force, the conference which is to establish permanent harmonious relations between "labor and capital" has been enacted, this time with New York as the stage, and under the auspices of that conglomerate of exploiters, reformers and dupes known as the National Civic Federation. Prominent labor skinners have been stuffing the press reporters with professions of love for organized labor, veteran union smashers have been trying to cover up their past exploits by asserting that they have been persistently misunderstood by the working class, while oily ecclesiastics who have found no difficulty in serving God and Mammon at one and the same time, have been driving forth their unctuous platitudes about the desirability of "arbitration and conciliation."

Then several of the aforesaid "labor men" got an opportunity to speak their little pieces. After a feeble protest against Schwab's view of trade unions, they one and all assert that organized labor contains no menace towards aggregated capital, that the only reason for misunderstandings in the past lies in the fact that the contending parties have not understood each other—a not very luminous explanation in itself—but the conference is in no mood for criticism, so everything goes.

Then a wandering Socialist from Europe who happens to be present gets the floor for a few moments, and after the manner of his kind tries to inject-dissension into the hitherto harmonious assemblage. He thinks that there is an inherent antagonism between the interests of the contending parties which will work itself out through a social revolution and which will in turn transform the present economic basis of society. He ridicules the idea of harmony being effected through labor and capital meeting to slobber over each other's shoulders, but his remarks create no particular sensation. Slobbering is on the program and must be duly preceded with, so several other "labor men" who have not yet had a chance to hear themselves talk, get the desired opportunity and use it mainly to repeat in substance what their fellows have previously stated.

LABOR'S CHRISTMAS TREE.



CAPITALIST SANTA CLAUS—"See how I have decorated this beautiful tree for the benefit of the workingman. He can have everything on it that he can reach without overturning it."

THE papers that are published by poor but independent men at cross roads and in villages, and have a circulation anywhere from 500 to 1,000 in their neighborhood. These are too numerous for all to be reached, consequently, there has been an effort to destroy them. You have noticed that at several sessions of Congress a congressman named Lord introduced a bill to exclude these little papers from the mails as second class matter, on the pretense that they loaded down the mails and cost the government a great deal of money.

The Workers' Call is not published at a village cross road, but in the second city of the union, and it is perhaps the only paper in Chicago that welcomes the chance to publish what the capitalist controlled press dares not touch.

The First Political Exile.

The December number of Wilshire's Magazine, now published at Toronto, Canada, bears upon its cover in large type the legend, "Suppressed by the United States; 'I' now under the protection of the British Crown." The royal coat of arms with the letters E. R. occupying the central portion of the cover. The magazine contains seventy-eight pages of excellent reading matter, a considerable part of which deals with the events which forced the publication of the magazine to British territory and which should prove an eye-opener to the "patriot" whose patriotism has not entirely deprived him of reasoning power. Comrade Wilshire alludes to himself as "the first American exile," and reports that he finds his present location quite as desirable and less expensive than New York City.

Sunday, December 22, at 10:30 M. Rockwell street, 15th Ward Branch, at 3 p. m. J. Washington, speaking.

And the stage management of this burlesque is under the efficient supervision of the experienced capitalist stool pigeon who engineered the recent "trust conference" in this city. The same old gang of labor fakirs who assisted at that futile assemblage are again in evidence on this occasion, all well tried tools of capitalism, all fawning and cringing before the great men who graciously express their willingness to consider both sides of the question impartially.

Schwab, the high salaried slave driver of the steel trust, opens up by stating that contrary to popular belief, he has no objection to organized labor, but he does seriously object to its present form. He gives his ideas of what a labor union should not do. It should not be a trust, it should not seek to restrict the output, raise the price or shorten the labor time. With these objectionable features removed Mr. Schwab will tolerate labor organizations. Next comes Hannan with his evil record of years of union-smashing behind him. He has been grievously misunderstood in the past, but he will now speak the "sentiments of his heart." He always loved the unions, has always been the friend of labor, organizations; in fact since 1874 he has ever been their staunch advocate. He would give up his seat in the Senate, he would even willingly forgo his chance of the Presidency if he could only become an humble instrument in recommending the interests of labor and capital. So earnest does Mark appear in his protestations that his attitude is a "revelation to the labor men," who all along have mistakenly believed him to be an enemy of trade unions. They rush upon him and overwhelm him with congratulations and hand shakings, apparently delighted at discovering a champion of organized labor who has modestly dismissed his love for over twenty-five years.

Then an executive committee is chosen, an equal number to represent "capital, labor, and the public" respectively, the latter consisting entirely of lawyers, politicians and clergymen who are generally supposed to occupy a neutral position between the two.

A few words of unctuous twaddle from a distinguished pillar of the church, dwelling upon the intense feeling of "mutual brotherhood" which permeates all classes of American society, both capitalists and laborers alike, and the conference comes to an end. Harmony is restored for all time as the chairman of the assemblage has prophesied.

What does this pantomime signify? It means that the terror of advancing socialism is now before the eyes of the exploiting classes, and that they are now lying up all the reactionary forces at their command in order if possible to ward off the threatening apparition. It means that the knaves and traitors in the ranks of labor and the stinky creatures of the subsidized pulpit are now being called upon to do battle for the plunder upon whose bounty they have so long fattened. The sham profit sharing scheme of the steel trust will serve as a bait to divert the attention of the working class, and these traitors and knaves will be expected to boost it with all the energy and cunning they possess.

What will be the outcome? Nothing! They are too late. The class struggle is too much of a reality to be set aside by this rhetoric of shame. In a few weeks the very existence of this gabfest will have been forgotten, and Messrs. Labor and Capital will resume hostilities, the strike, lock-out and boycott will get into action, the Federal judges will ladle out injunctions, fines, and jail sentences as usual, the police

(Continued on page 2.)

Press Censorship.

All Signs Now Point to a Systematic Effort Upon the Part of Capitalism to Repress the Socialist Propaganda. Necessity of Perfecting Our Political Organization Now Apparent. Present Situation Long Foreseen by Socialists, Betokens the Climax of the Class Struggle.

Well, what are you going to do about it? Press censorship is here, and repression of free speech is at hand. Not alone is the underhand concealed manner in which they have been practiced these many years. It is not simply that alleged organs of public opinion are in the hands of capitalism and distort news to further the ends of exploitation. We are now confronted with a direct suppression of all publications that do not crawl before that same capitalism and defend that exploitation. Evidence has now been accumulated until no sane man can deny the fact that Socialist papers are to be forced from now on to fight not simply the unorganized hostility and indifference of the general ignorant slavish public and the scanty, grudging financial support of sympathizers, but they must also face the open, or covert, organized opposition of a plutocratic government machine.

Nor is the suppression of free speech to be any longer left to the chance efforts of ruffian assemblages and officious policemen, and to mask behind "irresponsible mobs" and "obstruction of the street." Now it is boldly debated in congress and advocated from the pulpit and public press. It seems as if American plutocracy, drunk with power and wild at the prospect of seeing themselves dethroned at the height of their glory, at a time when their tribute rolls in upon them in a golden tide so high as to overwhelm them in its very grandeur, are determined to make one last desperate stand for this privilege of plunder. Old forgotten laws are revived in Porto Rico to place Santiago Iglesias in prison for "conspiring to raise the price of labor"—a phrase that smacks of the middle ages. Think of it, workingmen of America! It is now a crime beneath the stars and stripes to "conspire" to bring more of happiness into the homes of those who do the work of the world. They are sending men to the penitentiary openly and with full publicity because they entered into a conspiracy to better their clothes and houses and feed and educate the children of those whose hands and brains make possible all clothing and shelter and food and culture. This has long been done indirectly and secretly and by round-about means. At Chicago, Panama, Virden, Coeur d'Alene, Homestead and a host of other places men have been killed for this, the most terrible crime of capitalism, an attack upon profits. But ostensibly they are shot as rioters, disturbers of the peace, destroyers of property, etc. But today the mask is torn off and it is to be made a crime to ask men to stand together as men in defense of the miserable homes and living that the capitalist system grants its slaves. Enjoined against picketing, forbidden to boycott, and denied the right to circulate literature defending their homes and families; herded in the palatial workshop by day and packed in foul tenements by night, truly the free American citizen is a sight to make gods weep—and men swear.

But all this means but that the chains of slavery are becoming more galling—not that new ones have necessarily been added. It means that the fact of master and slave is standing forth in all its hideous ugliness, and that means simply a light in the open instead of in secret. It means the line up by armies instead of a guerilla warfare in a thousand isolated shops and factories. The Socialist who has seen the beginning welcomes this new development. To him it is but the natural inevitable climax of the class struggle. But to the opportunist, to the pseudo-Socialist who hoped to help the capitalist society to become Socialist in spots all this is insupportable. He becomes panic stricken. At the very moment when according to his belief capitalist governments should begin to grant concessions of this comprehensive character, when the demands of labor should be receiving a most respectful attention from its economic and governmental masters, the chains are suddenly tightened and the class struggle, which they had been so carefully ignoring, stands forth in bold and sudden nakedness. The opportunist loses his head completely. He cries for force and begins to see spots of blood floating before his eyes. "Let us arm and drill the workers," he shrieks, as if capitalism would permit any such action, even if it would be desirable. For once we may be sure that capitalism will "save us from our fool friends."

But the revolutionary Socialist who has watched the course of social evolution and has been expecting and waiting for this day, knows that the world is not going to fall to pieces. He has no fear of any "catastrophe." He leaves that to the Bernsteinian. He sees in all this but the signs that economic development has reached the stage where it cannot be much longer contained within capitalist political outlets. He therefore redoubles his energies in educating the proletariat and preparing it for the political action. He sees no

reason for getting frightened at the approach of a realization of his expectations. Unlike Tom Sawyer's cat he has not been asking for something he did not want, and is not going to have a fit when he gets it.

The most urgent need among socialists at the present time is not guns but brains, not military but intellectual drill, not hysteria but intelligence. It behooves us to bend every energy to perfecting our political organization ready to take advantage of the political situation which is soon to develop. Within the unions every effort should be made to show the union men that the time has now come for them to act intelligently at the polls. Every movement that passes offers new illustrations of the futility of strikes unsupported by political effort. The greatest obstacle to the extension of such an intelligent movement is the appearance of anarchistic idiots who would have the labor unions reject the strike in favor of the still more primitive and antiquated physical force struggle, instead of pressing on to the more advanced and really more revolutionary method of the ballot.

"Apparently Prosperous"

Not the least useful service performed by such bodies as the Salvation Army and the Volunteers of America lies in the fact that they are constantly compelled to destroy the illusions of prosperity with which the capitalist press habitually deceives the workers. A circular from the latter organization appealing for assistance to provide a Christmas dinner for Chicago's poor says in part:

"During these APPARENTLY PROSPEROUS times it is possible to forget that the unfortunate and needy class are ever with us, and even if slowly, they are SURELY on the INCREASE. Even in these days you can read in the daily papers of families in the most dire need and starving. Because of this we propose to give a free Christmas dinner to Chicago's poor people, as we have done in years past."

"Last year we served dinner to fully ten thousand and we feel it is necessary to make preparations for FULLY AS LARGE a number this year."

"The invitation is extended to all classes and conditions of people, not only homeless men, but whole families, newsboys and girls and poor women, and one look at those who avail themselves of this opportunity will convince you that it is indeed appreciated, and often by a CLASS YOU WOULD LITTLE EXPECT TO FIND IN SUCH CIRCUMSTANCES."

As the circulation of this appeal is mostly confined to the exploiting classes who support the system which it is responsible for the misery mentioned, its effect is somewhat lost, and for this reason it may be worth reproducing in the columns.

Tribute to Cheap Labor

In reviewing a recent publication entitled "Chicago the World's Workshop," the Chicago Tribune makes the following significant remark:

"From the standpoint of the manufacturer, it is asserted NO ONE FRAUDULENTLY stands out with GREATER FORCE than does the FACT that the city is the home of CHEAP LABOR—that PATIENT, FLOODING DREADFUL GERY which even in this age of automatic machinery is still so VITAL to the BASEWORK OF INDUSTRY."

Translated into every day ordinary English, what is this but a confession that the wealth of the city of Chicago is composed of the labor product of "cheap flooding dreads" who have been forced to produce in return for a bare subsistence, and that this condition is acknowledged to be the basis of industrial progress? What more has the Socialist ever pointed out? The trouble with most of the workmen who read this admission is that they fail to understand it. Consequently when they turn over another page of that journal and see a dissertation upon the "virtue of sweat shops," or an argument purporting to show that in retaining the tariff the capitalists really win; highly paid labor, they are unable to detect the contradiction.

The "Weekly Reformer" at Galt, Ontario, contains a full account of a most interesting lecture on Socialism delivered there by Comrade Bourgo of New York, and alludes to the address as a "marvellous product of eloquence, education and enthusiasm."

Sunday, December 23, 3 p. m. Social meeting to consider ways and means for erecting new Temple.
Sunday, December 23th, 3 p. m. business meeting of Socialist Co-operative, moved by letters and short addresses. Building committee of Chicago.
CHARLES H. KEMP.

Renew promptly when your subscription expires.

THE WORKERS' CALL

Published every Saturday at 211 N. Dear St., Chicago, Ill.
 Entered at the postoffice at Chicago, Ill., as second-class matter, June 15, 1910.
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 To secure the return of the Workers' Call to its original position, the Editor will accept of no other editorial appointments.

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We ask our readers to give this article careful consideration and to specially bear in mind the source from which it emanates. The appearance of such matter justifies the assertion that the stunted calculating minds of those who are in present control of the industries of this country, can already distinctly see the inevitable tendency towards Socialism through the changes in production and distribution. These men have at least the merit of not attempting to deceive themselves, even though they may for material reasons attempt to deceive others.

This article only says in other words that the Socialist diagnosis of the economic future is correct. It gives substantially the same views of the trust problem that Socialists have always held. And to do so it gives the lie direct to the effusions which appear on this subject in capitalist journals which circulate amongst the working class. It cuts the ground from under the feet of the best of babbling knaves and fools who advocate publicity, regulating, licensing, or anything, as a "remedy" against trusts and combines, and incidentally demonstrates the utter futility of such anti-Socialist howlers as Corrigan, Corrigan, Rickaby, et al.

It was for publishing views almost identical with those of the "Journal of Commerce" that Comrade Gaylord Wilshire's paper, "Challenge," was barred from second-class mail privileges, and forced into exile on British territory, but the Journal of Commerce runs no such risk. As before mentioned, it circulates amongst "safe" people, whereas "Challenge" attempted to put the information within reach of all.

We shall draw upon these sources in future from time to time, as similar articles appear. Testimony towards the soundness of Socialist ideas is doubly convincing when it comes from the enemy. If workmen do not yet know enough to accept Socialism, perhaps the views of their masters on the subject may help them somewhat. At any rate we feel perfectly safe in helping capitalism "educate the masses" in this respect, even if by so doing we publish information that was not originally intended for the "common people." A good thing should be always pushed along. What is more to the capitalist than to see the capitalist's own propaganda being used to the working class good.

OBJECTION IGNORED.

It would be well for the organized workmen of this country if they could lay aside their imaginary importance in the eyes of the capitalist class long enough to take a glance at things as they really are. They would then discover that while at times it becomes necessary for their exploiters to flatter them, their normal attitude towards organized labor is really one of contempt and hostility, more open and undisguised when the votes of the workers are not at immediate request.

For instance the son of Judge Baker, of Indianapolis, who has been recently appointed by President Hoover to fill the place of Judge Woods as Supreme Court Circuit Judge for Indiana. Against the appointment the A. F. of L. passed a resolution of protest.

In commenting upon the appointment and the opposition thereto, the Chicago Tribune refers editorially in most contemptuous language to the action of the Federation of Labor, insisting that their objection is purely that the Federal should ignore it, and that the appointment should be confirmed.

It must be admitted that to a very large extent this contemptuous brush-off of the opinion of organized labor is deserved. There is really no reason at present why it should be treated in any other fashion. Workmen who year after year surrender their political power into the hands of their exploiters, justify the action of the latter when they refuse to listen to their protests afterwards. Had the vote of organized labor been cast in its own interests last November, the President would probably have hesitated to make an appointment so objectionable to the organized working class, and the Tribune have had neither opportunity nor inclination to add contempt to its natural hatred of the labor union.

SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL CLUB

Meets every Tuesday evening at 8 p. m. at 1023 Milwaukee Avenue (near building). Secretary, J. S. Lichtenstein, 113 W. North Avenue.

SNAP SHOTS BY THE WAYSIDE

One of the resolutions presented at the recent A. F. of L. Convention, which requested that all affiliated labor bodies held absolutely aloof from the militia service, was laid on the table after a short discussion. The eternal and inalienable right of the union laborer to protect himself in the militia for the purpose of protecting scabs is thus once again affirmed.

Without a single exception the capitalist press has endorsed the conduct of the American Federation of Labor in not opposing the introduction of cigar-making machinery, although such introduction was bound to displace many skilled workmen in that trade. It gives them an opportunity of making a favorable contrast between the intelligence of the American and the British working class who through their opposition to the installation of new machinery, have thereby lost to their masters, commercial supremacy in the world's markets. But the next step in the evolution of this intelligence will hardly be an satisfactory to the exploiters. When the organized workmen demand collective ownership of this improved machinery of production, as they undoubtedly will in the near future, they will find a different sort of foe. To the capitalist class the limit of intelligence on the part of the workers is confined to their allowing their labor power to be exploited by the most improved machinery.

A glance at the alluring advertisements with which the store windows are now occupied, in reference to the approaching holidays, brings out one of the curious contradictions in the capitalist system which is often overlooked. The teachers of so-called "political economy" and the big employers, always lay great stress upon the virtue of thrift. The latter are incessantly telling the wage-slave to save his money and he will go ahead, and at the same time are constantly displaying seductive ads. to induce him to loosen up and let go of his coin, and in order to still further induce him to follow their advice, they hold out such baits as "selling below cost," "easy payment plans," "your credit is always good," etc., etc. When both sides of the matter are taken into consideration, the hypocritical falsity of the capitalist system stands out prominently.

To begin with, how can a working man save when he can hardly procure the necessities of life at present? How much less can he be expected to save when his exploiters treat him in a glaring and insulting manner those articles that he cannot fail to wish for but can never pay for? If he goes in debt to secure them and sickness or bad luck leaves him unable to pay for the stuff he thus buys on the installment plan, he is at once served with garnishments and followed up and ran down until his life is made unbearable. Advice of this sort given to the working class from their plunderers always has the merit of being impracticable, and only because of this it is given.

We have not observed that the capitalist press is putting forth any extraordinary efforts to arouse "public opinion" in behalf of Santiago Iglesias, the Porto Rican labor agitator who was recently sentenced under the Spanish laws to three years imprisonment for "conspiring to raise the price of labor." The fact that Iglesias is a Socialist may perhaps account to some extent for this negligence.

An American naval officer declares that the British government systematically covets the naval strength of the country in order to secure the nation into voting vast sums for its extension, and heaves the inference that this would be a good policy to imitate on this side of the water. However, such a procedure is not necessary here. All that is needed is to tell the working class that as they have provided several million dollars' worth of products more than they can consume, a larger navy is wanted to pound into the heads of foreigners the fact that they must consume the surplus. At least that is the manner in which Mr. Chandler M. Depew usually presents the question.

We notice that Hanna didn't tell the delegates to the "capital and labor conference" that the next struggle would take place between the Republican and Socialist parties, as he has declared on previous occasions. When there is a demand for hanging Mark is very careful to bend out only the brand of goods that is called for.

ADDRESS TO DELEGATES.

National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party to A. F. of L.

To Delegates to Twenty-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, Scranton, Pa.

Brethren and Comrades:—When a prevailing economic system becomes the very antithesis of human needs by reason of evolution in production the ruling class (such by virtue of previous social economic life it must prove its obsolete economic life by the subversion of remedial laws and the application of physical force. Any measure of emancipation by the subject class short of political revolution, will be utterly futile and hopeless. Arbitration at best is an armistice in which the opposing forces of labor and capital suffer under the terms upon which labor surrenders to capital. The price at which labor should be bought and sold is an inherently irreconcilable

issue, that cannot be eternally arbitrated. The difference between compulsory arbitration and voluntary arbitration is the difference between being robbed according to government or being robbed according to agreement. While the trade union movement has grown in numbers, influence and resources; while it has raised wages, reduced hours, eradicated abuses, educated and fraternalized humanity and tended to the establishment of a better standard of living among the organized toilers—has accomplished these results in spite of the political power of the ruling class—progress along this line is being gradually arrested by utter disregard for free institutions and gross misuse of public power by the capitalist class; while the before mentioned achievements of economic organization have been neutralized by economic effects having their inherent cause in the capitalist system; thus:

a. Through trade unionism we may increase wages and reduce the daily hours of toil, but we cannot dictate to the capitalist class how many days in the year they must employ us. In 1919 there were only 23 in which the workers are employed 300 days in the year.

b. While the union has the power to increase wages self-preservation requires the capitalist class to charge all the profit the market will bear.

c. Through the introduction of machinery (not to mention trust methods) where one worker obtains employment in a new industry, eight workers are displaced with in former avocations. The capitalist class introduces labor saving machinery more rapidly in general than the trade unions reduce hours.

d. In declaring that wages will never be regarded as the equivalent of labor the workers should realize the full product of their toil. It is self-evident that the workers cannot receive the sum total of capital by a fraction in wages, while in addition the latter under competition tend to a mere level of subsistence.

e. The consequent loss of the heretofore economic organization. While the trade union cannot act as a political party, the possession of the public powers, dictated by self-preservation, requires the trade unionist to form his class political party in order to safeguard his economic organization.

The political organization of the working class is therefore an immediate necessity to co-ordinate with the preservation and continued growth of their economic organization; anarchism to either will now endanger both. If the Socialist Party is for any reason objected to as means to an end, those who profess to believe in the end are not necessarily relieved of responsibility for the proper political means. If the declining Socialist Labor Party erred in antagonizing the trade unions, it constitutes a good reason why the rising Socialist Party which supports the trade unions should be encouraged.

That the economic strength of the trade unions of Europe has increased co-ordinately with participation in political activity and possession of public power, is conclusive evidence that when men become imbued with Socialism, they gain interest in their trade union, which after all is the embryonic forerunner of industrial organization under the co-operative commonwealth.

With fraternal greetings we are,
 Faithfully yours,
 LEON GREENBAUM,
 National Secretary.

Justice.

By Wm. F. Fox.

"Reader unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's."

There stands the law, let no one say: "To Caesar things that Caesar's are."

Accord the lordly and the strong All rights that unto them belong.

Tis well! Now let us straightway see What may the dues of Caesar be.

Behold, where high in pomp he towers; He tolls not, yet he much demands.

He feeds on us; he is a shark; Let's give to him a right to work.

And when he puts his hands to use, We'll let him have what they produce.

If he refuse to sow or reap, His right to starve we will not keep.

Let him enjoy it! It is his; To Caesar still what Caesar's is!

Too long the suffering human race Has worked and starved in Caesar's place.

There stands the law, it is most just; And work or starve great Caesar must.

Affirm and print and paint and carve; "Caesar can work, or he can starve!"

So shall the Scripture be fulfilled, And Caesar get what God hath willed!

MINUTES OF THE MEETING.

Last week an application for a charter was received from a new local at Westville, Vermilion county, with 14 members. Comrade John Brauk of Georgetown is the organizer. Most of the members are French or Belgian coal miners.

Local Alton reports an increase of five members at the last business meeting.

Local Elgin has rented permanent headquarters. It sends in the name of Ernest Untermyer for International Secretary. Local Harris has sent in the name of A. M. Simons, and Local Evanston the name of Thomas J. Morgan for the same office.

The Evanston comrades report an enrollment of 24 dues paying members. A. M. Simons spoke there on December 1st and Seymour Steadman on December 12th. Philip D. Brown is to speak there December 15th.

Comrades in unorganized towns are urged to send in their addresses at once.

CHARLES H. KERR,
 State Secretary.

AT HEADQUARTERS.

"Well, the campaign is over," said the veteran filling his pipe and preparing to occupy the corner chair. "At least we are free to begin another." No response was forthcoming and after several puffs he began again, addressing the new convert who seemed the most attentive. "You see we've got to keep at it. Political campaigns are only incidental with us now. We take part because we must, but our efforts are really less effective than when popular excitement is at low ebb. We must appeal to the reason for a long time yet and get the brains of the working class with us. Sentimental appeals are of little use at present."

"I don't know about that," broke in the Utopian, "it was an appeal to my love of justice that brought me to Socialism."

"Hah," grunted the Revolutionist from the opposite side, "that only proves what he said. I never knew a sentimental Socialist yet that wouldn't applaud every smooth-tongued mountebank whom the rest could see was a radical for revenue only."

A nervous smile flitted over the face of the New Convert, and the old settler resumed.

"I wouldn't be that severe on our utopian friend, nor is that the point I wished to make. Our work is to organize the working class. To get them to think calmly and logically and so get power to emancipate themselves. This demands such painstaking care with detail and the results seem so inadequate that the sentimental enthusiast gets tired waiting for the revolution, and becomes an opportunist."

"Well, you can hardly blame them," interrupted the Agitator, "a fellow gets out night after night; he appeals with convincing logic; he impresses the motley group that stops to listen, to strike for equality, for Socialism. And the crowd passes on, some with a sneer, others with anger in their hearts against him because he has attacked the time-honored institutions of property and poverty and sought to make them discontented with the hovel and the crust whither they go. It makes me sick at heart."

"And just think what the world might be," interjected the Utopian. "What wondrous beauty would result from the injured intelligence the co-operative commonwealth would bring. No more ten-story tenements, their small, dirty rooms marred with starvelings, but homes, each the artistic dream of some trained architect. And men and women full-formed and rosy-cheeked, walking erect beneath the blue sky. Every city a garden; these smoky, stony, roaring canyons you call streets would be banished to Hades."

The New Convert's eyes glistened, but the Revolutionist rudely broke in: "More pipe dreams. You utopians are always reciting the history of the future. If you would get off your pegs and trade a few steps in the gutter, you would come to know, as Harrison puts it, 'A proletarian can get a far better focus on the co-operative commonwealth with a breakfast than with a utopian romance.' Your Pegasus may buck at the rhetoric but the idea's all right."

"I've been thinking along those lines myself," said the Organizer, pocketing his pencil and putting his note book away. "We think we have an organization, but what does it do? It runs a few meetings which one or two individuals could possibly carry on by themselves, develops innumerable wrangles in the party meeting, takes up our time and money and what do we get out of it? I tell you, boys, if our organization is to be real it will have to get down and touch our lives materially. We believe in the materialist conception of history and yet neglect to apply our theory. Is there any great organization that does not give its members some substantial pecuniary benefits? From the Roman Catholic church to Tammany Hall you'll find that the cash nexus is the surest bond and when that falls the organization goes to smash. Take a man two days this side of hunger, and Socialism twenty years away, is his logic as bad if he votes for 'something now.' The paternal assistance of the parish priest and the kindly ministrations of the Sisters of Mercy give the Catholic church a hold on the people. The sick and death benefits win members to the fraternal lodge, and the judicious charity of the Tammany leader, who watches over his voters as a guardian over his wards, builds up the machine which grinds on with the precision of clock work, come victory or defeat. We've got to get some similar scheme."

"What would you have us do?" queried the Veteran. "Now, mind you, we don't want any Bernsteinism."

"Well, this is the proposition. If it is hard work for a Socialist to get influence in the old conventional means and next to impossible to swing them into line with the party, that field of aiding the worker is hardly open to us. But there is the co-operative field. After the Veteran had said this, certain wages, what is the matter with the Socialist movement stepping in and through co-operative stores cut out the expense of maintaining a host of petty bourgeois store keepers. This money would be saved to the workers and used for the benefit of the co-operative movement. They have made it a success in Belgium. Why not here?"

"That's right. That's a fine idea," exclaimed the Utopian.

"Yes, but it can't be done," cried the Agitator, rubbing his head as if pained and then spoke. "I am not sure."

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CORRESPONDENCE.

International Socialist Bureau.
 St. Louis, Nov. 24, 1921.
 Comrades:—At the International Congress held at Paris in 1920, a resolution was adopted establishing the International Socialist Bureau, with headquarters at Brussels, Belgium. The purpose of this bureau is that of being the center of communication and instruction whereby the Socialist Parties of all countries may be brought into international relations.

In order to accomplish this end the Bureau is charged with the duty of taking necessary measures to facilitate the international organization of the proletarian of all countries; to arrange for International Congresses; to receive and publish reports; and to attend to other matters within its scope and with which it may be charged from time to time. By the terms of the resolution the Socialist Party or parties of each country, which adhere to the resolution of the International Congress, may be represented at the International Bureau by two delegates or secretaries.

In accordance with this resolution, the state and local organizations are hereby called upon to make nominations of candidates for two secretaries, it being understood that the candidate receiving the highest number of votes shall be elected; and the candidate receiving the second highest number of votes to stand elected in the event that the Socialist Labor Party omits to elect a delegate in compliance with the conditions of representation.

Any member of the party to good standing may be nominated. In nominating candidates, the comrades will bear in mind that the secretaries may be called upon to pass not only upon matters concerning the Socialist movement of our country, but upon questions concerning the movement of other countries.

The officers of the locals in organized states are requested to forward the names and addresses of the candidates nominated, to their respective state secretaries; locals in unorganized states to forward their nominations to the national secretary; said action to be taken in such season that the nominations in both organized and unorganized states will reach the undersigned not later than January 1st.

LEON GREENBAUM,
 National Secretary.

FROM ILLINOIS.

Utah Socialists have called a state convention for December 25th. Connecticut held a state convention at Danbury on December 10th.

The Socialist Convention at Parsons, Kas., on November 28th, was attended by 67 delegates representing 12 locals. A public meeting was held in Library Hall, besides several street meetings. The result of which was an addition of 22 new members to the Parsons local. The state headquarters will be at Abilene; J. D. Haskell of Abilene was elected state secretary-treasurer, Wilbur C. Beutson, state organizer, and Walter Thompson, state nominating officer.

Chas. H. Vail will make a lecture tour during December in the states of Maine, New Hampshire, and Connecticut, under the joint auspices of the national committee and the respective state organizations.

The national committee has decided to co-operate with comrades in New Hampshire, Vermont, and Rhode Island, in placing H. W. Smith of East Pepperell, Mass., in the field as organizer.

The national committee has issued state charters to Connecticut. Local charters have been issued to Independent, Col., New Orleans, La., Burnham Township, Okla., Newburg, Va., Mt. Pleasant, Utah, Murray, Utah, and Sioux Falls, S. D.

The following applications for local charters were referred to the Kansas state committee: Thayer, Goodland, St. Paul, LaFayette, Canton, Neodesha, Pike Township.

Socialists of Oklahoma held territorial convention at Kingfisher on December 7th.

Bumper F. Clafin has been elected national committee member from New Hampshire.

Socialists of Colorado will hold state convention at Denver on December 25th. The state organization of Missouri has requested the national committee for two week's dates on the proposed election tour

Abstinance and Monopolies.

H. M. Hyndman in "Morning Post" of London, Eng.

Political economy has rightly been called the "dismal science" for, if it is not dismal in itself, it is beyond question that nearly all who have written on it, have treated their subject dismally. And, oddly enough, the two most striking exceptions to this rule of dismal science, were men whose thinking was as superficial and incorrect as their style was taking and pleasant. Bastiat and Henry George were readable but erroneous. Let us hope that in these days, when the study of political economy has become more important to the world than ever before, some one will arise who will succeed in combining soundness of theory with an attractive method of exposition. At the present time it is the fashion with a certain school of political economists in this country to declare that the economics of socialism are utterly fallacious and, therefore, unworthy of attention. This, though it is made clear day by day that the forecasts of leading socialists in the field of economics and sociology are being only too completely fulfilled; and scarce a month passes but some continental professor of distinction—my friend Professor Isakoff, of the University of St. Petersburg, for instance—joins our ranks. Thus, fully a century has passed since Robert Owen showed the danger of unregulated competition. Seventy-six years ago, when competitive capitalism was going forward conquering and to conquer, and when "individualism" was the pet fetish of the classical economists, Fourier predicted that competition would inevitably find its logical limit in monopoly. Forty years later Marx, in his masterly analysis of the production and circulation of commodities, showed that large industrial and agricultural combinations were crushing out the smaller workshops and farmers. Even the present writer was able to foresee, and did foresee, the coming domination of the United States by the great trusts as long ago as 1899. Yet a branch of human knowledge ceased to be an art and became a positive science when, knowing the antecedents, man is able to predict certain immediate consequences with an approach to exactness. As the late Dr. Rudolph Meyer well said, therefore, many years ago: "The time when political economists will be our statement will probably never come; the time when statesmen can afford to be ignorant of political economy has passed already." Never, to my mind, was this aphorism more applicable than it is today.

My object in writing this letter, however, is not to claim for Socialists thinkers and writers the power of correct forecast in the domain of sociology—though, within limits, this I might fairly do—but to direct attention to a development of the power of accumulation going on at this moment which it is certain that nobody foresaw. Nearly all individual human action up to a certain point is unconscious, and nearly all social action throughout history has been unconscious too. We are, in fact, only getting to that stage in the upward movement of human society when mankind, having begun to understand the course of its own evolution, will be able in the future to control these powers of production by which though man-created, it is at present itself over-mastered. We are still, as a whole, to be in the unconscious stage. I do not think that this is any where more apparent than in the growth of the huge trusts in the great Republic across the Atlantic, and the manner in which, after innumerable partial failures, for the process of "trustification" has worked its way, on through many difficulties since 1850—they have now absorbed nearly every branch of manufacture and distribution in that transatlantic plutocracy, misnamed a democracy; and have even succeeded in reducing the "free farmers of the Far West" to the level of a little better than a proletariat of agricultural laborers by the monopoly which has been secured of the railways and grain elevators. But how comes this most remarkable feature of this interesting, if formidable growth, and one which accounts for the American invasion of Europe in its more threatening manifestations. All the classical economists, and most of the ordinary English professors of political economy of today, account for the accumulation of capital by thrift, or saving, or abstinence. That last word abstinence is good enough for me. Capital is thus amassed we are told not by the appropriation of the fruits of other men's labor, but by the abstinence of the wealthy in not spending the whole of their income. That sounds very wise. It makes a rich man who gives up more riches "feel good," as the Americans say; and it makes the poor man who in his humble fashion is thrifty, think that he too has his economic virtues which it would be a pity to hide away in a napkin. A very telling essay, by the way, might be written on the ethics of accumulation.

Now, however, we have reached a level in this process of piling up vast fortunes where the conception of thrift or saving, or abstinence—you keep your money and you take your choice—has its humorous side. The late Mr. Peter Lorillard, the tobacco manufacturer, was an enormously wealthy man. A friend of his had him a large sum that he could not spend £200,000 on his own personal gratification in one year. There were certain limitations at the time. Mr. Lorillard was not to purchase for instance the Globe as a private yacht, or to build a Manhattan Abbey as a resting place for the bones of American millionaires. He was

and the money directly on his own pleasure. With the best possible dispositions towards gastronomy, elegant luxury, sport, etc., Lorillard felt that of expending the £200,000 named with in the twelve months by just £20,000. Such was his abstinence! But the income—may I call it the revenue—of Mr. John D. Rockefeller this year is estimated at from £15,000,000 to £20,000,000. As I understand that the "standard of life" for billionaires has gone up materially since the late Mr. Lorillard made his mild effort at extravagance, let us assume that Mr. Rockefeller can spend on himself £1,000,000 out of these his wages as a "captain of industry." His abstinence and abnegation will thus result in "savings" to the tune of from £13,000,000 to £19,000,000 in this single year of grace. That vast sum he must do something with. That is to say, he must invest it. But how? Mr. Rockefeller and his friends already control the New York banks, the huge steel combine, a considerable portion of the railroads, and have a large holding in other trusts, apart from their original Standard Oil Company, with its monopoly of refining and distributing petroleum oil. What, then, is to be done with this vast overflow of Mr. Rockefeller's thrift? Abstinence on such a gigantic scale was never heard of before on the planet. These millions on millions must "lap over" into, and bring about the "trustification" of other industries, domestic or foreign. As a matter of fact, this inevitable and practically unconscious lapping up of industries has been going on for some time past. The trust has been a stage of growth. The preliminary stages are those at which the educator is made to stop rampant competition and cutting of prices among producers in the same branch of industry; first by a "pool" or a "cartel," among the separate establishments, then by a partial combination, and, lastly, by a fairly complete trust. These earlier stages are the most difficult of all, and success has as a rule only been obtained in this initial period after a great deal of trouble and disappointment. The next step forward is when the trust plays the part of the Ophiophagus and becomes a trust-trust; thus, by devouring its smaller antecedent competitors, constituting a thorough monopoly in a particular department of trade. The final development so far in this great economic evolution, is when the trust having become a monopoly, the profits of this monopoly, with its attendant monopolies, become so enormous that the owners thereof are absolutely forced to buy up other departments of industry, or transport, or distribution, and to "trustify" them. It is in this last stage which results in the tumbling over of American capital into Europe and other parts of the world. Abstinence having played its part, abstinence then becomes inevitable. Mr. Rockefeller and his associates cannot in fact help themselves. They are obliged to go on. I should not be in the least surprised, therefore, to see one or more of our great railways to the North controlled within the next few years by American capitalists. Not because they especially wish to capture English railways—I believe the capitalists referred to had no particular desire to go into the steel industry—this because to find an outlet for their huge accumulations, for the result of their enforced "abstinence," they must. But what of the "individual" in all this? Alas! economics has little that is good to hold out for him as an individual. The social law of order which he is at present working in "Get Money or Bust!" Howbeit, it shall go hard with that competitive frog who strives to emulate and overcome the "trustified" one.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Glimpse of the World-wide struggle of the Proletarian Army for its Liberty.

GERMANY.

The great sensation at the opening of the session of the Reichstag was Comrade Bebel's passionate speech arraigning the parties that demanded an increase of the taxes on grain and other foodstuffs. Our comrade ridiculed the royalties whose loyalty sinks down to nothing when they cannot get an increase of taxation for their benefit, and who threaten to become revolutionaries if their will is not done. He expressed his disgust with the religious hypocrisy that uses Christianity as a cloak to conceal the most unchristianous policy. He told the Prime Minister, who professed to be representing the interests of the nation, that he was merely representing the nation of exploiters and oppressors, but that the Socialists were representing the nation of exploited and oppressed.

Bebel proved the absurdity of the proposed new tariff by the words which the government had used two years ago to defend its retrograde tactics. He quoted the remarks of the politicians of the capitalist parties who had sharply protested against such a tariff on former occasions. He furthermore proved that the great land owners were exceptionally well off, while the great masses of the people, already employed in the limit, was to be taxed still more for the benefit of such spendthrifts and libertines. The most dramatic incident of the session occurred when Bebel, describing the suffering and woe of the unemployed, starving, sick and dying workmen, related a story of a public school in Cologne. A

teacher asked a little boy why he wished to go to heaven. What was the answer? "Because there I would not have to go hungry!" "Is there anything more revolting, is there anything more insulting against the present social order than this reply of the child?" shouted Bebel. "Perhaps his father had spent all his money for drink!" exclaimed Count von Arnim, shouts of "Shame!" came from the Socialists, and Bebel retorted: "That is an ignominy! The gentleman is laughing! That is callousness of mind!" A great commotion stirred the house. Even the members of the right showed by their attitude that they felt the inappropriateness of Count von Arnim's remark. "This single sentence," writes Vorwarts, "revealed the abyss of the ignorance of the bourgeoisie." There are cases where families suffer through the callousness of the fathers. But to feel nothing but such disgusting cynicism as that remark revealed, when the miserable condition of the mass of the people was described in a way that moved the heart of every true man; to make the voice of the poor responsible for the faults of the ruling class; to blame an unlucky father for the hunger of his children—that was the self-denuciation of vulgarity."

And Bebel went on in his arraignment laying bare the avidity, the cruelty, the avarice, and the debauchery of the parties that demanded this tariff, and branding as tools of the exploiters the governments that supported them. He showed that the German Empire spent 1300 million mark per year in the interest of a few great landowners, while only 90 millions were spent for the mass of the working class. "And then the workers are to speak of the assistance of the middle class and of general welfare!" he exclaimed. "There can be only one result of this policy, an uprising of the masses and a revolution!" He dared the government to dissolve the Reichstag, and he declared that there was only one party in Germany that would benefit from such a course and from the (right—the Socialist Party. This speech constituted a great moral victory for the Socialists. No one who reads Bebel's words and compares them with the weak and tiring arguments of his antagonists, can fail to get the impression that the Socialists represent the nobler side of humanity. And the exploiters and their governments, will find out that the young strong world of Socialism is mighty through its higher ideals, even where it is still weak in numbers.

FRANCE.

The majority in the French Chamber of Deputies has given another fine example of capitalist morality. They voted to "refund the losses" of the plundering missionaries in China, and of the religious orders driven out of France. They passed a vote of praise for the troops that had looted and committed inhuman atrocities in the Chinese campaign. They voted down a Socialist motion to publish the official report on the question of pillage and plunder, and also the motion to submit the text of the Peking treaty to parliament. The ministerial wing of the Socialist deputies did not agree on the different questions. Eight of them voted in favor of praise for the Chinese warriors, eleven of them abstained from voting, and nine voted against the motion. The thirteen members of the anti-ministerial wing of the Socialist deputies voted solidly against this motion as well as against the loan to defray the expenses of the China expedition.

ROOSEVELTS' MESSAGE.

Observations on Some Significant Points Which Have Drawn Public Opinion.

Roosevelt's message has been treated from such a variety of points that it may seem impossible to still say anything new upon it. But some little points have been overlooked that are really more significant than many of the things around which controversy has raged. Everyone has laughed at his talk on anarchy and pointed out that he has but re-echoed the howlings of the newspaper press. His trust repudies is easy to ridicule. The steel trust, from motives of business policy, has already adopted the principle of publicity and has not suffered in the least. It would probably like to see all its rivals forced to adopt the same policy and there is just a chance that this wish of the steel trust may have been father to the publicity thought in Roosevelt's brain.

It is worth while to notice in connection with his treatment of the trust question that he definitely throws behind him the traditional political economy which has ever been the support of capitalism. The present exploiting stage of society with wage-slavery is commonly known as the "competitive era" because competition is supposed to be its guiding principle. But Roosevelt says of the trusts: "The creation of these great corporate fortunes . . . has been due to natural causes in the business world, operating in other countries as they operate in our own." "Good by, competition!" says Roosevelt. This means that even its strongest defenders are forced to admit that we have passed more than half way through the transition process from capitalism to Socialism. It is a much longer step from competition to monopoly than from monopoly to co-operation.

His proposal for a "Secretary of Commerce" is another movement the significance of which few Socialists have seemed to grasp. The executive of the modern state is but a committee for managing the common affairs of the whole bourgeoisie," says the Communist

Manifesto. Roosevelt has added one more proof of this prophetic character of that document.

He congratulates the country that "wages are higher today than ever in our history," but forgot to warn Dunn's Commercial Agency against the simultaneous publication of their "Index Number" showing that the cost of living has gone up 23 per cent during the last year, which would amount to a reduction of wages, even according to the most favorable capitalist figures, of at least 10 per cent during the same time.

His praise of the work of the Department of Agriculture is in many ways well deserved. It is true that "it is searching the world for grains, grasses, fruits and vegetables specially fitted for introduction" into this country, and it has accomplished marvels along that line. The same praise is due the Forestry department which is today doing an excellent work, although on altogether too small a scale in proportion to the task before it. It would be a good idea to "post office Socialists" who have been somewhat disconcerted by certain actions in that department of government, to turn their attention to the Agricultural and Forestry departments which are ably assisted by a Socialist government, than any other department of our present political machinery. To be sure the actual farmer gets but small benefit from the improvements in production which this work makes possible, and there is no doubt but what the Forestry division would lay the foundation for future billionaires if capitalism should continue until "harvesting time" comes. But it is the business of Socialists to see to this part of the matter. The same praise is due his recommendations concerning the irrigation of the arid lands. Here also is a field in which governmental activity would do much more nearly approach the Socialist ideal than in the Post Office, because there would be practically no chance for direct governmental exploitation. To be sure every one who has had his eyes open knows the story of how for twenty-five years the little farmers have been petitioning for just this sort of legislation, and no one ever even heard them talking. But now thousands on thousands of acres of this arid land has fallen into the hands of great corporations and capitalist land-holders, and they were able to attract the attention and secure the co-operation of the whole machinery of government with ease. Nevertheless "let the good work go on." It will be easy for a Socialist government to attend to big land owners when once the canals and reservoirs are in the hands of a government controlled by the producers.

There are two sentences in this portion of the message which are striking in the deductions which logically flow from them. "Whoever controls a stream practically controls the land it renders productive" and "Whoever controls the machine controls the man who must use it" is the logical corollary of this statement. What then does Roosevelt conclude from his premises? "In the arid states the only right to water which should be recognized is that of use," he continues. But you have just shown that monopoly is due to "natural causes" under capitalism, and that therefore the same thing holds true regarding the instruments of production in a capitalist society that exists with relation to water in the arid land. The conclusion, which logically follows is that "After capitalism has monopolized the instruments of production the only right to them which should be recognized is that of use." That is the whole Socialist argument and it is plain that Roosevelt too is "coming our way."

Some of the "workers with capitalist minds" have been trying to tell socialists that if Roosevelt only knew, what Madden was doing in the second class mail division, his (Roosevelt's) "sense of fairness" would prevent the continuation of such acts. But we find Roosevelt repeating all the stale excuses in the same language as used by Madden regarding the need of "reducing the postal deficit." Hence we may be sure that Madden is but the office boy, the tool in the hands of much stronger forces behind the throne. A close examination of this portion of the message fails to show anything about Senator Mason using his frank to bend out thousands of advertisements for a champagne manufacturer. Perhaps this was an oversight, or the champagne may have deserved extensive circulation.

On Wednesday, December 16th, the debate between Comrades Hardy and Saunders brought out a good crowd, and a very interesting discussion followed. Thursday, December 17th, Comrade Thomas J. Morgan's lecture was much appreciated. On Saturday, December 18th, the Dramatic Club had a good house, considering the weather, and made a grand hit with a new Socialist play which many in the audience wished to have repeated on some more favorable night, to a full house. The songs and recitations between acts were as good as you hear at the down town shows. On Sunday Comrade Strickland stirred the comrades up to further action in the good work. On Sunday, December 20th, Comrade Wentworth speaks. Thursday, December 23rd, Comrade Thomas J. Morgan delivers his lecture to the ladies. On Christmas and New Year's nights there will be no lectures.

Canada Welcomes Wilshire.

Because H. Gayford Wilshire got after the syndicates, the trusts and combine of the United States in his magazine, printed in the interests of Socialism, his publication was placed on the blacklist of the United States mails and the usual courtesies of a second-class rate disallowed him. Mr. Wilshire sought to have his wrongs righted with out avail, and then came to Toronto, where the publication will be carried on.

Mr. Wilshire is a millionaire. He is a millionaire who is not after another million. He is a millionaire Socialist—out after the trusts to the death. "Banished to Canada" is the way he puts it. "Banished to Canada" from a so called free country to continue his legal calling under the flag of Britain and reign of King Edward."

He is the owner and publisher of Wilshire's magazine, formerly published in New York, and a monthly which has been widely circulated in the United States, and which has for its slogan, "Let the nation own the trusts, and not the trusts own the nation."—Toronto Daily Star.

Are you still hunting for subscribers?

SOCIALISM IN CANADA.

Ontario Comrades Meet in Convention and Prepare for a Campaign of Education.

The Socialists of the Province of Ontario met in convention in Toronto on Thanksgiving day, about seventy delegates being present from all parts of Ontario, there being twenty-five leagues in various parts of the province. The chief work of the organization was the formation of a central organization to carry on the work which has been done in a temporary and semi-organized condition in the past. The convention resulted in an executive committee of nine members being formed, together with a permanent secretary who is to be an ex-officio member of the executive committee. These officers are as follows: Provincial Chairman, James Simpson, Toronto; Vice-chairman, R. N. Price, St. Thomas; Secretary, G. Weston Wrigley, Toronto; Treasurer, Mrs. Darwin, Toronto; J. Charles Spencer, London; John R. Brown, Hamilton; J. D. Mulholland, Brantford; R. Powers, Orillia; J. D. Munro, Kaga-wong; William Wilkinson, Ingersoll. This executive will draft a constitution and platform and submit it to a referendum vote of the local leagues, name decided upon being the Ontario Socialist League. It was proposed that the organization be called the Ontario Socialist Party, but as the work of the organization will be largely educational for the coming year, and as it is proposed to organize a "Canadian Socialist Party" next September, Comrade John Spargo of New York, who was present, recommended the choice of the name chosen. Comrade Spargo addressed the convention several times, and his presence was of great value to the comrades here, who had had no previous experience in organized Socialist work. Comrade Spargo is making a five weeks' tour of Ontario addressing meetings on behalf of the Socialist movement.

The accompanying resolutions, were carried by the convention without division on a rising vote: That this meeting of the Ontario Socialist League in convention assembled, declares its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and extends hearty greetings to the Socialists of all lands who are working for the realization of the great ideal of a Co-operative Commonwealth, through the social ownership and control of all the means of wealth production, distribution and exchange.

"That we extend to our comrades of the Socialist Party of the United States our very hearty and fraternal greetings and express our desire that the very closest possible relations be maintained between the Socialists of the two main countries of the American continent." The convention also took action towards giving a better support to Citizen and Country, which during the past three years has been published as a Canadian Socialist weekly. The paper has not been very liberally supported by Canadian Socialists, but the convention took aggressive action by arranging for an official department in the paper, and by urging the Socialist leagues and comrades throughout Canada to take shares of stock in the Co-operative Company which publishes the paper with the aim in view of gradually making the paper the national party organ. G. WESTON WRIGLEY.

TEMPLE NOTES.

On Wednesday, December 16th, the debate between Comrades Hardy and Saunders brought out a good crowd, and a very interesting discussion followed.

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On Christmas and New Year's nights there will be no lectures.

1st and 3d Ward Branches.

Our Branch has rented Frederic's Hall, 180 E. 23d Street (near State), the first and third Friday of every month. Comrade F. W. Knox will be the speaker December 25th, 8 p.m.

We respectfully call attention of other branches to the fact that our branch has settled in full for all Fall Festival tickets.

We also constantly keep on hand twenty six month Call cards. These cards, which are paid for when we receive them from the Call, are offered for sale to our members at each business meeting, and others are bought to take their place. We always have twenty on hand.

REICE WABERROUGH, Organizer. A smoker will be given at the Socialist Temple, 130 E. Western Avenue, on Tuesday, 24th inst., at 8 p.m. Jail program—refreshments—all comrades invited. Proceeds go to Temple which is now in process of building.

Through lack of space a large amount of matter for publication is held over until next week.

Guilds-Trades Unions-Socialism.

Extracts from Lectures Delivered Before School of Social Economy by Mrs. May Wood Simons.

The guild played an important part no doubt in the early history of communities. Howell in his Trade Unionism says: "It protected the rights of members, avenging their wrongs, extending their privileges, fostering their interests and otherwise exercising a beneficial and restraining influence when brute force was in the ascendant and law and public institutions were in their infancy."

The guild system has passed through three phases, the religious, governmental and industrial. In some guilds all three of these were combined, other guilds were more distinctively one than the other, while at certain periods nearly all the guilds exist. That time manifested one of these characteristics most prominently. The early guilds were more especially religious and social, later while still having charge of religious ceremonies, etc., the function of the guild became more decidedly governmental, and finally retaining still a social and governmental side the guild was particularly an industrial organization.

It was from these early religious guilds that the town guild developed. As early as 800, records show their existence. These were guilds into which the burghers were united by royal permission for purposes of social regulation. Into the hands of the town guild practically all the government of the town or township was centered. It exercised judicial authority, observed law and order generally and helped to restrain any undue exaction of the barons.

For a rude way these town guilds were representative, the aldermen and wardens being chosen on the elective principle. Membership in the guild required that the person should be a free man and usually a landed proprietor.

W. Y. Ashley in his English Economic History says: "The Merchant Guild was a society formed primarily for the purpose of obtaining and maintaining the privilege of carrying on trade, a privilege which implied the possession of a monopoly of trade in each town by the guild brethren as against its other inhabitants, and also liberty to trade in other towns."

The first mention found of the Merchant Guilds is in 1081. In one point the Merchant and the succeeding craft guilds closely resemble each other. Although each member within certain limits was free to follow his own interest as he thought best, nevertheless the stronger feeling was that the trade or industry was the common interest of all, and that each was therefore bound to submit to such regulations as could be shown were for the good of all.

At this time, the middle of the 12th century, there was no distinction in the guild between the man who traded in cloth and the man who made it. For the most part the members of the Merchant guild were now property owners. As industry advanced and men who were landless began to come into the towns more, they engaged in the crafts. The merchants now traded in materials or the products of manufacture, and they sought to deprive the craftsmen of their share in the regulation of their own trade. The craftsmen drawn together by a common interest began to form craft guilds. Ashley says: "Craft guilds were associations of all the artisans engaged in a particular industry in a particular town for certain common purposes." Their appearance begins the second stage in the history of industry, the transition from the family system to the artisan system.

Before this time there existed no great number of artisans, or that is to say, no body of men whose time was devoted principally to particular manufactures. This was because the home or the monastery were for the most part for the most part self-sufficing, the labor of the group supplying the needs of the group. With the craft guild came the "division of labor" and the growth of a larger circle of exchange.

The modern trade union has few points in common with the ancient guild.

The guild was an organization of producers who possessed the tools and materials with which they worked, and were associating not for the purpose of obtaining a greater share of the things they produced, for they received the full returns of their labor, but to regulate trade and manufacturing, the quality and quantity of goods, and also the number of laborers in a given trade.

The trade union is a combination of men dispossessed of tools and material, who sell their labor power and receive in return but a fraction of what they produce. Hence the aim of the first was to perfect and dispose of their produce, of the second to receive a greater share of their produce. The latter alone is an association against exploitation. "We might say that the first trade union was established in 1786 by the cloth workers of Yorkshire at Leeds under the name of a Friendly Society. But it was only a transitory association, as were all others of this time, called forth by some particular occasion and dissolving as soon as the object was accomplished." "Up to 1830 was in reality merely a tip-off transition. This was necessarily an combination of laborers were well-impoverished. The economists with their view of freedom of contract denounced any such unions of laborers, understanding that they were masters on the one hand and indulging the rights of laborers to sell their labor power as they pleased on the other. The Combination Laws that reflected these ideas and made impossible such combinations were only repealed in 1834. In 1834, then, trade unionism had its birth in England.

Up to 1830 the history of the trade union was quite uniform. It was characterized by the large sums spent in benefits, by a moderate use of the strike and by a lack of interest in politics. It was not believed that any benefit could be secured through working for legislation. The old trade union was organized by separate trades, that is to say, trade autonomy existed.

Since 1830 a new phase has been entered upon by at least a few trade unions. The funds devoted to benefits have been somewhat decreased and the strike fund increased. The strike has come to be used more frequently as a weapon, and in this the union is once more a "fighting machine." Politics are not shut entirely out of the discussions of the unions, and most noticeable of all is the growth slowly but surely of a realization of the class struggle and a gradual to be sure, but perceptible, drawing toward the position of the Socialist.

Again, the trade union with the growth of industry has in a few cases begun to take on a new form. The new organization is industrial in character. Before this each trade was organized separately, for the trade was greater than the industry. Now the industry has absorbed or whipped out the importance of the trade, and unions have become industrial, that is, all working in a certain industry are associated together in one great union. The trade union has been a product of capitalism and was born of necessity. Where labor recognized the helplessness of the individual to meet the strength of capital alone, it sought by combination to cope with this new force. But the difficulties of labor increased when the power of capital to perfect its organization became evident.

In the two great English speaking countries, there has been time for far less sympathy between these two labor organizations than in the United States. No doubt one reason that the unionist has taken but slowly to a political party has been the fact that in England the first trade societies were formed before the workingman had received the franchise, and being organized as pure and simple trade societies they have thought by these means to accomplish their object. When unionism grew up in the United States the same organization was introduced, although the Americans had the ballot.

The Socialist sees clearly that trade unions are helpless to solve the problem of labor today when the interest of labor and capital is international and when cheap unskilled labor can in most industries fill the places of union men. Many a unionist must dispossess himself of the idea that he can still rise into the ranks of the employing class, and that the line of classes drawn by the Socialist is imaginary. Finally the Socialist today must see the trade unions as fertile fields in which to sow their seed. These are the thinkers for the most part of the laboring class and as the unions are forced into politics see that these politics are the politics of the laboring class—Socialist politics.

In Loving Embrace

and militia will protect public and disperse strikers, and the Socialist propaganda will go ahead just as if no such body as the National Civic Federation had ever existed. The chairman of this conference has ventured to prophesy that its outcome will be a permanent body of arbitrators and conciliators with power to bind and limit the many minor disputes that may hereafter arise between the laboring masses, Capital and Labor. We will place our prediction against him, and await the result with confidence.

LOCAL PARTY NOTES.

The nominating conventions for the purpose of placing aldermanic candidates in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172nd, 173rd, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182nd, 183rd, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192nd, 193rd, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201st, 202nd, 203rd, 204th, 205th, 206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211th, 212th, 213th, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 220th, 221st, 222nd, 223rd, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232nd, 233rd, 234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241st, 242nd, 243rd, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th, 248th, 249th, 250th, 251st, 252nd, 253rd, 254th, 255th, 256th, 257th, 258th, 259th, 260th, 261st, 262nd, 263rd, 264th, 265th, 266th, 267th, 268th, 269th, 270th, 271st, 272nd, 273rd, 274th, 275th, 276th, 277th, 278th, 279th, 280th, 281st, 282nd, 283rd, 284th, 285th, 286th, 287th, 288th, 289th, 290th, 291st, 292nd, 293rd, 294th, 295th, 296th, 297th, 298th, 299th, 300th, 301st, 302nd, 303rd, 304th, 305th, 306th, 307th, 308th, 309th, 310th, 311th, 312th, 313th, 314th, 315th, 316th, 317th, 318th, 319th, 320th, 321st, 322nd, 323rd, 324th, 325th, 326th, 327th, 328th, 329th, 330th, 331st, 332nd, 333rd, 334th, 335th, 336th, 337th, 338th, 339th, 340th, 341st, 342nd, 343rd, 344th, 345th, 346th, 347th, 348th, 349th, 350th, 351st, 352nd, 353rd, 354th, 355th, 356th, 357th, 358th, 359th, 360th, 361st, 362nd, 363rd, 364th, 365th, 366th, 367th, 368th, 369th, 370th, 371st, 372nd, 373rd, 374th, 375th, 376th, 377th, 378th, 379th, 380th, 381st, 382nd, 383rd, 384th, 385th, 386th, 387th, 388th, 389th, 390th, 391st, 392nd, 393rd, 394th, 395th, 396th, 397th, 398th, 399th, 400th, 401st, 402nd, 403rd, 404th, 405th, 406th, 407th, 408th, 409th, 4

at 1748 Diversey Blvd., for North Town, at 15 N. Clark street.

All members of the club in the division will please attend the above mentioned Ward and Town conventions for the purpose of electing a ticket.

The meeting at Social Turner Hall was small but successful. Comrades Kees and Sand led a discussion on the subject, "Does the extension of the power of the city, state or national government lead to Socialism, or does industrial evolution?" It was quite an interesting meeting for the Socialists present as well as the strangers.

Literature was sold and a collection taken up.

The next meeting will be at Senfelder Hall, 145 Wells street, on Sunday at 3 p. m. The speaker will be J. B. Smiley.

All comrades should immediately turn in all money for tickets both for the ball and the debate, so all bills can be settled.

SOUTH SIDE.

Town conventions will be held as follows:

Town of Lake, comprising the 29th, 30th, 31st, and 32d wards, at Socialist Hall, 73 W. 63d street, January 7th, 1902. Town of Hyde Park, taking in the 6th, 7th, 8th and part of 33d wards, at 642 E. 4th street, January 13th, South Town, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th wards, at Luxemburger Hall, 2325 Halsted street. The town of Calumet will be taken care of by the Pullman branch. In each case the representation is five delegates from each ward. Branches are requested to elect delegates and furnish each with credentials signed by secretary and organizer. Aldermanic conventions should be held before date of town conventions a candidate for alderman nominated, and full name and address sent to division organizer. In each ward a campaign committee of three active members should be elected, to act both as local and in conjunction with the other committees in the respective towns, as a town campaign committee. It is the intention to divide the number of signatures required in petitions equally between the wards, and to have a full ticket in the field for the spring campaign, including constables.

A new branch in the north end of the 33d ward (Grand Crossing) is being organized. 23 members are already on the list, and on Monday, December 2nd, a mass meeting will be held at the Grand Crossing Turner Hall, 75th street and Dubois avenue, with Comrades Branch and Berlyn as speakers, when the branch will be formally organized. All Call readers are particularly invited to be present.

The latest from headquarters is a song and music school under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Finsterbach, from the Fifth Ward Branch. The school meets every Saturday afternoon.

A program for the Saturday and Sunday evening meetings for January and February will be announced next week. The Organization Committee has changed its meetings to every second and fourth Sunday morning at 731 W. 63d street. Every branch organizer and assistant organizer should be present next Sunday as very important business is to be transacted.

A. RASMUSSEN, Organizer
FINANCIAL REPORT, SOUTH DIV.
Cash on hand Dec. 1.....\$ 1.94
2d Ward stamps.....4.50
3d Ward stamps.....4.50
4th Ward stamps.....4.50
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97th Ward stamps.....4.50
98th Ward stamps.....4.50
99th Ward stamps.....4.50
100th Ward stamps.....4.50
Total.....\$ 11.43
Paid to Call.....\$ 1.15
Paid stamps.....\$ 1.10
Total.....\$ 1.25
Bill organizer.....\$ 11.43

DISTRICT NO. 4.

Only two branches being represented at our last meeting it was decided to adjourn it for one week. Notices were sent to all the branches to have their delegates present at the meeting next Sunday, 10 a. m., at Oxford Hall, corner California and Elston avenues. Calling of ward conventions and other important matters will be attended to at all comrades of the 26th and 27th wards have a voice and vote on the proceedings and are invited to attend.

SAM ROBBINS, Organizer.

Last week an unfortunate street car conductor was ground to death under the wheels of a south engine on a railway crossing at South Halsted street. He had left the car and run forward so as to signal to the motor-man as to whether the track was clear. While thus engaged in looking after the safety of his passengers, the engine passed over his body, mutilating it beyond recognition, as the newspaper reported stated. His gold watch was flattened out on the rails, his pockets ripped open and the company's money which he had collected as fare scattered along the track. For an hour after the accident, says the news item, a crowd of men and boys searched the vicinity looking for nickels and dimes. It is remarkable the amount of eagerness displayed by the public in seizing every opportunity to defraud a corporation of its earnings, and it is only to this well-known fact of human nature that such an exhibition can be attributed. In these times of unrelenting prosperity nickels and dimes are of course of no great importance in themselves unless procured under peculiar circumstances such as above stated.

SOCIALIST PARTY OF CHICAGO.

Branch Directory.

COMMITTEE.

ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE, South Side—Sec. Paul Pierce, 667 Rhodes Ave. Fin. Sec. E. Richter, 1435 Ellis Ave. Division Org. Arnold Rasmussen, 674 Loomis St. S. S.

THE NORTH DIVISION ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE meets every Saturday, 1 p. m., at 133 N. Clark St. Secretary, G. A. Harold, 36 N. Clark Street.

GENERAL COMMITTEE meets first Saturday of every month at Schiller Hall, 3rd floor, Schiller Bldg., 188 N. Halsted street. M. H. Taft, secretary, 36 N. Clark street.

BRANCHES.

The following directory announces only the business meetings of the various branches. All agitation meetings will be announced in the "List of Meetings," which will be found on the first page of every issue of The Workers' Call.

FIRST AND SECOND WARDS—Meet every Friday, 8 p. m., at 114 Wabash Ave. (store). Secretary, Rice Washburn, 175 East 2nd street. Organizer, Peter East, 175 Wabash Ave.

THIRD WARD—Headquarters, 135 E. State street; meets every Monday at 8 p. m.; secretary, A. E. Yeomans, 230 State street. Organizer, Louis Daigard, 376 State street.

FOURTH WARD—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday night at 1325 N. Halsted. Luxembourg Hall Sec. Joe Trentz, 35 E. Twenty-second Place. Organizer, H. Driesvagt, 310 Halsted str.

FIFTH WARD—Every second and fourth Monday at 333 Archer Ave. Secretary and Organizer, Mrs. A. M. Finsterbach, 3025 Archer Ave.

SIXTH WARD—Meets first and third Monday nights at 410 E. 43d street. Secretary, M. Kieninger, 645 Lake Ave. Organizer, A. J. Wilson, 308 E. 43rd street.

SEVENTH WARD—Meets every second and fourth Friday evenings at 8 o'clock, at 603 E. 3rd street. Secy, M. H. Klabner, 624 Boreal Ave. Organizer, Paul Pierce, 667 Rhodes Ave.

EIGHTH WARD—Holds public meetings at Sherman Hall, 3140 Commercial Ave., every Saturday evening, 7 p. m. Secy, J. Wind, Secretary, 23-27th Street.

NINTH, TENTH AND ELEVENTH WARDS—Meet every 1st and 3rd Monday at Porges Hall, Jefferson and Maxwell Streets. Secretary, Mary E. Colson, Hall House, 335 E. Halsted St.

ELEVENTH WARD—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at Juneswitt Hall, cor. 1st street and Paulina street. Robert Fletcher, 490 Washburn Ave.

TWELFTH WARD—Meets every Tuesday evening at 335 W. 23d Place. School of Socialism every evening. Secretary G. J. Rindler, 135 E. Albany Ave.

THIRTEENTH WARD—Every Friday evening, 8 p. m., at Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western Ave. Secy, Mrs. D. H. Daly, 601 S. Western Ave. Organizer, J. Gillepie, 512 Warren Ave. Phone Wellesly 443.

FOURTEENTH WARD—Every Friday at Miles Hall, southeast corner Grand and Western Aves. Secretary, Henry Stocker, 713 Austin Ave.

FIFTEENTH WARD—Meets every Friday at 145 North Rockwell Street. Secretary, F. M. Kucharski, 60 N. Winchester Ave.

SIXTEENTH WARD—Every 1st and 3rd Friday, Schuchert's Hall, Ashland and Milwaukee Aves.; secretary, O. Baesack, 344 N. Wood St.

SEVENTEENTH WARD—Aurora Hall, Huron and Milwaukee Aves.; secretary, A. Merk, 61 N. Wood St.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD—Every first and third Monday, 8 p. m., 132 North Clark St. Secretary, E. Morris, 36 N. Clark St.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD—Every first and third Monday in the month at 175 Wabash Ave. Sec. Chas. Sand, 341 Wells Street.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD—Meets first and third Monday, 8 p. m., at 604 Sedgwick street. E. Holtzman Jr., secretary.

TWENTY-FOURTH—Every 1st and 3rd Thursday at N. W. corner Southport avenue and Diversey Blvd., secretary, E. O. Knaus, 361 Lincoln Ave.

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD—Every first and third Tuesday, 8 p. m., at Fridheim Hall, 176 Diversey Boulevard. Secretary, Ruth Dick Hall, 177 Adeline Avenue.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD BRANCH—Meets every first and third Wednesday at Social Turner Hall, Belmont and Paulina streets. Secretary, C. L. Jensen, 327 Ohio street.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 1—AVONDALE—Meets every first and third Friday at 175 N. Kedzie Ave., corner Berry Ave. Secretary, Henry Schultz, 465 W. W. Hinton St.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD NO. 2—Irving Park. Meets every 1st and 3rd Saturday evening at 15 Irving Park Boulevard. O. F. Gellman, Secretary, 330 Monticello Avenue.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 3—CHAUN—Every first and third Tuesday, Linstrom's Hall, 1018 N. 1st Ave. Secretary, George Jensen, 224 St. Paul Ave.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD NO. 4—Meets every 1st and 3rd Monday, at Mrs. Hall, cor. Kedzie and Armitage Aves. Secretary, J. Gould & McLean Avenue.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD NO. 5—SWEDISH SETTLEMENT—Meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday, 8 p. m., at 213 N. Franklin Ave. Secretary, Fred Whammond, 712 N. Whipple St.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD NO. 6—HERMOSA—Meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday evening, 8 o'clock, at 941 N. 1st Ave. Secretary, E. W. Stewart, 146 N. 4th Ave.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD NO. 7—MANREN PARK—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday, 8 p. m., at 374 Grand Ave. Wm. Kienland, Secretary, 128 N. 2nd Ave.

TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD—Every Friday at headquarters, Socialist Educational Hall, Armitage and Milwaukee Aves. Secy, O. L. Jensen, 166 North Western Ave.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD—Meets on call at 544 Ashland Ave. Organizer, Wm. B. Ellis, 647 Ashland Ave.

THIRTY-FIRST WARD—Every 2nd and 4th Friday at Lundquist's Hall, 61st and Morgan Streets. Secretary, Chas. Wistrand, 6145 Aberdeen St. Organizer, E. Nelson, 341 Aberdeen St.

THIRTY-SECOND WARD—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday, 8 p. m., at 733 1st St. Secretary, Little M. Forberg, 611 Halsted St. Organizer, G. Anderson, 733 Kinross Ave.

THIRTY-THIRD WARD—Every second fourth Wednesday evening at 113th street and Michigan Avenue. Secretary, G. P. Jensen, 1137 Perry St. Organizer, E. DeBour, 44 West 110th street.

THIRTY-FOURTH WARD BRANCH—Meets every 1st and 3rd Friday at 239 Harrison St. Sec. E. S. Lowler, 239 Harrison Street.

THIRTY-FIFTH WARD, No. 1—Secretary, J. M. Cook, 136 N. 12nd Ave.

THIRTY-FIFTH, No. 1—Public lectures and entertainment the first and third Thursday each month at Lindstrom's Hall, 4th Ave. and Lake St. John M. Cook, Secy., 136 N. 12nd Ave.

2—Meets every 1st and 3rd Sunday at 1204 West Ohio St. James Wright, Organizer, 1323 W. Ohio St. Gay L. Rasmussen, Secretary, 140 N. Central Park Avenue.

GERMAN BRANCHES.
KARL MARX CLUB—Every second and fourth Monday evenings at 350 Larrabee street, near North Avenue. Secretary, John Vogt, 128 Garfield Ave.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Meets every Monday at Workers' Call office, 26 N. Clark street. M. H. Taft, secretary, 36 N. Clark street.

EIGHTH WARD GERMAN CLUB—Every first and third Friday evenings at 1130 South Chicago Avenue; secretary, Ferdinand Jahnke, 1013 Ave. K.

FREDERICK ENGELS CLUB—Meets every 1st Monday of month at 1718 W. 51st St., and every 3rd Monday at 404 Archer Ave. Secretary, J. Sievers, 3412 W. 54th St.

POLISH BRANCHES.
POLISH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Meets every Monday at Polish headquarters, 64 Noble street; secretary, J. Cienkara, 64 Noble street.

SEVENTEENTH WARD BRANCH—Every Saturday at 444 Noble street; secretary, M. Plesk, 444 Noble street.

EIGHTH WARD BRANCH—Every Sunday, 3 p. m., at Prykopski's Hall, 94th street and Superior Avenue; secretary, F. Rudnicki, 517 Market Ave.

TENTH WARD BRANCH—Every Saturday evening at Pulaski's Hall, 12th street and Ashland Avenue; secretary, K. Kosturka, 14 W. 27th street.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD BRANCH—Every first and third evenings, Kosciuszki Hall, 4th and Wood streets.

LADIES' BRANCH—Every first Sunday at 321 21st place; secretary, Mrs. E. Felick, 152 21st place.

SOUTH-WEST GERMAN BRANCH—No. 1—Secretary, H. Tubensing, 167 S. Leavitt St.

SOUTH-WEST GERMAN BRANCH—No. 2 (Wilhelm Liebknecht Club)—Secretary, R. Pusch, 74 W. 18th St.

EDUCATIONAL CLUBS.
THE NORTH SIDE SPEAKERS CLUB—Meets every Tuesday evening at 123 N. Clark St. Basement, at 8 p. m. All North Side Comrades should attend.

NORTH SIDE SPEAKERS CLUB No. 2—Meets every Friday eve, 8 p. m., at 176 Diversey Blvd., near Clark Street, Lake View. Comrades should attend.

LASALLE POLITICAL AND EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Lecture and reading rooms at 426 S. Halsted street; meetings every Friday night.

SOCIALIST BRICKLAYERS' EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Meets every Saturday, 8 p. m., at Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western Ave.; P. P. Farber, Secy., 164 W. Superior St.

LADIES' AUXILIARY—meets every Thursday at the Socialist Temple, 120 South Western Ave. 8 p. m. All women interested in socialism are invited to attend and become members. Interesting lectures and discussions. Mrs. D. H. Daly, Secretary, 601 South Western Avenue.

SOCIALIST MACHINISTS' EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Meets every Monday evening at 8 p. m., at the Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western Ave. Good speakers and lectures and discussions. Secretary, Guy Marshall, Treasurer John Mulrooney.

STATE LOCALS.
ALTON—Aug. Schipert, 409 E. 4th St. BLOOMINGTON—Dr. J. P. Sanfeller. CENTRALIA—Chas. W. Brumfield, 624 N. Locust St. CHICAGO—M. H. Taft, 36 N. Clark St. CHICAGO HEIGHTS—James B. Kenney, 22 E. Madison Ave. COAL CITY—Ignacy Vysokil. DANVILLE—James S. Williams, 119 E. Main St. EAST INDIANA—George Davis, 119 S. 1st St. ELGIN—Peter Kennedy, 500 Villa St. EVANSTON—Wm. H. Kays, 1627 Benton St. GALE—John C. Bjelin. GLEN CARBON—Charles Demmrich. ILL. KELLYN—May Walden Kerr. ILL. KIRK—Peyton Rawls. ILL. MOLINE—J. D. Weismann, P. O. Box 10. MOUNT OLIVE—A. F. Gerber, P. O. Box 111. NASHVILLE—L. T. Phillips. NAVA—Hugh Peat. PEORIA—H. F. Ordway, 23 Hancock St. ROCKFORD—Ed Olson, 41 E. 6th St. SANGAMON—Richard Evans. SPRINGFIELD—Carl Stern, 123 E. Carpenter St. SPRING VALLEY—J. P. Mallico. TETON—Charles Schroeder, 124 La Salle St.

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M. H. Taft.

Notice.

All Comrades having Simons' latest debate tickets or money for them please turn in all moneys and tickets at once and Oblige Fraternally THE COMMITTEE.

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"Workingmen of all countries unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains; you have a world to gain."

THIRD YEAR.—WHOLE NO. 147.

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1901.

PRICE ONE CENT

Not for Laborers' Eyes

Chicago Real Estate Board Gets Out an Attractive Bait for Capitalist Investors. Continually Refers to the Cheapness of Human Commodities as the Central Inducement. No Cant About Brotherhood or Identical Interests of "Labor and Capital". Facilities for Exploitation the Main Theme. Hypocrisy Laid Aside When There is No Need for It. An Eye Opener for Workingmen Who are Curious to See How Their Masters Regard Them.

Once more the Workers' Call is able to present to its readers some choice selections from a publication that was never intended to reach the working class. The Chicago Real Estate Board recently issued a beautifully illustrated and bound pamphlet on "Chicago as an Industrial Center." As these gentlemen are very much interested in the increase in land values in Chicago, and as it is the coming of new industries more than anything else that contributes to this upward movement, they are very anxious to induce other capitalists to invest their money in the establishment of industries in Chicago. So this book was prepared setting forth the advantages which Chicago offers to capitalists. Now as this is to be a little heart to heart talk from one set of capitalists to another, there was no need of putting on any mask. It is all very well to palaver about the brotherhood of labor and capital when talking to the reporters for the daily papers, or when holding "Arbitration Congresses" with a lot of labor leaders, because this kind of talk is cheap and makes the laborers feel good, and, most important of all, keeps him from doing any such foolish thing as voting for himself instead of for his boss.

But when the Chicago Real Estate Board is speaking to the capitalists of the outside world in a document which no workers will ever see anyhow, why not tell the truth? So, instead of talking about labor as a brother, we find that, as the capitalists have always said, to the capitalist labor is a commodity to be purchased as cheaply as possible. This is the way the capitalists of Chicago advise their brother capitalists concerning the cheapness of human flesh and blood in this city:

"Abundance and variety of any article a purchaser is seeking are most desirable characteristics of any market. This is true of LABOR as of any COMMODITY. It is easier to buy cloth in a big cloth market than an awkward one, easier to buy iron in a broad iron market than a narrow one. A manufacturer desiring operatives for a factory can do better and supply his wants more quickly at one of the great centers of population than in a sparsely settled country. The supply of labor in Chicago is practically unlimited."

Sounds a good deal like an advertisement of an old-time slave auction, does it not? Save this document. The time will come when it will be produced to show the barbarous condition of capitalism.

But let us look further at this beautiful "souvenir" of Chicago:

"As the great railroad center of America, into whose United States 600,000 immigrants poured in 1900, Chicago has another advantage than cheap freight tariffs. These ten of thousands of foreigners landed at eastern ports, for the most part are seeking the opportunities of the great west. Chicago, as the gateway to this, having already a tremendous foreign population of its own, is a counter attraction to this CHEAP labor which would pass through it. According to his race and his tastes, the immigrant may find here the neighborhood provincialism that he left behind him on the other side of the sea, or taking the city broadly he may have that cosmopolitan horizon which he dreamed. Blocked into sections that might have been lifted from continental Europe, the city abounds an almost unassimilated population represented by a score of tongues, and from each of these the mill and factory are drawing that unskilled labor which is so lightly on the tongue, but so deeply at the base of industrial progress."

In this disposition of foreign peoples to colonize, Chicago uses the perennial source of its CHEAP labor. The city is in touch with the country's immigration and as long as Chicago's demands for labor shall hold, the source of supply may be counted upon not to run dry.

"That this item of labor to remain CHEAP and available is capable of proof. All the environments and conditions of Chicago show no more. From more propitiousness these foreign elements will center here, each to itself and refusing to mix. Its scale of living, in great measure, will conform to its former conditions in Europe. This in Chicago, will be found every because of the cheapness of food and the scale of rents. Cheap and rapid transportation have put wide areas within reach of the laboring classes, and the possibility of a cottage home in Chicago is better than it is in many cities of one-fifth the size."

"All these conditions make for a natural laboring class in Chicago—a class that may keep well-fed, and housed and warmed to the point of comfort and at the same time without being under the necessity of greater earning capacity."

"Such a condition in the labor market

cannot be misunderstood by the manufacturer. One of the first problems is to meet the needs for rough unskilled labor, and the assurance of a continual supply of this force is vital. This labor, under many circumstances and conditions, is uncertain and migratory. It will not continue in a provincial city. It demands the bustle and whirl of a metropolitan life, with its attendant amusements and distractions. It must have its necessary habitat and an environment to its likes before it settles to the JOG-TROT OF EXISTENCE IN A CONTENTMENT THAT SEEKS NOTHING BETTER."

Then how do the workers of Chicago like this? Have they still manhood enough to kick against it? If not, they still deserve to be ranked with iron and cloth and sheep as "commodities" to be purchased of their masters:

"Looked at from the point of view of the manufacturer, no one feature of Chicago stands out with more convincing force than does the fact that it is the home of CHEAP LABOR, that PATIENT, PLODDING DRUDGERY, which even in this age of automatic machinery is still as vital as the BASIS-WORK of industrial progress. For this class of workers Chicago offers home and environment of such a nature as to make CHEAP, unskilled labor not only possible, but logical and certain."

"There has been a cry against tenement conditions in Chicago, but it has been more against possible future contingencies than against evils that already exist. As compared with other crowded cities, the laboring man of Chicago has more of a home atmosphere in his life than can be found elsewhere. He has more room, more light, and better air. If in some of the slum districts there is over-crowding, it must be taken for granted that as against this possible evil, there are compensations to offset in favor of the congestion."

"With nearly 200 square miles of territory, all within more or less easy reach of transportation, Chicago offers every opportunity against congestion. It compares favorably with cities of 200,000 population in affording cottages and even garden plots for the laborer. With a soil on all sides that will produce vegetables in abundance, the kitchen gardens of some of the poorer sections of the city are a resource in themselves, far out of proportion to their appearance. In some sections where this gardening has been conducted to the best advantage, it has been figured that the returns for square yards of soil through a season run into dollars."

"In the winter season, when the industries of the city are working at greatest capacity, these sources of supply are needed by the sufferer element which comes to Chicago to spend the winter. Not only do these men come from the Great Lakes, but men come from the fields of the North-west. There is a tramp element in this, but thousands of them may be honest workers, filling in the winter season with each employment as they can find. They have GOOD INFLUENCE UPON THE LABOR MARKET FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF THE MANUFACTURER."

"On this question of labor for the manufacturer, however, there is another element that is of quite as much significance and consequence. It is the metropolitan and cosmopolitan atmosphere of the city."

"It is no new thing for a manufacturer in a small city to discover that while he may be admirably situated with reference to raw materials and markets, he cannot keep his mill men. The provincial life wears on them. It lacks excitement and directions."

"With respect to this want in the hearts of the toilers, Chicago fills every exacting. There is something in the swing of its life and activities that is pleasing to the laborer. If the workman be a foreigner of any nationality, he may find his antileague where, among people of his own nationality, he may make home."

"In general, summing up the advantages of Chicago as the home of the laborer, these advantages apply as specifically and with as much force to all classes of married people. Every city within a thousand miles of it is a country town in comparison. Chicago is a self-sufficient center of every interest which holds a cosmopolitan population. This fact alone is an AVAILABLE ASSET to a MANUFACTURER, simply by its putting a premium upon living in Chicago as more desirable than anywhere else in the great range of North Central States."

"What have you done to help out the poor of London? Have you seen a lot of cash in The Workers' Call? If not, why not?"

Officially Exploded.

The official auditor of the post office department has just closed the books of the postal service for the fiscal year ended June 30 last, something over three months being always required to balance the ledger accounts with 77,000 postmasters and make all the other settlements required with the numerous branches of the system. The results of the year's business are as follows: Receipts, \$11,421,122.30; expenditures, \$11,444,437.43; net deficit (including losses by fire, etc.), \$23,315.13. The deficit for the fiscal year is thus shown to be less than \$24,000,000, and about \$1,500,000 smaller than for the preceding year. Owing to the extension of rural free delivery and other augmented appropriations in every department, the expenses of the service were \$5,300,000 greater than the preceding year, but the continuation of the nation's prosperity raised the receipts more than \$3,350,000.

There has been a steady decrease in postal deficits during the past ten years. In round figures they were: \$11,500,000 in 1897; \$9,000,000 in 1898; \$6,500,000 in 1899; \$5,500,000 in 1900; and \$4,000,000 in 1901. If this percentage of decrease in the deficit should continue it would be entirely wiped out within three years.

So the deficit excuse was all a bluff after all, and would have not been even an excuse in a few years. Wonder what reason they would give then for shutting out Socialist papers?

Nemesis Arrived.

H. Gaylord Wilshire, who is now publishing his Socialist weekly from Toronto, by reason of recent United States postal restrictions, tells of a meeting

of orange growers held on one occasion in California. The meeting was called to protest against the freight rates established by the railways in the West. Mr. Wilshire rose after several ineffective remedies had been proposed, and said the only remedy for the entire trouble was that the nation should take over the railways and give to those who patronized the service the advantage to be obtained therefrom.

The chairman ruled him out of order, as no politics were allowed in the discussions of the association.

The sequel was enacted in the following year, when the former chairman was declared a bankrupt, and he toured the State getting signatures to a petition for "Public Ownership of Railways."—Toronto Daily Star.

Is Used as Such.

Evidently the president of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association knows a good thing when he sees it, as may be judged by his "lay editorials" in last Sunday's Chicago Tribune, which begin as follows:

"Considering the Savior as human only and applying a strictly business test to the value of his life, he was the GREATEST COMMERCIAL FACTOR ever produced by the human race."

Here we have the capitalist conception of Christ—the apotheosis of Rent, Interest and Profit—the divinity of the dollar—the highest ideal which the cap-

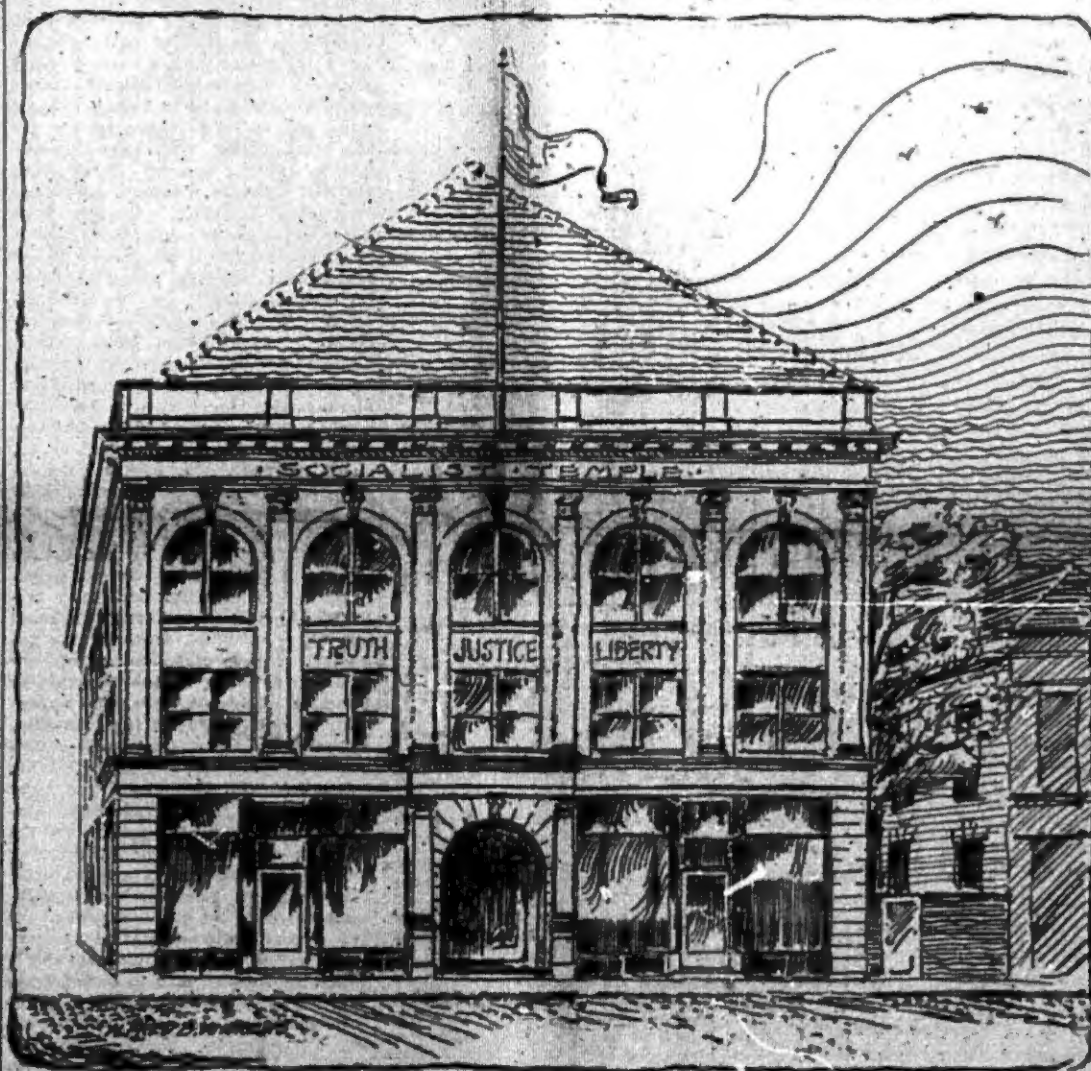
italist mind is capable of comprehending. As the bourgeois must create a material world after the image of its own social conditions, so it must also create a Christ which is of necessity a "spiritual" reflection of those conditions. Such a conception is exactly what might be expected from the mouthpiece of a Manufacturer's Association.

Purpose in Loose Definition.

What the near future has in store for the Socialist propaganda may be judged from the "anti-anarchy" bills that are now being framed for the consideration of Congress. One of these makes it felony "to advise or teach the overthrow of the government." It can readily be seen how this elastic clause can be interpreted by a capitalist judge to include the advocacy of Socialism. The "overthrow of government" may easily be twisted into a charge against those who urge the laborers to grasp political power for their class, which of course necessitates the displacement of capitalist rule. Marx declared that the capitalists see in the cessation of their class supremacy, the destruction of all society, and it is quite probable that we shall see this belief acted upon before long under the pretext of "suppressing anarchy."

If you cannot talk your neighbor into socialism, why not get the Workers' Call to help you with the job?

PLAN OF THE PROPOSED NEW SOCIALIST TEMPLE.



The picture on this page will give some idea of the Temple that the Chicago Socialists have decided to build. Of course the exact plans and specifications cannot be worked out until a lot is secured, and that cannot be done until more cash is in sight. But the members of the Building Committee are practically agreed on a three-story building not less than fifty feet wide, and from 100 to 150 feet deep according for offices or could be utilized for committee rooms.

The third floor may be divided into four suites of apartments, which with steam heat should bring a rental of \$15 to \$20 a month each, that is to say, not less than \$720 a year for the floor. This would provide for the interest on \$14,000, if it should be necessary to borrow so much, but we propose to come as near as possible to paying cash, so that any income from the building may be available for the assistance of the Socialist Party.

The partitions in the date on the third floor can be built in such a way that they can be removed later at slight expense if the space is needed for the use of the Socialist party or the Co-operative.

An already announced, the Socialist Temple is to be the property of the Socialist Co-operative of Chicago. This is an "association for pecuniary profit," organized under the laws of Illinois. No one but a member of the Socialist Party can become a voting member of the Socialist Co-operative, but if an amendment submitted by the directors is ratified by the members at the meeting December 28th, anyone can become to the depth of the lot secured. They are also agreed on an auditorium to meet with parties, about 1,000 people.

As to further details I cannot speak officially for the committee as a whole, but will venture to explain a number

of suggestions that have been considered favorably, but which are still subject to modification.

Starting at the bottom, there will of course be a dry and well ventilated basement which can be utilized for a co-operative bakery, for storing surplus goods, for a shipping room for our country trade, and possibly for a gymnasium, bowling alley, etc.

The auditorium will no doubt occupy the larger portion of the first and second stories. It will be in the rear so as to be removed from the noise of the street, and will be reached by a lift passage, on each side of which will be a store. One of these stores will, of course, be used for the grocery of the Co-operative. The other will be used for a restaurant or for some other department to be established, or if preferred, may be rented for the first year or two.

The front portion of the second floor on the side of the hall way will be available for small meetings such as would not require the auditorium itself. The other side could be rented as an associate member by paying the membership fee of \$5.00, and by joining the Party later can be enrolled as a voting member of the Socialist Co-operative.

A list of all the active members of the Co-operative will be published in the Workers' Call next week.

The following list includes all cash contributions to the building fund received up to December 17, 1901. It does not include pledges of cash to the amount of about \$200, nor pledges of labor to the amount of several thousand dollars which have been made:

John H. Hanson..... 5.00
A. A. Wiggins..... 5.00
Wm. C. Morgan..... 5.00
J. N. Martin..... 5.00
H. Rand..... 5.00
M. Miller..... 5.00
Geo. D. Herron..... 5.00
Carrie Rand Herron..... 5.00
M. Pederson..... 5.00
C. E. Grellin..... 5.00
A. K. Anderson (additional)..... 5.00
Frank Hoecker..... 5.00
A. Davidson..... 5.00
Paul Kargus..... 5.00
C. J. Peterson..... 5.00
W. E. McDermott..... 5.00
F. Boersma..... 5.00

Total..... \$103.00
Is your name in either list? If not why not? You want to see the Socialist Temple a fact. Then join the Socialist Co-operative, buy your supplies there instead of spending your money with the enemies of your class, and give what you can to the building fund.

We have prepared a little booklet entitled THE SOCIALIST TEMPLE OF CHICAGO. It contains a full explanation of the project, with a price list of the groceries to be had at the Socialist Co-operative, and blank application for membership. It will be mailed to any address on application. If you can put several copies where they will be read, say so and they will be sent.

Comrade J. W. Hauserman has been duly authorized to accept for contributions. Don't wait for him to call on you, but if he calls, treat him well.

On Sunday, December 29th, 3 p. m., there will be a special business meeting of the members of the Socialist Co-operative for the purpose of amending the by-laws, as explained on the third page of last week's Call, and of electing a permanent building committee.

Came to this meeting if possible; if not, write to me at 18 Fifth Avenue, and get the booklet explaining the whole plan.

CHARLES H. KENN,
Financial Secretary Building Com.

What's in a Name?

Mr Schwab Promotes "Labor" in an Address Before the Bankers' Club. Says It Holds "First Mortgage" on the Bonds of the Steel Trust. Capitalist Press Recognizes the Value of the New Discovery. How Words are Manipulated in the Interests of the Exploiting Classes. Workingmen Should Foreclose on That Mortgage Through the Socialist Battle.

In his great work on 'capitalist production' Marx relates an incident which occurred in England, in which a Commission of Inquiry had been appointed to investigate the workings of nomadic bands of agricultural laborers, mostly women and children, who wandered from place to place selling their services to the capitalist farmers, and who were commonly known as "the gang." Facts tending to show that "the gang" was lowering the moral tone of the community through their peculiar methods of earning a living, were unearthed in such abundance that those who benefited by their exploitation grew alarmed lest the system might be abolished.

"To one of these gentlemen," says Marx, "the taste of his rent was so grateful that he indignantly declared to the Commission of Inquiry that the whole hubbub was only due to the name of the system. If instead of 'gang' it were called the 'Agricultural Juvenile Industrial Self-supporting Association,' everything would be all right."

If Shakespeare could, propound to the modern exploiter his famous query of "What's in a name?" he might be truthfully answered that names are sometimes exceedingly valuable to disguise from the working class the fact that they are being robbed of their labor and product. And in inventing and applying names for this purpose the modern capitalist shows an ingenuity that is little short of marvelous.

Anyone who has ever amused himself by reading reports of the proceedings of such conferences as the one recently held in New York, can hardly have failed to have noticed the way the words "labor" and "capital" are manipulated. Sometimes the former stands for the working class and at other times is used in its literal sense. The word "capital" is also made to denote means of production or those who own them, as circumstances may require. The object of this ambiguity and looseness of definition is obvious. It serves the purpose of confusing and deceiving the working class as to the real relation between exploiter and exploited.

Every Socialist at least knows that such phrases as "the partnership of capital and labor," "capital and labor are mutually dependent," etc., etc., are mainly invented to justify the existence of capital but of the capitalist. But these expressions have been somewhat overworked of late, and are beginning to be regarded with indifference, if not suspicion, by the workers. It is about time to invent a new relation between "capital and labor" in which the latter may be moved up a peg or two. The dignity of "labor" seems to demand even a better position than a mere "partnership" of "capital."

And the hour has brought forth the man. Mr. Charles Schwab, in his address before the Chicago Bankers' Club, paid the following "tribute to labor" as reported in the press:

"Many people imagine that the bonds of the United States Steel Company are a first mortgage on its great properties. They are not. If you give the subject a moment's thought you will see that the first great MORTGAGE is that owed to labor. The Corporation pays labor \$10,000,000 per year, equivalent to a mortgage debt of \$3,000,000,000 on the property."

Nothing more about that, is there? "Labor" is superior to "capital." It holds first mortgage, the bondholders coming second. How the assembly bankers must have enjoyed Mr. Schwab's concept when they "gave the subject a moment's thought" as the speaker suggested.

It's a new one, certainly, and Mr. Schwab is entitled to full credit for its discovery. Even the capitalist press recognizes this, for one journal commenting editorially on the matter, says: "We doubt if organized labor has ever taken this view of the bonds of the great steel company. It is doubtful also if any other head of an industrial organization ever publicly conceded that labor has the first mortgage on the properties of the corporation."

It is doubtful indeed, if "labor" had only known its superior position at the time of the great steel strike, it might have invoked the law to come to its assistance against the ordinary bondholders of the corporation. It might even now demand against permitting the latter to extract \$10,000,000 annually in the shape of profits. Holders of first mortgages don't as a rule allow themselves to be exploited in that fashion.

Nevertheless, though the "tribute" which Mr. Schwab has paid to labor in the avowed, consists merely in a new name, "first mortgage holder" sounds more than "wage earner," and infinitely more than "labor," a companion which represents the "tribute" paid to "labor" by those nasty Socialists whose pernicious activity no doubt to some extent stimulated Mr. Schwab's inventive genius in discovering this new position.

Change the name and everything

will be all right," as the British landlord said about the "gang." The taste of profits is quite as sweet to Mr. Schwab as the taste of rent was to the English labor skinner.

"First mortgage holders!" That's what you are, workingmen. Mr. Schwab has "publicly conceded" it. It is doubtful indeed if you have ever taken this view of the matter, but it is not too late to act upon it. Rise up the business situation, and you cannot help concluding that it will be to your interests to foreclose on that mortgage instantly. You can serve the necessary legal documents upon Mr. Schwab and his class with Socialist ballots at the next election. If you are really first mortgage holders you might as well have the game as the name.

CAN SEE IT HERE.

Ad. That no Capitalist Paper Would Accept, With Remains Standing Here Until Further Notice.

By request of the Socialist Machinery Club, the following letter is published in our columns, no daily paper in the city being willing to insert the information it contains, at any price: International Association of Machinists. San Francisco Lodge No. 61, San Francisco, Dec. 17th, 1901. To the Order Everywhere—Greeting: San Francisco Lodge, No. 61, International Association of Machinists, earnestly request you to insert the following ad. in your local and labor papers.

"The strike in San Francisco and the Pacific Coast is still on, and 3,350 iron workers are yet fighting for a nine hour day and better conditions."

We request that you insert the foregoing ad. every time you see any statement to the contrary in any of your daily papers. We hope that you will do your best to have the foregoing fact placed before the public in your locality, and when the strike is all you will be officially notified.

The situation as it exists in San Francisco and along the Pacific coast at the present time is that we have nearly two-thirds of the men who went on strike May 26th, 1901, for the shorter work-day, still out, and the employers are doing their utmost to get men to take the places of the men on strike, offering extra inducements and large wages, and we believe that if they can offer these conditions to men whom they desire to take the place of the men on strike, they can certainly grant the terms asked by the strikers.

Trusting you will give this your earliest attention, and endeavor to all means at your command to prevent men workers from coming to this coast until you are officially notified of the settlement of the strike, we remain,

Faithfully,
M. C. CUSHEE,
CHAS. MELROSE,
T. H. VIVIAN,
Committee.

(This black letter ad. will be kept standing in our columns until official notification of the end of the strike is received. Ed.)

Advertise to Fertilize.

In reply to a critic who had taken him to task for his alleged advertising "proclivities," Comrade H. Gaylord Wilshire explains in the characteristic letter below published:

Toronto, Canada, Dec. 28, 1901.

Dear Comrade,—Yours of the 26th at hand, and note that you style my going into the advertising of myself a "proclivity." As a matter of fact, I have no more proclivity for advertising myself than a man would have for the smell of his own armpit. If he is fertile in order to get before the public, to some advertising; and it is not more agreeable for me to do it in this way than it is for me to fertilize an orange orchard. Theoretically, the way to run an orange orchard is to set out an orange tree and reap plenty. Practically, the way to do it is to spread manure, but that is no indication that a man prefers scattering manure to reaping plenty. I suppose, however, it is custom for me to try to explain this thing to you or to any one else, because everyone seems to misunderstand me, although I have been writing from the very first number of the Challenge exactly what I have been trying to do. The proposition is that the end is Socialism, and the means by which we get people into Socialism is inconsequential. If "fertilizing" the public mind with advertising is the way to stimulate it, I propose doing it, notwithstanding the fact that I have particular proclivity or taste for manure. H. GAYLORD WILSHIRE.

Monopolies and Trusts

By E. M. Wheelock.

The worst, most obvious, most hopeless characteristic of the closing days of our cycle is the stupendous accumulation of private fortunes in the hands of a few, and the corresponding growth of pauperism, misery, political and industrial slavery on the part of the many. Chicago holds more notorious and greedy millionaires than the whole country contained forty years ago, and the like is true of every one of our chief cities and congested centers. Beside banquets, Bradley-Martin balls, suicides, infanticides, divorces, murders and despair, increase step by step with the widening of the chasm between the rich and the poor. These great modern fortunes are made—not by honest production, but by bribery, class legislation, and special privilege. They are born of monopoly and the iniquitous robbery of labor. Millions of toiling workers go every winter with scanty food, clothing and fire, that the proceeds of their ill-paid labor may help the coffers of the wealthy, speculative idle.

These struggles, heart-breaking facts, but there is also a mighty undercurrent—growing stronger every day—that is pulling the nation as with the silent force of gravitation, the other way. The power so surely at work to subjugate and crush, can be transformed and made to redeem the evil time. The economic conditions which are now the menace of our civilization, and the forces that are wrecking us, can be made to wait the ship of state safely into port. The day is at hand when a pauper will be as impossible as a millionaire. The very spirit of greed, is teaching us the wastefulness of blind competition. The lesson of our present national misery is being taught so well that it will never be forgotten or need a repetition. The very selfishness in human nature is teaching us the splendid economy of combination, the wise thrift of co-operation, and the financial soundness of the principles which underlie the monopolies and trusts. This lesson is being learned so well that all men will receive it—even the wayward man, though a fool.

The trusts are the sure pathway by which the nation is to go safely through the Red Sea of an outward and ruinous social system. The trusts have come to stay. Be sure of that; they have come to stay. The gigantic combinations of the present and future require them, and the enormous waste of competition is saved, for they mean combination and the union of interests. The movement is the outgrowth of natural conditions and is sure to continue until industrial activities are brought into a system of co-operation by the whole people for the benefit of the people. A trust is an unadvised good—only the whole people must own and operate it.

Any attempt to crush out, control or legislate against this movement by the politicians is hopelessly absurd. If you tax the trusts, they will increase the price of their products and make you pay the tax. If you put in force the Texas law that refuses them the courts to collect their bills, it will not effect them, for they will only sell for cash in advance, and will use this law as their excuse. They will thus get along without the law, the collection of debts and they will be found doing business as usual at the old stand. Why are we afraid to trust ourselves? The only thing we should fear is not the monopolies, but the fool-killer. The answer to the question, "What is to be done with the trusts?" is "RUN THEM." When the millions of workmen get their brains out of their stomachs and think, the question will soon be asked upon trees, the producer is now the industrial slave of the capitalist, but he has worked patiently and long to place himself there. He is a self-chosen and willing serf, for he who wears a fetter needs it, and he who bears a blow or a kick deserves it.

Put not your confidence in the pretended opposition to the trusts by politicians—most of whom hold stocks and bonds in them. The monopolies and trusts are here to stay. The day of small business has passed. There is no indication that it is ever going to be otherwise. Society is not going back to its primitive state. More and more perfect machinery is being developed, requiring capital in greater amounts to operate affairs, and the greater the capital, the fewer the people who will control it. Competition is dying and monopoly is being born, and the body man is highest as to that you have no choice. You have only the choice whether it shall be public or private monopoly. The reaction of the politician is to deceive and betray the people. The Reformer is canonized while living and consigned after death, but the American politician should be canonized all the time, dead or alive.

He who would destroy the trust by legislation must first do away with all the great machinery of civilization, and push human society back into the days of the stock trade, and the dark ages for a new. Trusts are not bad in themselves. They are the natural outgrowth of the industrial system that has been controlling the world since competitive greed became the motive of business life. Trusts help those who are on the inside. When the whole people stand on the inside, the whole people will receive benefit. Machinery has brought misery and starvation to the many because it is owned by the few; but machinery itself is not a curse; the curse is in private property in machinery. The world trembles, and trembles, what a thinker is to be. But these millions of toiling men are beginning to think at last.

and the politicians are greatly troubled. They know, but dare not say, that a delegated government is a failure, so the time has come for an epidemic of common sense.

Trusts are needed for arranging the industries of the world on a democratic basis. They do a work that in no other way could be done. The isolated and his product, is no longer able to exist against the better economies of the factory with machinery and power. The trust is, therefore, the natural growth of industry; it is here to stay and ought to stay, for surely none but the unwise would advocate the going back to the days of the stage and the freight train. The affairs of the earth are not traveling that way at present. Free the industries, make them equally the property of all. When all the people will have the benefit of the trust. This is where they will culminate. They are unconsciously doing the work that must be done before industrial liberty and equality can come to blessed mankind. We have achieved political liberty, through the trusts the people will gain industrial liberty. And then will man be truly free. Tomorrow the sweatshop will be as the old toll gate is now. We stand at the near end of commercial warfare and the beginning of economic peace. The trusts will continue to grow in number and power until the middle class is practically extinguished. In the very nature of things these forces must unite in one heretofore whole, and pass into collective ownership and control. No power on earth can arrest this process of economic transformation. Industrial despotism, with its masters and slaves; its pomp, pride and poverty; its thefts, murders and suicides; its brutal wars and sham-patriotism; its militarism and its common worship will and forever; and wage-slavery with its hell of daily and nightly horror, will take its place in history with the countless crimes of the past centuries.

Industry is in fact being largely socialized. It requires a hundred men to make a pair of shoes, and a thousand men to make a watch. The lonely worker has been displaced by co-operative methods. The machine has taken the place of hand-production, but the worst and wickedest feature is that the profits all go into the hands of the few who own the machine. When the devil sees that those who produce the world's wealth constitute the world's poverty, and describes the result to his wife he says: "The system is perfection; you cannot improve on that." In this contemplating our civilization, the devil is liable at any moment to laugh himself to death—then, perhaps, we shall improve.

With trusts, department stores, pools, syndicates, combines, monopolies, springing up in every branch of trade, with the small dealer pushed to the wall, with the poor getting poorer, the rich richer, with every passing day what are we to do? Economic slavery is a greater evil than chattel slavery, but shall we destroy the trust and take a long step backward in civilization? Shall we destroy the telegraph and have the work done by messengers? Shall we destroy the railroads and have the work done by teamsters? Shall we destroy our manifold machinery, and have the work of the world done by hand? No. Let us retain the trust, the telegraph, the machinery, the railroad, the department store, but let the whole people own, operate and control them. Then there would be no paupers and no millionaires, and all would have opportunity to earn a living. It is coming and those who are wise would have it come through evolution rather than through revolution; thus the steps of today are the accepted utilities of tomorrow. Open your eyes and your nightmares will vanish.

The great inventions, now used to subjugate the masses, bespeak the opening of a new and grand era of progress. Motors of every desirable form, for every conceivable use, will soon be at the command of man, and human drudgery will pass away. The social chaos of today is the earnest before birth, and when the whole people see the advantage of universal co-operation the hell of misery which comprises existence now will be wiped out. Men are haunted by two phantasms—poverty in this world and hell in the next. Justice in industry and truth in religion would send both phantasms back to their graves. Robbery, by class legislation and the cunning brain of the money gamblers, has been established so long, and so completely that many have come to regard it as the natural and inevitable condition of man and they despair of ever seeing it ended. It seems to them that the triumph of the money power was never so absolute and unmovable as it is today, and that the enslavement of the labor was never so complete. And so it appears on the surface, but seen beneath that surface, in the great undercurrent of human destiny, it looks wholly different. There the foundations of the competitive system are now rotting and crumbling away, and its keystone dislodged.

The beginning of the end of competition appeared with the formation of the first trust—which is capital combining to save itself from competition. This means the competitive system is over with and ended. It means that is order to live, universal co-operation must be established. It means that whether we will or no, the old business institutions will no longer serve the purpose of mankind and will no longer pass. The coming results have been planned

by none, have not been sought or desired by many; but, just the same, they break every link in the chain of the old political economy that was forever to bind labor in servitude to money. The present short-sighted futile war against the trusts is merely an effort to perpetuate the crumbling system of competition, and will only intensify the poverty and degradation of the people.

I raise no voice against the trusts, but would encourage them to the utmost, until the nation, schooled by experience, forms a trust of the whole people, by the people and for the people, which, once in operation, will endure to the end of time. The worst trust is the best, because in the interest of the common welfare it is guiding the millions to see that if combination can make a few brutal Mark Hannas, it can as easily make seventy millions of producers satisfied, thrifty and comfortable. The prophet of courage reads in clear, unquestioned characters the writing of the economic law upon the wall. He reads the decree that by a combination and co-operation which includes all the race in its sheltering arms is the commonwealth of the world to be formed and realized.

Socialism is treading in the wake of the trusts. Politics with the moral law squeezed out, is what the government is dealing in. The world owes every man a living—if he can get it. It depends largely on the man. If he is an ordinary voting man, he may find suicide easier than competition, and he will be much happier over there on the evergreen shore, unless he bumps up against a trust in bars and haloes. But if he has financial shrewdness, guile, Rockefeller-pleity, and a callous heart, he can keep himself very much alive on this side, driving other men to suicide, and his picture will hang in the chapel of some great university, inspiring the youthful students to emulate his shining example. It is the rich who make the poor poorer, and it is the poor who make the rich richer. The millions who have nothing make the money for the millionaires. The benevolent rich will do anything for the working class, except to get off their backs. How can men think highly, nobly, clearly, when the chief object in life is to acquire the wealth which others have produced? While the Socialists are demanding public ownership, the millionaires have already put it in practice—they own the public. The men who have created the trusts are swiftly bringing in Socialism, for they are making conditions which will force the people into this new phase of life as the only escape from slavery to the restless financial banditti.

"Christian Burial."

Here are two items taken from Chicago papers of the same date which, placed side by side, furnish a comparative estimate of the value placed upon human beings and animals in this opening year of the Twentieth century.

From Sunday morning until Tuesday night the body of Charles Hollatz lay in the front room of his home, 303 North Curtis street, because his widow was too poor to bury the remains. Then the West Chicago coroner removed the remains to the county morgue to be buried at the expense of the county.

Hollatz died without medical attendance, his wife having no money for a physician. Neither was there money for food, fuel or burial. The coroner had been notified, when the police were called by neighbors.

The police went to the house and found Mrs. Hollatz weeping in a rear room, while in an adjoining one lay the dead body. She said her husband had been afflicted the last two years with consumption and had been unable to work as a result of his weak condition. The little money used for the sustenance of the family was earned by Mrs. Hollatz. The deceased was 37 years old.

"The case was called to my attention by the police," said the County Agent. "I have sent a man to investigate the facts and relief will be given the widow."

Cleveland, O., Dec. 22.—A photograph was taken at the funeral of Gertrude, an intelligent girl who died in Johnstown, Pa., last Monday and was brought to this city for burial. The dog was the property of Mrs. W. McCarty, a member of "Eight Heels" theatrical company.

While the company was here the dog was taken sick and removed to St. John's hospital. The owner, after leaving, wired the doctor to send the animal to him. On the trip he caught cold and died.

The body was sent home and buried yesterday. Several people who had taken a liking to him were invited to the service. The owner and members of the company sent flowers, and every thing was done to have a genuine funeral.

A short passage was read from the Bible, a woman offered prayer for the soul of the dog, and the body was taken to the cemetery and committed to the ground amid a bed of flowers.

It would appear that the treacherous nature of the recent "capital and labor" harmony conference is at last dawning on the minds of the rank and file of organized labor. The Central Federated Union of New York after a stormy debate passed a motion that Sammy Gompers be asked to explain how about it. Probably the committee appointed by the conference overstepped the limit of working class credulity by installing Hanna as its chairman.

Chicago now has a municipal lodging house where men out of employment can secure a night's lodging. Should a man fail to obtain work within four successive days he will be delinquent. Thus, as is always the case under capitalism, the greater the need the fewer chances are there of those needs being met.

This is the "joyous Christmas season," but the "joy," however, is largely monopolized by the capitalist class, who alone possess the means to make it "joyous." The "joy" of the workmen is mostly confined to seeing his children laughing for bright and pretty things which he has not the means to provide.

Pictures of Protest

Verschagin's Revolutionary Convoy at the Art Institute Drip War as it Really is and Exposes the Murderous System of Capitalism. Should be Seen by Every Workman.

There are different ways of spreading the doctrine of revolt. Some do it upon the platform, others from the printed book, but Verschagin points his story on canvas. He is telling it now at the Art Institute, and every laborer in Chicago should go and read it on the wonderful canvases that are hanging there. The main point of his sermon is that war is murder and that the patriotism that leads men to take up the weapons of war is a hideous lie.

There is none of the flash and glitter and glory of the panoply of war about his pictures, or if perchance it does appear it is only as a background against which to sketch the thing it is intended to hide. His series on Napoleon's Moscow campaign is the one which first brought him fame and the hatred of the organizers of armies. Here is the world famous picture, "On the Great Road," "The Retreat," with the remnants of the "Grand Army" marching back from Moscow between banks of snow from which human hands and feet project, mingled with the bodies of horses and all the enginery of war in fearful, gruesome, diarray. "Captured," in the same series, shows Napoleon surrounded by officers, gorgeous in gold lace, elaborate uniforms and great bearskin shakos, while before these warmly wrapped yet shivering officers, kneeling, with hands bound behind them, two old gray haired peasants with uncovered heads and ragged clothing. The whole picture cries out that it is against such as these that war is ever made. The same contrast is seen again in "Incendiaries," where the richly uniformed French soldiers are shooting down a handful of ragged peasants in a military execution for supposed complicity in burning Moscow.

But not all the pictures are of the distant past. There is a whole series on the brave butchers who are now at work in the Philippines, and if they were hung in the recruiting offices I venture to say there would be a sudden falling off in enlistments. One series, "An Unfinished Letter," has attracted wide attention. The first picture, "You are hit, Sergeant!" "Yes, sir," shows a young fellow in frayed old faded uniform the sleeves of which are shrunk nearly to the elbows (as they naturally would be after a few months' service, although most pictures of war preserve the dress parade condition of man and uniform). But what strikes you at once is that there is no blood flowing from his chest. It is not the bright scarlet point that in other battle pictures serves only to give a brilliant touch of color, but a dark clammy stream that trickles, and creeps, and flows as it runs, and seeps into you as you look at it. And you start as you note that a few drops of it have fallen and dried upon the khaki trousers. The next picture shows him "In the Hospital," and it is a real hospital with its dreary cleanliness, and the face that looks up from the pillows in the next picture to dictate a letter to "Dear Beloved Mother," is emaciated and drawn with pain and you start as you see by the next in the series that "The Letter is Interrupted," and you feel the deadly choking shock of something lost as the cold dead face of the final picture tells you that the "Letter remains unfinished." Then you turn away with a whispered curse against the legalized murder that sent this boy to an untimely death.

"In the Transvaal To-day," tells you that this man lies at work on the other side of the globe. A red coated English boy is lying dead among the bushes and weeds in a lonely deserted spot, and round him with awkward, lazy movements, hops a great buzzard, while others of the same kind brood lazily overhead. Like a flash my mind went back to the dapper little recruiting agent I had met at work among the London laborers around Trafalgar square, taring them to this fate, and again I felt my anger rise against a society that rested upon such ghastly murderous foundations.

There are many others besides these. Some like the "Shows of the Himmayas," are simply and alone things of wondrous beauty that carry you for a moment out of the industrial hell in which we live, into a grander world than it has served there could ever be. But all of these are such as every Socialist should see, and before they are taken away every laborer in Chicago should have spent at least one Sunday afternoon (which is the only time they can be seen without an admission fee) among these canvas stories of beauty and rebellion.

Mayor Harrison intimates that the Policemen's Protective Organization is collecting money for purposes of corruption, an accusation which is obviously false when it is considered that there is no Mayoral election this year.

The howl in the press is still kept up over the failure of the bridgebuilders to keep their structure clean. Mentioning those much abused individuals are merely continuing to serve out the beer in their respective saloons.

Start the New Year right by getting your neighbors to subscribe for this paper.

Are you and brother for subscription?

SEEN FROM INSIDE.

How the Presentation of Christmas Gifts to Employees Looks to Those Behind the Scenes.

As might have been expected, the Christmas season has been utilized to the utmost by the capitalist press to dwell upon the philanthropic attitude of Chicago employers towards those who make their wealth possible. On the surface these reports apparently substantiate the conclusions intended to be derived from them, but seen from the inside, they present a rather different appearance.

As an illustration of the above the case of the American Express Company may be taken as an example. Every one of its employees according to the press reports received a \$10 gold piece as a Christmas present from the firm. This generosity has been lauded in language that would hardly be justified if each applicant had received a hundred gold pieces instead of one.

But the matter wears another complexion altogether to those employees who have enough intelligence to understand the nature of this "Greek gift." During the month preceding Christmas these employees on account of the rush are compelled to work from 12 to 14 hours a day, and during the last week from 11 to 18 hours, for which they get NO OVERTIME whatever, and this condition has prevailed for some years. But thereby hangs a tale which may perhaps make interesting reading.

About three years ago one of the employees with a trifle more gumption and unobtuseness than the average, upon being discharged by the Company, brought suit against them for overtime and presented a bill for \$100 or thereabouts. The company rushed the matter up and settled for somewhere between \$300 and \$400. This action caused several others to follow his example and they succeeded in extracting sums for from \$25 to \$50 on the same grounds. This alarmed the company, who determined at once to put an end to this seeming extortion. They brought "moral pressure" to bear upon the employees and induced them to accept \$1.50 payment in full for all overtime to date. Thus "freedom of contract" was preserved. Since that time the company has been making an annual Christmas present to its employees of \$5. This year a large sized kick amongst the latter who asserted that \$5 was insufficient to pay for the overtime, induced the company to double the amount in order, of course, to preserve "harmony" between "capital and labor."

Just before this, the company began to show its good will by supplying the employees with supper during the late hours. Tickets, good at a certain restaurant, were distributed amongst them; the company getting a liberal discount on the purchases. The consequence was that when the employees visited this place they were neglected in favor of the cash paying customers and were generally forced to satisfy their hunger with what they could get after the former had been served. This in turn created a dissatisfaction which to some extent no doubt also explains the extra \$5 peace offering presented this year.

It is in the highest degree probable that the conditions under which employees of this Express Company work, represent in the main those in other industries, where the gratitude of the wage slaves has been evoked by the presentation of a trifling sum of money at the Christmas season. Out of the swelling volume of unpaid labor which the capitalist extracts from his wage slaves during the festive season, a beggarly pittance is thrown, as one might throw a bone to a dog. In the capitalist press it takes the form of a "generous uncalculated gift, a hearty recognition of merit, for which the recipient should be duly grateful. In reality it merely represents a "sop to Cerberus," a "peace which wrings from unwilling greed, to avert friction which might interfere with a rushing business and thereby decrease profits. Those who are on the inside and have sufficient brains to look this "gift horse in the mouth," will recognize the truth of the sketch given above, though perhaps they may not be in a position to openly admit its correctness, which fortunately is not the case with—A FORMER SLAVE.

Restricting the Output.

In the opinion of Mr. Schwab "restriction of the output" is a fundamental principle of trades unionism which must be given up if harmony between labor and capital is to be restored. He seems to think that the reason for the adoption of this principle by the trades unions is to be found in a desire to provide work for a larger number of men. While this is to a slight extent may have been recognized by the trades unions, we venture to assert that it is by no means the predominant cause. The shortening of the hours of labor and the desire to lessen its intensity for the men actually employed, has far greater influence in restricting the output than any solicitude for the unemployed on the part of the trades unions. When the capitalist press dilates upon the shortcomings of the British trades unions, they bring this point out plainly enough. They don't recognize the altruistic spirit of the British workman in determining to restrict the output. They simply say he wants to loaf.

Neither the capitalist nor the "worker with the capitalist mind" have to analyze the true relation of employer and employee under the present wage system. Consequently we find them constantly wrangling about a "fair day's work" and what constitutes it, when the fact is that under existing conditions the interest of the worker is to give as little as possible in labor and get as much as possible in wages, while the interest of the capitalist is to get as much labor as possible for the least wages, and this completely explains the eternal jangling about the fair day's work, and in consequence the restriction of the output. It may be a disagreeable truth, but all truths are disagreeable which show the capitalist system as it really is.

Scab Poetry.

Ellis Wheeler Wilcox has something of a reputation as a sort of non-partisan Socialist. She is employed by the New York Journal, which talks such mild and harmless Socialism nine months in the year to catch the workmen's attention in order that it may sell them out to capitalist politicians in campaign time. Mrs. Wilcox has had two books of poems published lately. Whom did she select to publish them? No one but Conkey & Co. of Chicago, a scab house, and one of the most vicious enemies of labor in the country. This is just what might have been expected. Why? It is due to Mrs. Wilcox's ignorance of the labor movement or to her contempt for it. It is characteristic of the sort of alleged Socialism that finds its expression in the Journal—New York Worker.

A PARTING SHOT

Final Correspondence Between Assistant Postmaster Madden and E. Gaylord Wilshire.

The following correspondence which passed between Third Assistant Postmaster Madden and Comrade Wilshire, just before the latter removed his paper to Canada, may perhaps furnish some amusement for our readers. It is reprinted from the January number of Wilshire's Magazine:

Washington, D. C., Nov. 9, 1901.
Mr. E. Gaylord Wilshire, publisher of Wilshire's Monthly Magazine:
Sir.—The department has received your letter of the 1st ultimo, with relation to an application for entry to the second-class of mail matter of a new periodical published by you at New York, under the name of Wilshire's Monthly Magazine.

The various features of the case require investigation for the ascertainment of the exact facts. For that reason the department cannot comply with your request for an immediate ruling, but you may be sure that there will be no more delay than is necessary to a full and impartial investigation, for the purpose of giving to your new periodical all the rights to which it is entitled under the Postal Laws and Regulations. In the meantime you will be allowed to mail it as second-class matter, upon conditional deposit of postage at the third-class rate.

Very respectfully,
EDWIN C. MADDEN,
Third Assistant Postmaster-General.
November 10th, 1901.
Edwin C. Madden, Esq., Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir.—Yours of the 9th inst., acknowledging mine of the 1st ultimo, which you refer to as being "with" relation to an application for second-class entry, at hand. I presume you mean "in" relation, etc. You say also that the various features of the case require investigation for the "ascertainment" of the facts. Again I infer you mean the "securing" of the facts.

I am referring to your unusual style of writing English because I must assume, judging from your previous letter, that your decision is to be based upon whether I conform to your ideas of style in expressing my thoughts in the English language. I wish to say right now that if the above letter from you in any criterion of the model you wish me to follow, I herewith refuse to comply. If I am to make a fool of myself I wish to do it in my own peculiar style, and will model my Englishness after my man's instructions. I cannot see any reason for delay on your part in coming to a decision. You simply have to decide one point. Does my magazine offend you "too much" by "advertising Wilshire too much"? You ought to be able to tell how you feel upon this subject at once.

It's purely a question of personal taste; and time cannot help a man decide whether he likes beer better than whiskey. If he doesn't know at once he never will know. Are you waiting for another number to come out? The trouble with my getting out another number is that I must pay you another thousand dollars or so simply on the chance that you may then decide if I have overstepped the dead-line of "advertising Wilshire too much." When I get out a second number how do I know you will not wait for a third, and so on indefinitely? I can tell you right now that the November number is a fair sample of what will follow. There will be plenty of "Wilshire" in all succeeding numbers to the finish. You may take that for granted, and if you are going to base your decision on that point, there is no need of any delay for "ascertainment" of facts. I want to know at once. I am not desirous of paying the United States post office several thousand dollars while you are calculating the amount of space you will allow me in my own magazine to which to advertise myself. I don't care what you decide, as I feel that no matter what your decision is, I will be the ultimate victor; but what I do wish you to do is to make up your mind and decide at once without any further dilly-dallying.

I have made all arrangements to publish Wilshire's Magazine in Canada in case you refuse me entry in the United States, and it is such as I can send me

cent per pound. I will be no lower on postage account. It is unnecessary to state that there is no censorship of "Wilshire's Magazine advertising" in Canada, and that my entry at the Canadian post office is a foregone conclusion. As a matter of fact, I have already settled that point with the Canadian postal authorities. Canada being under a monarchy, you have to remember, has still some rights preserved for her citizens. Banishing me to Canada will not only fail to suppress my paper, but will also deprive the United States post office of any revenue at all for carrying it in this country. Your endeavor to get eight cents a pound out of me for circulating my paper, may result in your having to carry it absolutely free. However, your salary will go on undiminished all the same, so do not think I am trying to intimidate you.

Please don't take another ten days to tell me that you cannot decide upon my entry. Give me sudden death or liberty!

Faithfully,
E. GAYLORD WILSHIRE

Special Notice.

Don't forget the entertainment given by the Soc. Dramatic Club at the Temple Saturday Dec. 28th, 8 o'clock. Admission 10 cents, children 5 cents. Reproduced from 2 weeks ago with alterations and additions.

"The Schley case," says the Chicago Tribune, "is troubling the farmer, the mechanic, the laborer, and almost every man, woman and child in the United States." Wonder if the hundred thousand old people who were indebted to capitalist charity for a free Christmas dinner are included in this category?

LOCAL PARTY NOTES

NORTH SIDE.

The address of Comrade J. E. Smiley at the meeting held at Benefield Hall, 563 Wells street, was a treat. "The Trusts" were ably handled by the comrade, and those present enjoyed the lecture immensely. A collection was taken up and some literature sold.

The 23d ward Aldermanic convention was held last Monday at 18 Clybourn avenue, and Robert Bauer, carpenter, 363 Blackhawk street, was nominated.

Courtesy still having in their possession money for the Winter Festival or for the debate are requested to turn in money or tickets AT ONCE. All accounts must be closed.

All comrades in the North Division should attend the discussion meetings at 133 N. Clark street on Tuesday evening, also following each public meeting.

All comrades on the North Side are requested to attend these meetings as a discussion for all party members takes place.

SOUTH SIDE.

The literary and social entertainment held at the hall, 708 W. 63d street, last Friday evening, was fairly well attended. The literary and musical features were well enjoyed. The sale of baskets for the lunch was spirited, the net proceeds amounting to about \$1.25. The total net proceeds of the entertainment will reach about \$11.00.

Comrade Deryn spoke at the Sunday evening mass meeting; a fair-sized audience.

The organization of a branch of the Socialist Party was completed last Monday evening at the Turner Hall, on Dodson avenue and 33d street. Twenty-nine members have signed applications, and the branch has elected a full list of officers. Comrades Deryn and Brockton addressed the members of the branch, and were much honored to with close attention. The new branch has much good material and promises large results in the propaganda of Socialism.

The headquarters of the South Division of the Socialist Party, at 161 W. 63d street, is now being more thoroughly advertised than ever before, and the public meetings on Saturday and Sunday evenings are growing in interest. The plan now is to make a house to house canvass for the following nine weeks: Course of lectures on Socialism: December 13th.....Mrs. L. M. Forberg
"Does Socialism Concern Women?" December 13th.....Paul Shrover
"Socialism, the Courts and the Capitalists".....H. F. Knutson
"The ABC of Socialism".....M. Kaplan
"Society of the Impoverished".....January 11th.....B. Berber
"The Recurrence of Oppression".....January 11th.....J. H. Smiley
"The Trusts, their Origin, and End".....January 11th.....Chas. L. Brockton
"Homes vs. Tenement Houses".....January 18th.....E. W. Knox
"The Class Struggle".....January 18th.....Chas. Sand
"The Historical Phase of Socialism".....January 18th.....John Collins
"Socialism and Trades Unions".....February 1st.....A. Hame
"First Steps Towards Socialism".....February 1st.....N. A. Morris
"Non-Party vs. Party Organization".....February 1st.....J. C. Cullum
"The World Ready for Socialism".....February 1st.....Mary E. Cohen
"Public Schools".....February 1st.....W. E. McDermott
"Competition vs. Co-operation".....February 1st.....Geo. D. Evans
"Labor Politics vs. Capitalist Politics".....February 1st.....E. E. Sims
"The Advancement of Women".....February 1st.....Mrs. C. P. Reed

DISTRICT NO. 4.

At the special meeting of the Fourth District Division, five branches were represented, Nov. 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the 6th ward, and the 15th ward. It was decided to keep the argument in the gold, his expenses to be defrayed by voluntary contributions.

The organizers reported the following

In good standing in the 25th ward branches, and 15 in the 26th.

The 25th ward Aldermanic convention was called for January 12th, at 2 p. m. (Sunday), at Croft's Hall, Boston and California avenues. Town of Jefferson same time and place.

It is earnestly requested that all branches make an extraordinary effort to make this convention a success, and send a special request to each member to attend.

The 26th ward branch will hold a special meeting on Saturday, January 4, at 8 p. m., in its regular meeting place, Social Turner Hall, corner Paulina and Belmont avenues.

SAM ROBBINS,
Organizer.

TEMPLE NOTES.

On Wednesday, December 18th, Comrade Berlyn gave one of his grand talks, but his week-day lectures are not half so well-attended as they should be, and the comrades are missing a great deal.

On Thursday, December 18th, Comrade Mrs. Finsterbach talked at the ladies' regular auxiliary meeting, and was greatly appreciated.

Sunday, December 22nd, Comrade Mrs. Wentworth delivered a very interesting lecture on what Art has done for the world. We want Mrs. Wentworth again at an early date as possible, and when advertised come early to get a seat.

At the close of the Sunday evening lecture the new stage curtains which Comrade Untermyann has kindly painted for us at regular Socialist rates—two for nothing—was shown to the audience. After the handkerchiefs had been waved and the hats had safely gotten down from the ceiling, the comrades went home to get ready for another surprise.

On Saturday, December 28th, the Dramatic club gives an entertainment which promises to be very amusing. Adults 10 cents, children under 15 years 5 cents.

On Sunday, December 29th, 8 p. m., Comrade Berlyn will speak.

On Thursday, January 2d, Mrs. Woodman will speak at the ladies' meeting.

Special—On Saturday, January 4th, we will have a children's night. We want all Socialist children from all parts of the city to be present. Special entertainment, including Santa and his trophies, Punch and Judy, magic lantern, shadow works. Every child will be given a present. All under 15 years free; adults 10 cents.

25th Ward Branch.

A spirited discussion took place last Sunday evening at Socialist Educational Hall, in which comrades of widely different construction of brain aired their pet views. The trades unions were attacked and defended, the church and bible were given more than usual attention. One lovely subject of Pope Daniel De Leon created a comedy with his ridiculous remarks.

Comrade Collins, the speaker, seemed to enjoy the discussion immensely, and closed the meeting amidst cheers.

Wednesday evening meetings will begin January 3th, with Comrade Chapman as speaker. Vocal and instrumental music will be rendered at all these meetings.

Sunday afternoon, January 29th, a Sunday school festival will be held. Barney Berlyn speaks in the evening on the "Class Struggle."

Hall Meetings.

Friday, 6 p. m. Pore's Hall, corner Maxwell and Jefferson. Speaker, John Collins.

Sunday, 3 p. m. Socialist Hall, corner Milwaukee and Armitage avenues. Speaker, E. M. Stangland.

Klenke's Lecture Tour.

Jacksonville, Dec. 26th and 27th. Quincy, December 28th and 29th. Sherrard, January 2d. Cable, January 3d. Coal Valley, January 4th. Gilchrist, January 5th.

Free Speech in England.

The recent pro-Bow meeting to Birmingham, England, which was broken up by toughs, gives the capitalist press of this country an opportunity to assume a "holier than thou" attitude towards free speech in England, which to say the least is an amusing illustration of nerve and assurance. Socialists who remember the concerted attacks made by the refuse of the levee upon Socialist meetings during the presidential election, and the attitude of the capitalist press towards these outrages, will be fully able to estimate the sincerity of the strictures upon British rudeness at these pro-Bow assemblies. It would not, however, be quite exact to remind these capitalist critics that people who live in glass houses should not throw stones, for the cold fact is that in this country the ruling classes no longer depend upon mob violence for the suppression of movements that are objectionable to the powers that be.

A carefully and secretly organized press censorship is found more effective in this respect. A few stupid or pliable tools in the post office, to act as censors of revolutionary literature, a well-trained staff of editorial writers and journalists who hold their jobs through their ability to distort, falsify or suppress matter which the exploiting classes disapprove of, a press bureau committed wholly to the interests of capitalism, these weapons have been found far more serviceable in the suppression of free speech than any irresponsible mob could possibly become. The only justification for the actions of the capitalist press in the fact that their methods of suppressing it are out of date and antiquated, when compared with the improved machinery used here for the same purposes.

SOCIALIST PARTY OF CHICAGO.

Branch Directory.

COMMITTEES.

ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE. South Side—Sec. Paul Pierce, 467 Rhodes Ave. Division Org. Arnold Rasmusson, 6714 Loomis Street.

THE NORTH DIVISION ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE meets every Saturday, 7 p. m., at 123 N. Clark St. Secretary, O. A. Harold, 26 N. Clark Street.

GENERAL COMMITTEE meets first Saturday of every month at Schiller Hall, 1st floor, Schiller Bldg., 180 E. Randolph street. M. H. Taft, secretary, 35 N. Clark street.

BRANCHES.

The following directory announces the business meetings of the various branches. All additional meetings will be announced in the "List of Meetings," which will be found on the first page of every issue of The Workers' Call.

FIRST AND SECOND WARDS—Meet every Friday, 8th p. m., at 314 Wabash ave. (store). Secretary, Alice Vachon, 173 East 2nd street. Organizer, Peter East, 1736 Wabash ave.

THIRD WARD—Headquarters, 225 E. State street. Meets every Monday at 8 p. m., secretary, E. E. Goodman, 2290 State street. Organizer, Louis Delgado, 3705 State street.

FOURTH WARD—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday night at 233 S. Halsted. Luxembourg Hall, Sec. Joe Trenta, 18 E. Twenty-second Place. Organizer, H. Driesselt, 3119 Halsted str.

FIFTH WARD—Every second and fourth Monday at 2530 Archer Ave. Secretary and Organizer, Mrs. A. M. Finsterbach, 3229 Archer Ave.

SIXTH WARD—Meets first and third Monday night at 42 E. 43d street. Secretary, M. Klemm, 424 Lake Ave. Organizer, A. J. Melach, 30 E. 43d street.

SEVENTH WARD—Meets every second and fourth Friday evenings at 8 o'clock at 62 E. 11th street. Secy., M. H. Klemm, 626 Drexel Ave. Organizer, Paul Pierce, 467 Rhodes Ave.

EIGHTH WARD—Holds public meetings at Sherman Hall, 840 Commercial Ave., every Saturday evening. J. J. Vind, Secretary, 122-124th Street.

NINTH, TENTH AND ELEVENTH WARDS—Meet every 1st and 3rd Monday at Pore's Hall, Jefferson and Maxwell streets. Secretary, Louis Hennrich, 124 Blue Island avenue.

ELEVENTH WARD—Every 1st and 3rd Friday at Jewett Hall, corner 21st street and Paulina street. Robert Pletter, 609 Washburne ave.

TWELFTH WARD—Meets every Tuesday evening at 23 W. 23rd Place. Secretary, C. Lindquist, every evening. Secretary, J. J. Lindquist, 181 E. Albany Ave.

THIRTEENTH WARD—Every Friday evening, 8 p. m., at Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western Ave. Secy. Mrs. D. H. Daly, 461 S. Western Ave. Organizer, J. Gillepie, 518 Warren Ave. Phone 3454.

FOURTEENTH WARD—Every Friday at Meier Hall, southeast corner Croft and Western Avenues. Secretary, Henry Sticker, 72 Austin Ave.

FIFTEENTH WARD BRANCH. Meets every Friday at 525 North Rockwell Street. Secretary, F. H. Kuchembeck, 450 N. Winchester Ave.

SIXTEENTH WARD—Every 1st and 3rd Friday, Shenhofen's Hall, Ashland and Milwaukee Aves. Secretary, O. Bebeck, 346 N. Wood St.

SEVENTEENTH WARD—Aurora Hall, Huron and Milwaukee Aves. Secretary, A. Mork, 451 N. Wood st.

TWENTIETH WARD business meeting every Thursday at the Temple. Secretary, J. R. Anderson, Secy. Secretary, organizer, William H. Leisingwell, 72 W. Taylor street.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD—Every first and third Monday, 8 p. m., 123 North Clark St. Secretary, R. Morris, 35 N. Clark St.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD—Every first and third Monday in the month at 26 Clough Avenue, Sec. Chas. Sand, 34 Wells Street.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD—Meets first and third Monday, 8 p. m., at 681 Sedgwick Street. R. Holthausen, Secy.

TWENTY-FOURTH—Every 1st and 3rd Monday at W. W. corner Southport Avenue and Diversey Blvd.; Secretary, E. G. Knaus, 361 Lincoln Ave.

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD—Every first and third Tuesday, 8 p. m., at Fridheim Hall, 140 Diversey Boulevard. Secretary, Ruth Dick Hall, 197 Aldine Avenue.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD BRANCH—Meets every first and third Wednesday at Social Turner Hall, Belmont and Paulina streets. Secretary, C. L. Jensen, 527 Otto street.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 1—AYONDALE—Meets every first and third Friday at 172 N. Kedzie Ave. corner Berry Ave. Secretary, Henry Schulz, 605 W. Wellington St.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD No. 2—Irving Park—Meets every 1st and 3rd Saturday evening at 715 Irving Park Boulevard. O. F. Goleman, Secretary, 135 Monticello Avenue.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 3—CHADIN—Every first and third Tuesday, Lindstrom's Hall, 1015 N. 51st Ave. Secretary, George Janssen, 224 St. Paul Ave.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD No. 4—Meets every 1st and 3rd Monday at Mie's Hall, cor. Kedzie and Armitage Aves. Secretary, J. Gould 423 McLean street.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD No. 5—SWEDISH SETTLEMENT—Meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday, 8 p. m., at 212 N. Francisco Ave. Secretary, Fred Whammond, 212 N. Whipple st.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD No. 6—HELMOSA—Meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday evening, 8 o'clock, at 941 N. 51st Ave. Secretary, B. W. Stewart, 1616 N. 51st Ave.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD No. 7—HARLEN PARK—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday, 8 p. m., at 521 Grand Ave. Wm. Klemm, Secretary, 1131 N. 5th Ave.

TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD—Every Friday at headquarters, Socialist Educational Hall, Armitage and Milwaukee Aves. Secy., O. K. Jorgensen, 190 North Washington Ave.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD—Meets on 1st at 44 Ashland Ave. Organizer, Wm. E. Ellis, 541 Ashland ave.

THIRTY-SECOND WARD—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday, 8 p. m., at 708 3rd St. Secretary, Louis M. Pore, 419 3rd St. Organizer, G. Anderson, 7153 Emerald Ave.

THIRTY-THIRD WARD—Every second and fourth Wednesday evening at 1115th street and Michigan Avenue; secretary, G. F. Denno, 11437 Ferry av. Organizer, H. DeBoer, 445 West 110th street.

THIRTY-FOURTH WARD BRANCH—Meets every 1st and 3rd Friday at 2343 Harrison St. Sec. E. G. Lowater, 2343 Harrison Street.

THIRTY-FIFTH WARD, No. 1—Secretary, J. M. Crook, 185 N. 52nd Ave.

THIRTY-FIFTH, No. 2. Public lecture and entertainment the first and third Thursday each month at Lindstrom's Hall, 4th Ave. and Lake St. John M. Cook, Secy., 194 N. 52nd Ave.

2—Meets every 1st and 3rd Sunday at 170 West Ohio St. James Wright, Organizer, 1621 W. Ohio St. Geo. L. Simons, Secretary, 160 N. Central Park Avenue.

GERMAN BRANCHES.

KARL MARX CLUB—Every second and fourth Monday evenings at 230 Larrabee street, near North Avenue; secretary, John Vogt, 189 Garfield Ave.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meets every Monday at Workers' Call office, 26 N. Clark street. M. H. Taft, secretary, 35 N. Clark street.

EIGHTH WARD GERMAN CLUB—Every first and third Friday evenings at 414 South Chicago Avenue; secretary, Ferdinand Jahnke, 1013 N. W. K.

FREDERICK ENGELS CLUB—Meets every 1st Monday of month at 1718 W. 51st St., and every 3rd Monday, 4085 Archer Ave. Secretary, J. Rivera, 3412 W. 64th St.

POLISH BRANCHES.

POLISH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Meets every Monday at Polish headquarters, 364 Noble street; secretary, J. Cienkars, 484 Noble street.

SEVENTEENTH WARD BRANCH—Every Saturday at 634 Noble street; Secretary, M. Plesch, 434 Noble street.

EIGHTH WARD BRANCH—Every Sunday, 2 p. m., at Prokop's Hall, 44th street and Superior Avenue; secretary, F. Rudzinski, 977 Market Ave.

TENTH WARD BRANCH—Every Saturday evening at Pulaski's Hall, 1123 street and Ashland Avenue; secretary, K. Kosturki, 617 W. 34th street.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD BRANCH—Every first and third evenings. Koscinski Hall, 4th and Wood streets.

LADIES' BRANCH—Every first Sunday at 323 1st place; secretary, Mrs. B. Felick, 323 1st place.

SOUTH-WEST GERMAN BRANCH No. 1—Secretary, H. Tuppessing, 1027 S. Leavitt st.

SOUTH-WEST GERMAN BRANCH, No. 2 (Wilhelm Liebknecht Club)—Secretary, R. Pusch, 74 W. 18th st.

EDUCATIONAL CLUBS.

THE NORTH SIDE SPEAKERS CLUB meets every Tuesday evening at 113 N. Clark St. Basement at 3 p. m. North Side Comrades should attend.

NORTH SIDE SPEAKERS CLUB No. 2 meets every Friday eve, 8 p. m., at 148 Diversey Blvd. near Clark Street. Lake View. Comrades should attend.

LABORAL POLITICAL AND EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Lecture and reading rooms at 485 S. Halsted street; meetings every Friday night.

SOCIALIST BRICKLAYERS' Educational Club—Meets every Saturday, 8 p. m., at Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western Ave.; J. P. Farber, Secy., 1424 W. Superior St.

LADIES' AUXILIARY—meets every Thursday at the Socialist Temple, 120 South Western Ave. 8 p. m. All women interested in socialism are invited to attend and become members. Interesting lectures and discussions. Mrs. D. H. Daly, Secretary, 461 South Western Avenue.

SOCIALIST MACHINISTS' EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Meets every Monday evening at 8 p. m., at the Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western Ave. Good speakers, lectures and discussions. Secretary, Guy Marshall; Treasurer, John Mulrooney.

STATE LOCALS.

ALTON—Aug. Schipper, 600 E. 8th st. BLOOMINGTON—Dr. J. F. Sanders. CENTRALIA—Chas. W. Brunheim, 624 N. Locust st.

CHICAGO—M. H. Taft, 35 N. Clark st. CHICAGO HEIGHTS—James B. Kendall, 25 McElowney st. COAL CITY—Dominik Vynakoci.

DANVILLE—James B. Williams, 219 E. Main st. EAST PEORIA—George Davis, 110 Illinois st.

ELGIN—Peter Kennedy, 500 Villa st. EVANSTON—Wm. H. Kays, 167 Bender Ave.

GALVESTON—John C. Bjodin. GLEN CARBON—Charles Demprich. GLEN ELLYN—May Walden Kerr.

HERNIN—Purton Bowell. MOLINE—J. B. Weisenbach, P. O. Box 101.

MOUNT OLIVE—A. F. Gerner, P. O. Box 131. NASHVILLE—L. T. Phillips.

PANA—Hugh Patis. PEORIA—H. P. Ordway, 225 Hancock st. ROCKFORD—Ed Olson, 411 E. 8th st.

SANDOVAL—Richard Evans. SPRINGFIELD—Carl Speil, 1723 E. Carpenter st.

SPRING VALLEY—J. P. Malcor. STREATOR—Charles Schaller, 124 La Salle st.

Socialist Party Literature. Issued by the National Committee will be sent prepaid at prices specified. National Platform, Constitution and Resolutions on Negro and Trade Union questions, adopted in National Convention at Indianapolis, July 13, 1901.

National Platform 10¢
Constitution 10¢
Key Resolutions 10¢
Trade Union 10¢
Address orders for above to LEON GREENBAUM, National Secretary, 421 Emile Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Special Notice

To all Machinists living on the North Side to attend the meetings of Lake View Lodge, which meets every 3d and 4th Thursday night at 105 North Halsted St.

For a Happy New Year We all Meet at the Fourth Grand Ball SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL CLUB

Given under the Auspices of the

Wicker Park Large Hall

807 W. North Ave.

New Year's Eve, Dec. 31st 1901.

Tickets 25 cents.

Address by A. M. Simons editor of Int. Soc. Review.

Grand Entrance 8 o'clock.

Music by Professor Bredfield.

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